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EXTRACT

From an Act prescribing Rules for the Government of the State Library, passed March 8th, 1861.

SECTION 11. The Librarian shall cause to be kept a register of all books issued and returned; and all books taken by the members of the Legislature, or its officers, shall be returned at the close of the session. If any person injure or fail to return any book taken from the Library, he shall forfeit and pay to the Librarian, for the benefit of the Library, three times the value thereof; and before the Controller shall issue his warrant in favor of any member or officer of the Legislature, or of this State, for his per diem, allowance, or salary, he shall be satisfied that such member or officer has returned all books taken out of the Library by him, and has settled all accounts for injuring such books or otherwise.

SEC. 15. Books may be taken from the Library by the members of the Legislature and its officers during the session of the same, and at any time by the Governor and the officers of the Executive Department of this State, who are required to keep their offices at the seat of government, the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General and the Trustees of the Library.

State Library

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXV. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1871. NUMBER 16.

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REARING GRAPE VINES IN POTS.

A horticulturist in Stuttgardt has devised an ingenious method of rearing grape-vines in pots so as to obtain grapes with very little trouble in a room or other sheltered place. For this purpose a vigorous healthy cutting of the late growth of the wood is taken, from three to five feet in length having at the upper and two fruit buds. The cutting is to be entirely enveloped with moss, and bound with bast, but so as to leave the extremity bearing the fruit buds uncovered. The cutting thus prepared is to be inserted spirally into a sufficiently large flower pot, leaving the fruit buds projecting above the edge of the pot, which is then to be filled with rich hot-bed earth well moistened, and placed in the sun behind a window and kept uniformly moist. The water applied should never be cold, but rather lukewarm, so as to stimulate to the utmost the development of the young roots. When the weather is such that there is no danger from night frosts, the pot may be placed outside the window or against a sunny wall, or even inserted in the ground, in order to secure a more uniform moisture and temperature. When the two fruit buds have produced branches, having bunches of grapes upon them, these roots are to be trimmed so that two sound leaves remain over each grape shoot, in order to keep up the circulation of the sap, since, without this the grapes would not develope. A single leaf would be sufficient, but two are better, for greater security. An occasional watering with a liquid manure is advisable in order to stimulate the growth of the plant, although this must be applied with care, since an excess will do more harm than good. In one instance a grape shoot treated in this way produced nine large bunches of fine grapes, although such a number would be rather more than could conveniently be supported by the plant.

THE MICROSCOPE.

The microscope, like most useful inventions has been brought to its present perfection, not by a single vault of inventive genius, but by slow and thoughtful steps of progression.

Microscopy, we have the initiatory number of a Magazine upon this Science, No 1 of "American Journal of Microscopy" a Magazine that is to be devoted to this Wonderful Science, which will reveal what *human Eyes* have failed to see before.

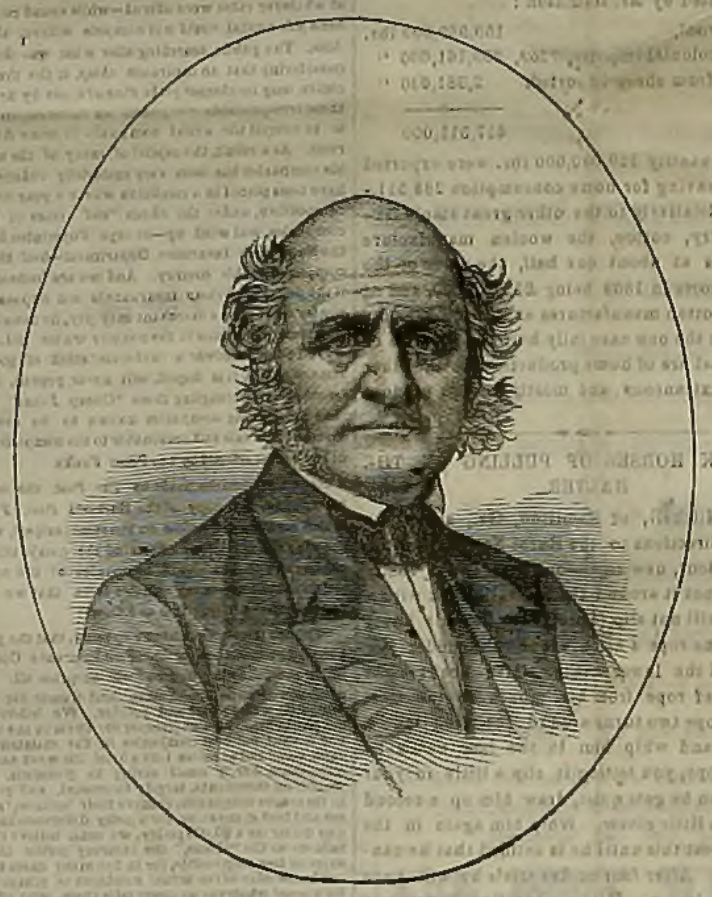
The Work is published by G. Meade & Co. Chicago, the Publishers have a field for their operations, as wide as Gods Universe, high as Heaven, and deep as the fathomless Sea, we bid them "God Speed" in their Enterprize, and wish them Success.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

This excellent California Monthly continues to improve and maintain a high character, and with increasing *Fame* and Subscribers also. The May number is equal to any issued, containing a large amount of original matter of a high character. We rejoice at the success of the "*Overland Monthly.*"

HEATHEN CHINEE.

We are indebted to Messrs. J. H. Carmany & Co. Publishers, for a copy of a "Fac Simile" of the *Original Manuscript* of the "Heathen Chinee," as written by Francis Bret Harte for the "*Overland Monthly.*" The fame of this Poem will make it desirable as a Keepsake for the friends of this rising Poet.



MARSHALL PINKNEY WILDER.

There are few men in our community, whose lives afford a more striking example of what can be accomplished by the concentration of power and unconquerable perseverance, than that of MARSHALL P. WILDER. The bare enumeration of the important positions he has held and still holds and the self-sacificing labors he has performed, is sufficient evidence of extraordinary talent and ability, and of a magnetic personal power and influence, which alone could have enabled him to take the front rank as a benefactor of mankind.

Marshall Pinckney Wilder was born on the 22d of September, 1798, in the town of Rindge, N. H., a little village six miles south of the Monadnock. His father had removed to that place from the town of Sterling, in Massachusetts, in 1764, and opened a store in company with a brother, and it was here, amid the charms of rural life, that the character of Col. Wilder was developed and the strength and vigor of his constitution was formed. His early education was obtained in the public schools, to which he was sent at the early age of four years, though he afterwards, at the age of twelve, attended the academy at New Ipswich one year, and then studied with the village pastor till the age of sixteen, when his father gave him the choice of going to college, becoming a merchant or working on the farm. He chose the latter, and followed it long enough to gain that firm health and constitution which is, no doubt, the secret of the mental and physical energy which has since characterized his long and useful life.

But the business of the store had increased to such an extent that his services were needed there, and he entered, like a sailor before the mast, earning promotion step by step, and acquiring habits of industry, method and punctuality so important to success in life, till he became a partner in the concern and postmaster of the town.

Having a taste for military tactics, he joined the New Hampshire militia at sixteen, and rose rapidly in rank, being commissioned Adjutant at twenty-one, Lieut. Colonel at twenty-five, and Colonel of the Regiment at twenty-six. Subsequently, on his removal to Boston, he joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, with which he was many years connected, accepting the command which had been repeated offered to him and declined, in 1857.

In 1825, wishing a wider field of operations, he removed to Boston and established himself in the West India goods, trade, doing an extensive wholesale business under the firm of Wilder & Payson, in Union Street, and subsequently Wilder & Smith in North Market Street, and in his own name at No. 3, Central Wharf, where he was engaged in the wholesale importing business till 1837, when he became partner in the Commission House of Parker, Blanchard & Wilder, in Water Street, afterwards, Parker, Wilder & Parker, in Pearl Street, and some years after, Parker, Wilder & Co., Winthrop Square, a house with which he is still connected. In all this business career, he has, like all other merchants, passed through many periods of commercial embarrassment, but such has been his indomitable energy and integrity of character, that he has never failed to meet his obligations and maintain a high and honorable reputation which secured success.

But Col. Wilder had higher aspirations than to accumulate wealth. To amass a fortune was not the all-absorbing ambition of his mind. A wider field of usefulness and philanthropy opened before him, and though devoting a reasonable time and attention to business, all his leisure was given to horticultural and agricultural pursuits, and while cultivating his grounds, importing seeds, and trees and plants from distant countries, he was doing all he could to instil into the public mind a taste and love for rural labors and to elevate the rank and position of those engaged in the honorable employments of the farm and the garden. And it is by no means derogatory to the merits of others to say that the immense progress in rural ornamentation, the increase of beautiful rural homes and gardens filled with fruits and flowers, within a circle of twenty miles around Boston, the abundance of pears and peaches and apples and strawberries, which have filled the fruit stands and often at so low a price as to be within reach of the humblest citizen, is due to him more than to any other one individual.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society was organized in 1829, and Col. Wilder, though not one of the original corporators, joined it one year after, and took hold earnestly with Gen. Dearborn, to make the Society a real and permanent blessing to the community.

The establishment of the beautiful Cemetery of Mount Auburn, was due to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the arrangement by which, on the relinquishment of control over it, the Society should receive a fourth part of the net proceeds from the annual sale of lots, was chiefly owing to the indomitable perseverance of Col. Wilder, by whom a reconciliation of conflicting interests was effected, securing to the Society a large and permanent annual income, from which the Society has already received more than one hundred thousand dollars.

Col. Wilder was chosen the fourth President of the Society in 1840, and was re-elected to this honorable position for eight consecutive years. During this time, he was instrumental in securing the lot on School Street, and as President, laid the corner stone of the old Horticultural Hall on the 14th of Sept., 1844, a building which served the purposes of the Society for fifteen years, when it was sold to H. D. Parker, in 1858, for the sum of $70,000 a sum about double the cost, and the Society removed to its more spacious and elegant New Hall in 1865. During his administration, the exhibitions were sometimes closed with a grand festival, and these resulted in the Triennal Celebrations, three of which took place during Col. Wilder's administration, at those at Faneuil Hall, Sept. 19th, 1845, and Sept. 22, 1848, being especially remarkable for the magnificence with which they were gotten up, and the great number of distinguished guests who were present.

Among the more prominent of the horticultural labors of Col. Wilder, may be mentioned his experiments in hybridization. These researches were not confined to fruits alone, in which he gained a high and deserved reputation, but extended to flowers, where he made the Camellia a specialty, having many hundred varieties of this elegant plant many of which he originated with great skill. These efforts and the result of hybridizing are set forth in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in a paper on "The Hybridization of the Camellia and its Varieties." He also contributed a paper entitled "Observations on the Camellia, with some account of its introduction into Great Britain and this Country," to *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, Vol. 5, p 13.*

He has been constantly importing many fruit trees from England, France, Belgium and Germany, sparing no labor or expense to get new varieties, and at the same time distributing with a liberal hand the best varieties by trees and grafts. Among the magnificent prizes which were the result of these untiring labors, is the Beurre d'Anjou pear, so widely renowned at the present time, imported and introduced by him. "In his orchards the pear," says Livingston, "occupies a place corresponding with that of the Camellia in his greenhouses."

It was natural, therefore, that on the establishment, in 1848, of the American Pomological Society, the fruit growers of the country should look to him as its first President, an office which he has held for twenty years. Space will not allow us to enumerate the labors, the address and the valuable papers, which he has, from time to time, contributed to the world through the medium of this Society. He still holds the high position of President, and is expected to preside at the next session to be held in Richmond, Va., in September next.

But we are more directly interested in the more strictly agricultural portion of his labors. On his resignation of the position of President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, he went to work to organize an agricultural society in his own county of Norfolk. We were present at the first exhibition ever held by that Society, one of the most remarkable we ever attended. The banquet on that occasion, when Col. Wilder presided for the first time, was a rare intellectual feast, with Gov. Briggs, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Governor Lincoln, Ex-Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, Charles Francis Adams, Josiah Quincy, senior and junior, General Dearborn, Horace Mann, and many other celebrities. Want of space alone forbids a more extended notice of this extraordinary entertainment.

The next of his remarkable public efforts was to initiatory steps for the organization of the State Board of Agriculture as a Department of the State government, his labors in behalf of the establishment of an Agricultural College and of the United States Agricultural Society. He still holds the position of senior member of the State Board, and was President during the active life of the United States Agricultural Society, for six years, till the year 1858. His work for this Society was most wonderful. He was present at every meeting in Washington, where he delivered instructive, able and eloquent addresses, and at the exhibitions which were held in many different States. At the close of his connection with the Society an elegant tea service was presented to him, and at the next annual meeting the "Large Gold Medal of Honor" was awarded to him bearing the inscription: "Awarded to Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Founder, First President and Constant Patron."

We should be glad to be able to allude to the Festivals of the Sons of New Hampshire resident in Boston, the first of which occured on the 7th of Nov. 1840, when Daniel Webster was President, and Col. Wilder, first Vice President; the second on Nov. 2d, 1853, when Col. Wilder presided, and delivered an address remarkable for its chaste eloquence and appropriateness. The Association again met on the 20th of June, 1861, to receive the Second Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers on their route to the army. The Boston Cadets escorted them on their march to the Music Hall, where sixteen hundred partook of a collation at which Col. Wilder also presided and addressed them in touching and encouraging words which called forth hearty cheers.

There have been many other public occasions in which he has taken a prominent and honorable part shrinking from no labor however arduous, sacrificing self and contributing often liberally in many ways to instruct, to entertain, to elevate the people. Among them was the celebration the 4th of July, 1855, of the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the settlement of Dorchester, with Hon. Edward Everett, the orator of the day, with Governor Gardner, Dr. Walker, President of Harvard University, Hon. Rufus Choate, and many other distinguished visitors. Two thousand ladies and gentlemen sat down to a rare banquet in a mammoth tent, where a graceful arch encircled the front of the platform, decked with evergreens and flowers, with the inscription

MARSHALL P. WILDER,

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

"Blessed is he that turneth the waste places into a garden, and maketh the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

His recent efforts in behalf of the New England Historic Genealogical Society are well known. The rooms of the Society in Bromfield Street were well known to be unsafe as a depository of the immensely valuable treasures stored there, and Colonel Wilder, as Chairman of a Committee, took hold with his usual untiring energy, and in a short space of time the requisite funds to purchase and furnish a new lot and building, were secured, raising for this purpose $40,000 in less than four months.

Though having little taste or inclination for political life, Col. Wilder was elected to the House of Representatives from Dorchester in 1830. The next year he was a member of Governor Briggs' council, and the year following a Senator, and in the organization of the legislature, he was chosen President of the Senate. In fact that he possesses great ability as a presiding officer is abundantly shown in the eminent success that has always attended his work in this direction, and the prosperity of the numerous institutions over which he has been called upon to preside. His personal influence has been sufficient to magnetize a half dying form into new and active life.

And this strong personal characteristic is especially remarked among his friends. No one can approach him in doubt, in despondency, or in embarrassment, and leave him without higher hope, a stronger courage and a manlier faith in himself. We owe him many a blessing for that.

He still lives, thank God, in the midst of a united family, and surrounded by all that can make the evening of his days serene and happy. The energy that has impelled him to labor for many years still exists, and few men accomplish more than he. As an evidence of this it is sufficient to say that he still holds the following responsible positions, the duties of which he is always prompt to fulfill. He is President of the American Pomological Society, senior member of the State Board of Agriculture, a senior Trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Honorary President of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, a member of the Government of the Institute of Technology, a Director of the New England Life Insurance Company and of the National Insurance, and of the Hamilton National Bank, positions which he has held for thirty-five years, and senior partner of the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co. He has recently made a trip of observation to Europe, as Commissioner to the World's Fair, also to the South and to California, and reported at considerable length upon each, and is we believe contemplating a still longer trip to the Eastern continent.

The results of his observations on California have been given in a public lecture before the Norfolk Agricultural Society and the State Board of Agriculture, and the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, and so great is the desire to hear it, that invitations have been received from *Philadelphia, Portland, and other places.

We know of no man who can point to a prouder record of beneficent activity, to duties more faithfully performed, or to a life more completely filled up with labors more useful to his fellowmen. Long may he live to enjoy the grateful affection of his family and friends, and when the sunset comes to him as it must come to all, may it be peaceful and fragrant as the flowers he has loved so well.

*Since delivered to a very large and delighted audience.

To dream gloriously when you are asleep, and to bring angels down to converse with you when you are awake, you must labor in the cause of virtue and beneficence.

THE WOOL MARKET.

There is at this time a *furore* for *Wool buying*, and the purchasers are mostly from abroad, purchasing all they can find, at full and very liberal prices, and *we* think it will be well to *let them have the wool.*

Although we had quoted poor, common, burry wool at nominally low figures, yet it is a fact, all the most common kinds of wool, dirty tags, mixed or anything in the shape of wool, has been sold almost as high as fine wool *last year*, while choice wool, have brought *tip top* prices, as will be seen by our tables.

We learn also that even with these high rates, some of our Wool growers talk of "Holding on," this would be a sad mistake, for as sure as "Water finds its own level" so will *Foreign Wool* be poured into the State in large lots, which will bring down Wool again, to *last year rates*, now is the *wool growers time*, and we sincerely hope they will improve it wisely, for they should not be wool speculators, but wool growers only.

Agriculture.

EGGS SHIPPED SUCCESSFULLY.

[J. B., in "*The New York Poultry Bulletin*, writes to the Editor and gives his plan of packing eggs designed for setting. As but few persons may chance to have that paper, we give his plan for general benefit, and particularly now while we have quite a Poultry furore in our midst. We confess our pleasure, however, at the successful introduction of such superb birds as have lately been imported here by our Poultry men.—Ed. F.]

Mr. Editor.—As the time has come for shiping eggs for hatching, I will give my mode of sending them, which may be of some interest to the many readers of the *Bulletin*. 1st, Breeding fowls should have plenty of range, and be fed regularly. 2d, when the eggs are laid or soon after, they should be set on the small end (not Columbus fashion) in bran, if not shipped the same day, and be kept in a dry place above ground; cellar will not do. 3d, Make or procure a light box the required size, somewhat longer than wide, have some coffee sacking, or tow-cloth, set the box on the cloth and cut about four inches wider each way than the bottom of the box; tack the cloth on the sides of the box about one inch from the bottom, turn the bottom up, and take two rolls of hay about as thick as your arm; the rolls can be doubled up, or straight hay can be cut the length of the box; put the hay under the loose cloth, one bunch on each side, or edge of the bottom, tack the cloth down in the middle with carpet tacks, or lay a strip of leather on the cloth, so the heads of the tacks will not slip through; now finish the cushion by tacking the ends up nicely, turn the box right side up (cushion down,) have fine cut bright hay, fill the box two-thirds full, press tightly, set the eggs on the small end by making a hole with your finger, fill up with more cut hay rounding full, have your lid ready, *screw* it down. 4th, Take a strap and *screw* it on for a handle, the shape of a basket handle. 5th, Direct plainly, and mark "This side up," "Eggs to set," "Handle with care," "Delay not." (*I* mark with stencil-plates.) 6th, Take it to the express office carefully, and "let 'em flicker" to any part of the United States. I will insure them to hatch successfully nine times out of ten (if the hen does her duty,) after being shipped 2000 miles or more; for instance; I made four different shipments the two last seasons, to Utah, of 106 eggs—83 hatched, distance about 2000 miles. It seems impossible, but I have the "documents" to show the facts. It is some trouble to be so careful, or particular, but nevertheless, it gives *satisfaction*. The soft bottom and the handle is the great secret. If any one knows a better mode I would like to hear it through your valuable *Poultry Bulletin*.

FEEDING POULTRY

Onions are said to be an admirable food for fowls, or rather an adjunct to the ordinary food. If given regularly, it is said they will prevent the attacks of the more ordinary diseases of poultry. Meat is said by authorities to be an essential food for poultry, especially in winter, when they cannot get the worms they pick up in summer. Others, again, maintain that the habit of giving meat to poultry is productive of grave evils—the cause of many of the worst form of disease that effect them. By these authorities it is called an unnatural food, inasmuch as the digestive organs of the birds are not fitted to assimilate them. There must, we think, be some mistake in all this, or we know of a surety that fowls do eat when they can get it, and entirely of their own accord, an enormous quantity of animal food; here it is not cooked; the game found in nature's garden is raw. If meat is an unnatural food for poultry, they certainly have a most unnatural appetite for it. Throw in one lump of meat amongst a lot of fowls; if not literally a bone of contention, it is something vastly like it, so eager are all to get a grab at it. We believe the habit of giving much food in a short space of time to poultry is a very bad one. If you notice their habits you will perceive that the process of picking up their food under the ordinary, or what we may call the natural condition, is a very slow one. Grain by grain does the meal get taken, and with the aggregate no small amount of sand, small pebbles, and the like, all of which, passing into the crops, assist digestion greatly. But in the "hen" mode mode of feeding poultry, a great heap is thrown down, and the birds allowed to "peg away" at such a rate that their crop is filled far to rapidly, and the process of assimilation is slow, painful, and incomplete. No wonder that so many cases of chocked craw are met with under this treatment.

HUMORS OF THE DAY.

A Comic story is told of Dean Stanley's parrot, which was a great pet of the whole family. One day Polly managed to open her cage and get away, to the consternation of the whole household. After a great search, some one found Polly in the garden on the top of an apple-tree. The welcome news was communicated to the dean, who, with the whole of the inmates, rushed out at once, accompanied by Doctor Vaughan, who, with some friends, was then on a visit to the dean. Polly was found swinging herself in a topmost branch, but when she discovered the large audience below her, she looked gravely down at them and said, "Let us pray."

IRRIGATION OF LAND.

So much is now said and done upon the subject of Irrigation of our lands, that we select an article from *Cassil's Technical Education*, which presents some views which will be entirely new to many of our Farmers. This is a truly scientific sketch and will be found valuable:

Irrigation may be spoken of as the art of carrying water on to land in order to increase its fertility. This art has been practiced from the earliest times in all civilized countries. Water meadows have been established in this country for hundreds of years, but of late public attention has been aroused to the importance of still further extending the area of land thus treated. Although drainage and irrigation appear at first sight to aim at two opposite objects—the first to take water from the land, and the second to cause water to flow into it—yet they must not be looked upon as antegonistic. It indeed can readily be shown that while draining frees land from superfluous moisture, it is the means of causing a larger body of water than formerly to pass through any given section of the soil. The same rainfall descends upon the drained as upon the undrained field, but owing to the arrangement of underground channels, there is in the former case no puddling of the surface, no trickling over the land into contiguous ditches; evaporation is checked, and the land is dry, because the water has quickly passed through it. Drainage, therefore, is a means for altering the condition of water in the soil, rather than of depriving the soil of so valuable an element of fertility. By it a stagnant condition is changed into a state of movement, and full advantages of the rains are realized. Without it the land is water-logged, and showers, which ought to find their way down to the roots of plants, soak the surface and feed the neighboring gutters. The benefit of irrigation may likewise be traced to the constant change of the water as it pass over the surface of the meadow, giving up its riches to the herbage near which it flows. Thus drainage and irrigation may be shown to have much in common, and the idea of their being opposed to each other may be dispelled. Nay, further, as a preparatory step in the formation of water meadows, it is often considered advisable to under-drain the field, thus showing that the two operations, so far from neutralizing, may assist each other in improving the same land.

MIXING SOILS.

The time has come in California when some care and attention *must* be given to *feeding our lands*. A very large area of land at present used for wheat has been cropped three, five, and even *ten years*, and farmers wonder the soil does not produce well, the *soil is exhausted*.

The following valuable hints from the *Experimental Farm Journal*, will be found valuable to the wise farmer:

"There often exist on the same farm materials entirely separate from each other, which, if mixed together, would add greatly to the fertility of the land. A neighboring farmer had seven or eight acres of excellent black muck or peat, averaging several feet deep, which might have been underdrained at a moderate expense, and rendered a fertile field, but which the owner suffered to lie idle and useless year after year. Much of his adjacent farm consisted of dry ridges and knolls, out of which the vegetable matter had nearly or entirely disappeared, which might have been much benefited by this muck. The work could have been done in winter at little expense—but there, for half a lifetime, lay the great muck bed under water, and the dry ridges parched in the summer sun. All that was needed was mixing the different materials of the farm. Sub-soils are frequently quite different in character from the worked soil above. We once saw a striking illustration of this difference. An open ditch, some two feet deep and many rods in length, had been dug to drain a small pond. The earth taken from this ditch was thrown by the shovel, and scattered back a rod or more on each side over the surface of the field, which was afterwards sowd with wheat. The succeeding summer was unfavorable to this crop, and while the rest did not average a product of more than five bushels per acre, the portion which had been dressed with sub-soil yielded, by estimate, at the rate of twenty bushels."

RAIN.

Mr. R. H. Scott has described, at the Royal Institution, the three principal causes of rain and examples:—1, ascending currents of air which produce the great tropical summer rains; 2, the contact of hot damp air with cold ground, which makes the west coast of continents so rainy, and 3, the setting in of a cold wind after a warm one, and the reverse—as when a N. W. wind sets in after a S. W. wind, or when a S. E. wind follows a frost. The measurement of rain was next explained. An inch of rain over four square feet is equal to a gallon of water, or 10 lbs; over a square mile, to 80,000 tuns. The wettest place in the world is Cherrapoongee, where the falling is 600 in. take place in six months' Our rainfall at the sea level varies from 69 in at Cahirciveen, in Kerry, is about 20 in on the east of England. In mountainous districts it sometimes amounts to more—as much as 140 in at Seathwaite.—*British Trade Journal*.

They have smart children at Martha's Vineyard. A little six-year-old girl, daughter of a Methodist minister, committed a fault and denied it. Her mother, learning she was guilty, asked her why she told the untruth, when she replied with great *sang froid*: "I should not, if I believed as you and father do, but I am a Universalist."

"Let us clearly understand it: the sinner may offend much against others, but he always sins most against himself, every iniquity falling with morally debasing and destructive force upon his own soul.

MUTTON AND WOOL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Very interesting statistics from our Sheep and Wool men will be found in the following statement made by Mr. Hamilton at the late meeting of the London Statistical Society, and reported in the *Mark Lane Express*:

"Although sheep are not kept in this country for their wool alone, but rather for the meat their carcasses furnish, yet as the sheet-anchor of British agriculture they are indispensable to the scientific farmer of the present day. As from a remote period we have been celebrated for our sheep, it is not likely that in the present day we shall retrograde in the endeavors made to maintain our superiority in the requirements for the British market. The value of the sheep slaughtered annually in the kingdom cannot be less than sixteen millions sterling; and it is satisfactory to know that, even in our colonies at the antipodes, the mutton is not now entirely wasted, but is becoming an exportable article as well as the wool and skins.

The consumption of wool in this country is thus estimated by Mr. Hamilton:

Domestic wool,	159,969,000 lbs.
Foreign & colonial imports, 1869,	255,161,000 "
Skin wool from sheep imported,	2,381,000 "
	417,511,000

Of this quantity 129,000,000 lbs. were exported in 1869, leaving for home consumption 288,511,000 lbs. Relatively to the other great staple textile industry, cotton, the woolen manufacture now stands at about one half, the value of the woolen exports in 1869 being £22,625 000, and of this the cotton manufactures exported £53,000,000; but in the one case fully half the supplies of raw material are of home production; in the other all are of extraneous and mostly foreign production."

TO BREAK HORSES OF PULLING ON THE HALTER.

Dr. T. S. Mitchell, of Hamilton, Ga., sends the following directions to the Rural New Yorker:

Have a stout, new rope—one that is not easily broken; knot it around the animal's neck with a knot that will not slip (I prefer the Texan's knot) then give the rope a hitch around the under jaw just behind the lower tusks. Give about eight feet play of rope from his mouth to the tree. Give the rope two turns around the tree; take a keen whip and whip him in the face until he pulls the rope, you letting it slip a little in your hand. When he gets quiet, draw him up a second time, and a little closer. Whip him again in the face. Repeat this until he is satified that he cannot get off. After four or five trials he will have learned the lesson. If the operation is properly managed, after the third to the fifth trial to get away, he will stand and allow you to whip him in the face, and never move his feet, and will never pull on the halter again. This is reliable. I have used it often with success

California Stock and Poultry Association.

Hon. Thomas H. Selby, Samuel Hubbard, and W. H. L. Barnes, Esqrs., Directors.

THOS. E. FINLEY, Manager.

Office, No. 115 Leidesdorff, Street.
Yards, Cor Laguna and Washington Streets.

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Take the Sutter St. Cars to Pacific St., up Pacific to Laguna

SPECIALITY,

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Also, Houdans, Golden Laced Seabright Bantams, White Bantams, White Cochins, Dominiques, Silver Gray Dorkins.

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Holbrook's Patent Swivel Plows,

For Level Land and Side Hill.

8 Sizes.

WON THE HIGHEST PRIZE at N.Y. State Trial, 1870, for Plowing Sod & Stubble

Send Stamp for Circular.

They leave no dead furrows nor ridges, but an even surface for Reapers, Mowers, Rake and Irrigation. Self-adjusting Hinged, Self-clearing Cutters. Changeable mould-boards for sod and stubble.

Our Landside Plows won four Gold Medals at National Trial, 1867, for sod, stubble and trench plowing. Manufactured and sold by

F. F. HOLBROOK & CO., Boston, Mass.

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PORTABLE MILLS

FOR WHEAT FLOURING AND CORN MEAL

FARM MILLS AND STOCK FEED,

AND

CORN MEAL.

A Complete Grist Mill of two Run of Stone, Bolts & Smutter for $1,200. Also Corn Sheilers, Hominy Mills, Bolting Cloth, Belting, Mill Picks, Etc.

Write for Pamphlets.

ISAAC STRAUB & CO.,
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Box 1430, Cincinnati, O.

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Gypsum! Gypsum!!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cash than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT

THE FARMER OFFICE,

WARREN & CO.

CHEAP INSURANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

[*From the Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 15, 1870.*]

A few days ago *The Post* made some remarks on the dangers threatening the insurance interests of the country—urging the public, as a matter of self-interest, not to let the idea of *cheap* insurance be the only one in view, but to endeavor to bestow it in such a manner as will support the reliable companies of the country. The public have for some years had the idea that insurance, like other patronage should be bestowed where it will involve the least outlay—and agents, bidding for patronage, have advertised to write policies *cheaper* than others. Of course, irresponsible companies could afford to write policies at much cheaper rates than sound companies, because they do not and have not given an absolute indemnity. If they have paid losses, it has been because of the accidental circumstance that, at the time, it *seemed* to the managers to be to *their* interest to pay; and the other accident, that the company had funds with which to pay. Companies started without capital, trusting to some accidental incident of business to earn a capital, and feeling that if such could not be done, its managers would at least get their hands on sufficient money to compensate them for the wear and tear of conscience and loss of time—companies organized and conducted on this basis, having everything to gain and nothing to lose, could, of course, afford to take risks at whatever rates were offered—while sound companies, with *bona fide* capital, could not compete without almost certain loss. The public, searching after what was *cheap*, and never considering that an insurance *cheap*, at the time of its execution, may be *cheaper* yet in case of a loss by fire, have given these irresponsible companies an encouragement so strong as to compel the sound companies to come down to their rates. As a result, the capital of many of the most responsible companies has been very materially reduced, and they have been placed in a condition where a year or two more of competition, under the cheap "cut" rates of irresponsible companies, will wind up—so says Superintendent Miller, of the New York Insurance Department—half the responsible companies in this country. And we are hastening to a day, if the delusion of *cheap* insurance is not exposed, when, no matter what rates a merchant may pay, he cannot find enough insurance companies in the country whose policies he *knows* will be paid, to cover a moderate stock of goods. Such a state of affairs, it is hoped, will never prevail, but can only be averted by strangling these "Cheap Johns" in insurance and patronizing companies known to be sound, at rates known to be safe and reasonable to the companies, regardless of the terms offered by the Peter Funks.

Since the remarks made by *The Post*, the other day we have received a copy of the Hartford *Post*, February 8th, which contains an article on the same subject, with statistics showing the disastrous effects of the competition with the cheap rates on the sound companies of the country. The article contains so many valuable facts, that we transfer it to our columns entire. It is as follows:

"Though it has often been repeated, that the year 1870 was a most disastrous one for the Fire insurance Companies, we think the following figures will surprise all. Those who complain of exhorbitant rates, and clamor for a reduction would do well to read and ponder. We believe it to be for the public interest, and cheaper for them in the end, to assist and sustain our best companies in the maintenance of fair rates—and not to nurse into a brief life weak and unreliable companies, for a small saving in premium. When our wealthiest merchants, largely interested, and even directors in insurance companies, remove their business from our oldest and best companies, for a petty difference in premium of one dollar on a $5,000 policy, we must believe that for such failures as the "Home," the insuring public themselves are more or less responsible, for in too many cases they act without knowledge of the actual condition of companies, but take for gospel whatever an agent tells them, who offers to insure at a low rate, looking more to low rates than companies' high standing. As a consequence, a large majority of insurance companies have been, and still are, selling their ware below cost. Is this true policy for the assured? Superintendent Miller, of the New York Insurance Department, is reported as having said, that a year or two more would wind up one-half the companies in the country. These figures, at least, furnish good foundation for such a prediction.

"From the advance copy of the *Spectator's* chart, compiled from the official returns, showing the standing of all the companies doing business in the State of New York, we find on comparing the net surpluses with the returns one year ago, that out of 141 companies, 88 show a loss amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $2,563,000, a sum of which is, of course, attributable to shrinkage in assets.

All the foregoing applies equally to California, and it is very necessary that parties seeking actual protection by insurance should look well to the character and ability of Companies. The best is always the cheapest.

"*The following table shows the loss in the net surplus as compared with last year, of some of the leading New York Companies:*

Ætna	$45,000
Buffalo Fire & Marine	55,000
Commerce, Albany	11,000
Fulton	12,000
Home, of New York	74,000
Market	74,000
North America	42,000
Washington	33,000
Astor	40,000
Capital City	15,000
Continental	11,000
G	20,000
Irving	43,000
Merchants'	47,000
Republic	42,000
Western, Buffalo	18,000
Atlantic	14,000
Columbia	16,000
Corn Exchange	7,000
Hanover	18,000
Lamar	23,000
Niagara	52,000
Security	300,000
Yonkers	54,000

"*The following table shows the falling off of some of the Foreign Companies doing business in New York:*

American, Philadelphia	$174,000
Detroit Fire & Marine	3,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	63,000
Independent, Boston	55,000
Manufacturers'	87,000
Norwich	43,000
Boston, Boston	60,000
Eliot, Boston	10,000
Girard, Philadelphia	90,000
People's Worcester	17,000
Lancaster, Pa.	22,000
Merchant's Providence	33,000
Narragansett, Providence	36,000
Cleveland	7,000
Equitable, Providence	8,000
Hide & Leather, Boston	53,000
Providence, Washington	17,000
Rodger Williams	8,000
Springfield	6,000
Sun Cleveland	42,000

"*The following table gives a list of the agency companies showing a gain in net surplus of over $20,000:*

Lorillard	$47,000
Phœnix	81,000
Merchants', Chicago	33,000
North American, Philadelphia	132,000
Manhattan	95,000
National, Boston	30,000
Pacific, San Francisco	35,000

which list is lamentably small.

"*The following shows the losses in surplus of the Hartford companies:*

Ætna	$40,000
Charter Oak	18,000
North American	27,000
City	13,000
Phœnix	75,000

"*Companies showing a gain:*

Hartford	$110,000
Merchants'	7,000
Connecticut	24,000

"Thus out of 141 companies only eleven agg[regate] have shown a gain in surplus."

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. This description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 16 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 1-100 per cent. For life-saving properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it a richness of cream greater than any feed known. A suitable quantity for the start at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or any feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two gallons to one. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

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TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER,

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

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Fresh, Pure Seed.

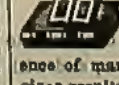
Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree and Shrub, and Evergreen Seeds, prepaid by mail with directions for culture. Twenty-five different packets of either class for $1.00. The above packets of either class for $5.00.

50,000 lbs. Evergreen and Tree Seeds; Apple, Pear, Quince, &c.; Grass Seeds; Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Onion, Squashes, Turnips, and all Vegetable and Flower Seeds; in small or large quantities; also Small Fruits, Stocks, Bulbs, Shrubs, Roses, Verbenas, &c., by mail, prepaid. Hardy Golden Banded Japan Lily, 50c. Priced Descriptive Catalogues sent to any p'ace address, gratis. Agents wanted. Wholesale List to Agents, Clubs and the Trade. Seeds on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1841.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who keep Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully Illustrated, price only $2 50.

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Italian Queen Bees,

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SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.

Any information respecting Italian Bees, Hives, or anything pertaining to Bee Keeping, sent on receipt of stamp for postage

ELLEN S. TUPPER,
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Horticulture.

PROPER WEIGHT FOR GRAPE VINES.

The Grape Vine can be over cropped like any other fruit bearing vine or tree, and in doing this the quality of fruit is correspondingly less in quantity, besides the injury done to the tree or vine for all coming years.

From that excellent little treatise on the "Grape Vine, published by *Clement Hoare, Esq.*, we extract valuable truth, and hope some of our careful Vine-growers will test it and report to us.

Scale of the greatest quantity of grapes, which any vine can perfectly mature, in proportion to the circumference of its stem, measured just above the ground:

Cir.	lbs.	Cir.	lbs.
3 inches	5	7 inches	45
3½ ditto	10	7½ ditto	50
4 ditto	15	8 ditto	55
4½ ditto	20	8½ ditto	60
5 ditto	25	9 ditto	65
5½ ditto	30	9½ ditto	70
6 ditto	35	10 ditto	75
6½ ditto	40		

It will be seen, that if 2½ inches be deducted from the circumference of the stem of any vine, the capability of it will be equal to the maturation of ten pounds of grapes for every remaining inch of girth. The proportionate quantity for fractional parts of an inch may be easily calculated.

The circumference of the largest stem in this scale is 10 inches, beyond which size I have had no opportunity of selecting a sufficient number of vines to enable me to carry the experiments further in a satisfactory manner. I have, however, at various times, examined a great many vines about that size, and have estimated the weight of their respective crops at the vintage, and when the whole crop borne by any vine has been perfectly matured, and a good supply of fine vigorous shoots for future bearing-wood produced simultaneous in the current year, the result has uniformly been that the weight of fruit has not exceeded the proportion mentioned in the scale. I think it not unreasonable, therefore to conclude, that the same proportionate quantity will apply to every vine, whatever may be the girth of its stem.

No vine is taken cognizance of, until its stem measures three inches in girth, as, under that size, vines ought never to be suffered to ripen any fruit. There is a rule that should be strictly adhered to in the management of young vines, for it may be safely asserted, that for every pound weight of grapes extracted from a vine before it has grown to that size, ten pounds will be lost during the next five years, independently of the very severe check which is given to its growth by premature bearing. But by husbanding its strength, till its roots have multiplied sufficiently to provide a full supply of nourishment without suffering from exhaustion, the plant commences its fruit-bearing life with a degree of vigor which lays a sure foundation for its future prosperity.

It may be remarked, that, in general, vines are suffered to bear a much greater quantity of grapes than the above scale represents, but in all such cases it will be found that they are not *perfectly* ripened. The grand desideratum in grapes, when used as table fruit, is *flavor*, and this is entirely regulated by the circumstances under which they are ripened. One of these circumstances is the quantity of grapes suffered to remain and ripen, as compared with the strength of the vine. The respective qualities mentioned in the scale are such as every vine of the given girth of stem can perfectly mature, but if these be exceeded, the flavor will immediately begin to diminish, and the vine may then be said to be overcropped. On the other hand, although a less quantity of grapes may be matured by a vine than the proportion represented in the scale, the flavor will not thereby be increased, in which case the vine will be undercropped. This, however, very seldom happens; but to go beyond the true bearing point, and to overcrop a vine whenever the quantity of fruit shown will admit of it, is a of universal occurrence, not only with vines trained on open walls, but with those under glass also. It is impossible to place this injurious practice in too prominent a point of view, for it is the prolific parent of almost every evil that can befal a vine, and it is really so general, that scarcely one vine in ten thousand escapes it.

Although, therefore, the proportionate quantities mentioned in the scale are much less than vines are frequently permitted to bear, they may be regarded as a close approximation to the greatest weight of fruit which can be borne, so as to be brought to the highest degree of maturation which the climate will permit. There may be a little increase in the powers of maturation of vines, when trained on very warm aspects, but I have never found it prevail to any extent, nor to be sufficiently uniform in its occurrence, to justify any variation in the proportions laid down in the scale. Some sorts of vines, also, are constitutionally disposed to show more fruit than other sorts, but the capability to mature the fruit is pretty nearly equal in all. It may be further remarked, that if a vine during any season be undercropped, the deficiency may be partly made good the following year, by causing it to bear a considerable portion of fruit more than its allotted quantity, as stated in the scale. This results from the sap not having been all expended in ripening the fruit; it has in consequence accumulated, and the plant is thereby enabled to mature a greater weight of fruit in the ensuing season, than it otherwise could do, from the sap generated in the current year.

The manner in which it is intended that this scale should be practically applied, is to measure the stem of a vine at the autumnal pruning, and to retain no more good well-ripened fruit-buds than is supposed necessary to produce the given weight of fruit that corresponds to its girt.—And if there should be any excess above that quantity in the ensuing summer, the crop must be reduced to the given weight, by cutting off a sufficient number of bunches, as soon as the blossoming is over and the fruit set, as the weight of it when ripened may then be easily estimated.

With respect to the number of buds that are necessity to be left at the autumnal pruning to produce any given weight of fruit, I have found it to be a good general rule, and applicable to all those sorts of grapes usually cultivated on open walls, to consider every bud (rejecting the two bottom ones to each shoot) as equal to the production of half a pound weight of fruit;—that is, if the stem of a vine measure five inches in girt, its capability is equal to the maturation of twenty-five pounds' weight of grapes, and, therefore, the number of buds to remain after pruning will be fifty. This proportion would, in general, be too great, even in the shyest-bearing sorts; but as accidents frequently happens to the bunches during their early growth, and as there will, in general, be some buds that will not burst, provision must be made against these casualties, by reserving a greater number of buds than would otherwise be required. The proportionate number, therefore, above-mentioned, I have found to answer well, and to be sufficient to meet all contingencies.

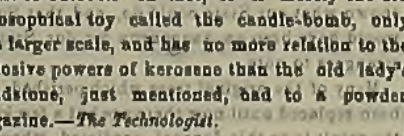
It is necessary to observe, that all the experiments on which the scale is founded were made on vines growing in 50° 46' north latitude.

EXPLOSION OF A FRUIT CAN.

A few days ago, a man placed a hot iron on the top of a tin can filled with preserved fruit, and in a few minutes the thing blew up with a tremendous report shaking the house, and, we believe, breaking the windows. From this circumstance, some of our would be scientific journals have concluded that fruit-cans are as dangerous as poor kerosene oil or gasoline, or at least that the latter are no more dangerous than the former, and we have actually seen this argument used by the vendors of a dangerous burning-fluid to prove that explosions are accidents anyway; that they are about as liable to be caused by one thing as another, and that it is no use for to deprive ourselves of the advantages of cheap lighting materials on account of them. The distinction, however, is that in the case of gasoline the danger is an inseparable accompaniment of the *usual methods* of using the article, while fruit-cans never explode if properly used. Grindstones, when made to revolve too rapidly, have been known to "explode" and kill people, but this fact did not justify the old lady who declared that she would not stay in the house until the old grindstone had been taken out of the cellar. Every sealed fruit-can is a small steam-boiler without safety-valve or outlet of any kind. In order to explode it, all we have to do is to heat it so hot that the pressure of the steam will be sufficient to burst it. In fact, it is merely the old philosophical toy called the candle-bomb, only on a larger scale, and has no more relation to the explosive powers of kerosene than the old lady's grindstone, just mentioned, had to a powder magazine.—*The Technologist.*

MARKET-GARDENING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

The census often shows the drift of farm-life more accurately than any partial observation, however minute. It is quite clear, from the examination, that there is a decrease in the amount of live-stock in the New England and Middle States during the past decade, and likewise a decrease in the yield of staple grains, while there will be shown a large increase in the crops of vegetables and in garden products. This shows pretty conclusively that grain farming and live-stock raising, does not pay so well as some other branches of farming. The city and village population has increased, and the farmers in the immediate vicinity of these large towns are turning their attention more and more to supply their daily wants. They can sell potatoes and turnips every day in the year if they have them, and garden products all through the summer and fall. There is, however, a brisk demand for poultry, eggs, milk, calves, lambs, and swine, and they very properly raise what the market demands.—*American Agriculturist.*



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Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

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Thirteen First Premiums

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WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

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FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

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NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

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Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

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IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

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THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5.00

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kind of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS.

The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry

Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

34.22

Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental TREES.

A large lot of the WHITE MULBERRY (Morus Alba), of suitable size for Shade Trees. This is the most desirable tree to be had for shade or ornament, and extensively grown as the Locust. The ELM, ASH, ORANGE and LOCUST—very desirable for Shade and Ornament.

ALSO

Grape Roots and Cuttings

Choice Varieties of Foreign, California or Mission.

Mulberry Trees

Supplied by the 100 or 1,000 to the trade at low prices

A. P. SMITH.

Orders left at the FARMER Office will be promptly filled.

34.21 Smith's Gardens, Sacramento.

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Holbrook's Regulator

Seed Drill and Cultivator.

$12.00 Send for Circular $6.00

Won the Highest Prize at N.Y. State Trial, 1870.

Sows with regularity Beet, Carrot, Onion, Parsnip, Turnip, Sorghum, Broom Corn, Peas, Beans, &c. Seed Conductor being ENAMELLED WHITE shows the seed as it drops. Packed one or six in box. Cultivator weeds between rows 8 to 14 inches wide. A discount to dealers. Manufactured by

E. F. HOLBROOK & CO., Boston, Mass.

35.9

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the special duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM AND Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to fulfil them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory reference or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense and loss of time of a visit to the city.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Pears, Apples, Figs, Almonds, Walnuts, Nectarines, Grapes, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kinds.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters, 320 Clay Street, upstairs.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

☞ Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found on file at their READING ROOMS.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of *our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

Our readers will find matters of interest for them of a practical character in every Department of our Journal this week. We ask that they will review the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, the Miscellaneous, and the Home Department. In each and all we are confident they will find solid matter, worthy their perusal.

Our absence from Office all the week among the Grain fields will excuse us for want of budget of items.

We are greatly indebted to Hon. Horace Capron, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, for a very choice collection of New Vegetable Seeds, and also a very choice collection of *Flower* Seeds from France.

We are again indebted to Hon. Eugene Casserly for Documents from Congress.

Also to Hon. Cornelius Cole for same favors.

To Hon. Charles Pomeroy we are also indebted Congressional Documents.

NEW BOOK ON THE FEET.

We have received a Volume from Messrs. A. L. Bancroft & Co., entitled "Dress and Care of the Feet." We shall gladly copy from its pages shortly, for such a work is greatly needed. It is published by S. R. Wells, New York, of the well known Phrenological Book Store. The Book well illustrates the subject, and should be read by all. Bancroft & Co. have the book for sale.

HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

We give in our present Number a sketch of the noble Life deeds of one to whom every AGRICULTURALIST, HORTICULTURIST and FLORIST in our Country is more or less indebted for the great advance made in these sciences, and the grand results flowing from his long life labors to benefit his Country and his fellow-men.

The very interesting sketch we give was furnished us by that excellent Journal the "*Massachusetts Ploughman*."

The Friends of Mr. Wilder, and their name is are countless, will remember his visit among us last summer, they can now have a perfect likeness of him, and also a sketch of his life-history worth preserving. We issue a large edition so that all can be supplied.

It has always been our custom whenever we publish Very Important Matter, like our present Number, to send *Extra Numbers* to such persons as we think would appreciate them, and who would see that the numbers we send them, will accomplish good.

Copies of this Number can be had of our Agents and at this Office.

We hope also that many to whom we send may favor us with their names as Subscribers to our Journal, and use their kindly influence for extending it circulation in their neighborhoods.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now circulates over the whole Pacific Coast, in every State in the Union, and in all parts of Europe, thus giving our friends a rare chance to make the interests of California widely known.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING TIME.

Harper's Weekly, of April 22d, contains a very beautiful Illustration to represent the Season of Spring.

The Harpers say of this picture, that it is from the graceful pencil of Paul Frenzeny, representing Spring, under the guise of a lovely young woman, shutting up old Winter into the gloomy cavern to which the old fairy tales used to banish him, reminds us of a sweet German poem by William Muller, which was several years ago translated by the late Mrs. H. C. Conant. Though the poem does not follow out the imagery suggested by the artist, there is such a harmony of sentiment in these creations of the fancy that our readers will be glad to find them together. The poem is called

SPRING'S ENTREE.

Haste! open window, open heart;
Quickly, oh quickly!
Old Winter seeks a passage out;
He fidgets anxiously about,
Goes round the house with bustling air,
And picks his duds up here and there:
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart!
Quickly, oh quickly!
Spring knocks already at the door;
Hark! 'tis his cheering voice once more—
He knocks with all the force he may,
With his little meadow-flower bouquet:
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart!
Quickly, oh quickly!
And if you are not prompt to hear,
He has his train of servants near:
He'll summon them to help his will,
And knock and beat more loudly still
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart;
Quickly, oh quickly!
Lo! Morningbreeze, his herald, view—
A puffed-cheeked boy, of rosy hue—
He blows till all things stir and ring,
For entrance to his master, Spring!
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart;
Quickly, oh quickly!
The brave knight, Sunshine, now appears,
And breaks his way with golden spears;
While the soft flatterer, Flowerbreath, slinks
Through narrowest crevices and chinks:
Quickly, oh quickly!

Haste! open window, open heart;
Quickly, oh quickly!
Now sounds the onset, Philomel;
And hark, and hark! an echo's swell—
An echo from my inmost breast—
In sweet Spring joy, a welcome guest:
Quickly, oh quickly!

THE SEASON, CROP, &C.

The Drought! The Drought! The Northers! The Northers! with No Crops! No Crops! and high prices, now seem to be the prevailing topic.

While this talk is general, and while the consequences resulting from these reports will have their effect, it must be a great blessing to the whole community if our leading Farmers, our large Cultivators, would carefully collate and report particularly their manner of cultivation, all would then have the effects which have followed causes, and all the lost crops would in a manner be well accounted for.

The Grain and Flour market will undoubtedly be more or less effected by the rumors and complaints that come to the public mind by reports of the effects of the last "Norther" and the effect of the drought upon the crops. There can be no question but that these continued scorching and drying north winds have seriously damaged crops in various parts of the State. We have seen the results ourselves by a visit personally from this city through the Livermore Valley to Stockton over the Calaveras region, thence to Sacramento, and thence over the Marysville route and downwards through Napa, Sonoma, Vallejo route to this city, also San Mateo County, the Santa Clara region, San Jose surrounding, and upwards over Alameda County, and over all these routes we have very carefully noted the kind of cultivation given to the land, and learned the time of plowing and planting, the depth of plowing and all appertaining to the cultivation of the soil, the *continuous years* of cropping, and this too with the *same crop*, and without giving back to the soil any kind of nourishment, and in most cases with the same depth of cultivation year after year.

While we freely admit that blight has touched many crops which will be a serious loss and in many cases a total failure, we look to the large increase of acreage planted this year, and well planted, and to the improved tillage of a good portion of grainfields to *make up the loss* of those fields which yield little or nothing by reason of shallow and bad culture and late planting.

Those of our Subscribers who have perused the columns of the FARMER for the last dozen years or more, will well remember how earnestly we have advocated DEEP, and THOROUGH CULTIVATION, and this plan too, while it was almost ridiculed as chimerical for our dry climate. The FARMER also for long years has urged the practice of plowing deeper and deeper each year, with CHANGE OF CROPS and also SUMMER FALLOWING the land.

The FARMER has also for long, long years urged the plan of *early planting*, planting on dry soil so that the crop could receive the benefit of the early rains, and thus be not only a *Volunteer Crop*, but a *Cultivated* one, a truly natural grown harvest field, and by this plan securing all the benefits of the season, the same as our native OATS, GRASSES, &c.

The losses suffered this year, heavy as they may be, will result in future good by awakening a more general and certain attention to that kind of Cultivation, without which no one has a *right to expect a harvest*.

MAY, THE GALA SEASON.

"May Day" is hailed as the day when the "Goddess of Flowers" holds her high Carnival Season, when every bud and blossom pays court to this Season of Spring.

The Season of blossoms in the Spring time is most truly and beautifully pictured by the Poet "Willis" who is now among the "Living Flowers" of the Eternal City. Says the Poet.

There is to me
A daintiness about these early flowers
That touches me like poetry.
They blow out with such simple loveliness among
The common herbs of pasture, and breathe
Their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts
Whose beatings are too gentle for the world."

To all who truly love nature and worship at her shrine, the heart feels the words of another Poet, who says:

"Oh, the flowers look upward in every place,
Through this beautiful world of ours,
And, dear as the smile on an old friends face
Is the smile of the bright, bright flowers!

From the earliest days of Science, Literature, and Art, Flowers have more or less been used Emblematically to speak a language and convey Sentiments that no other created thing could represent, they crown the "Birth Place" of the *new born*, they wreath the brows of the *newly wedded* on their "Bridal Day" they are used to revive and keep alive sentiments of Love, Affection, and Respect, at the annual returns of family "Birth Days," and they finally rest upon the bier of "Loved Ones," when their mortal remains are gazed upon for the last time on earth.

Flowers are the sweetest, and truest Emblems of Love and Affection, of any Creation in nature, for they truly represent Humanity in its Life, Death, and Resurrection.

"May Day" is near at hand, already on every side preparations are now making for a great and joyous "Gala Day," Society with its teeming millions, nearly all take more or less interest in this great *Inaugural of Spring*.

California May Day presents quite a contrast with the "May Day" of New England, and the Middle States, there their backward Springs often require the May Flower seekers, to hunt for some time in the fields, before they can find the *first* flower while here in our own flower Crowned Hills and Vallies, miriads of floral gems mark the whole Earth, a carpet of the most beautiful colors, and flower crowned children, numerous almost as the wild flowers and almost wild and joyous, make the May Day Festivals of California, scenes of great and joyous merriment.

May Day this year falls on *Monday* next—when over the length and breadth, of our bright Vallies, a picture will be seen of Life and Joy, of Beauty and Brightness, just like the picture of which we speak about, as presented in Harper's Weekly, which most truly presents "Spring Time" "May Day" and the "Floral Worshippers."

"May Day" this year in California, will be universally observed by the "Little Ones" and also by many "Big Ones" who will "hie to the country for Happy scenes.

We rejoice that it is so, we trust it will always be so, and if amidst these great gatherings, there maybe confusion, noise, commotion, and a little trouble, there will already be found "Good" to grow from these festive scenes among the Flowers, more than enough to balance all the Evil arising from those who having no "Love of the Beautiful" in their hearts, are like the "Dog in the Manger" they would prevent others from the food they cannot enjoy themselves; let a prompt *Rebuke* always be given to all who would *disturb* those happy gatherings, or throw any impediment in the way of a Happy enjoyment of our glorious "MAY DAY FESTIVALS.

A PIONEER FURNITURE DEALER.

Purchasers of Furniture, as they pass up Washington street from the Post Office, will see on the right hand side of the street, opposite the Market, the name of JACOB SCHREIBER, who long years ago was well known, as the large and only Importer of Pelu, and also the extensive manufacturers of Spring Matresses and Bedding, as also a large Furniture Dealer.

The old Friends and Patrons of Mr. Schreiber, will gladly hear that he has taken a large and fine Store, and again invites them to call on him. (See his card.)

SPLENDID POULTRY.

A very splendid collection of Poultry of the choicest breeds, which have just been imported by Geo. E. Bailey, Esq., Poultry raiser at Oakland was on Exhibition on Sansome street last Thursday.

It is but just to say, they were the handsomest lot of Poultry yet been shown. There were 20 Light and 20 dark Brahmas, splendid large Birds.

Sales were made as follows, One Trio for $125, One for $100, and Five splendid Dark Brahmas of superior blood, for the handsome price of $375.

The Exhibition was very creditable to the Importer, and valuable for our State.

KERN RIVER COUNTRY.

We call special attention of our readers and particularly all who are seeking lands to settle on to the letter of our kind correspondent, from Kern River who takes a correct view of Agricultural matters on all subjects, he writes open, we hope to hear from him often.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

The mere preparation of the soil and planting trees and shrubs upon the soil, and filling up spaces with statues, fountains, fancy arbors, and rural chairs, is not Landscape Gardening, nor is it gardening at all; it is fancy work and wasting of time and labor and expense, which after a brief time, reveals to those who have "footed the bills" that the work not being half done, must be done over again.

A True "Landscape Gardener"—one who *Opens from Nature*, a real lover of the beautiful, one who truly knows his business, will at the first view of the grounds designed to plant and beautify, have a good conception of his plan by the size and form of the land, and also the size and style of the buildings on the grounds, together with all the undulations of the land whether great or small, and also the distances of the several buildings from streets or public highways, Lakes, Rivers, or Pond of water, for all these have to be a part of the Landscape *Picture*, which he is to complete, and these all are to be carefully viewed with the measuring rod of a true Artist's eye equally careful as he who with *brush and pallet* prepares for the critic's eye *his* picture upon the canvass.

The great majority of garden grounds, large and small, those that have been prepared even at great expence, are spoiled utterly by the planting of trees inappropriate to the space and unsuited to the locality. Often a large growing tree in a small parterre, and a small one in a large place, a tall growing one beneath a window that shuts out light, and a small growing one at the entrance gate. And the same error exist in planting the varieties of trees *evergreens* and deciduous trees, as also the ill-assorting of the various classes of trees, shrubs, vines or flowering plants, and these serious errors are being constantly made in some of the best located grounds that could be made truly beautiful, and in our public places, Parks, Squares, College Grounds, &c., and these errors arise by employing those who have neither taste, skill or judgment, and knowing nothing of "Landscape Gardening" know but little of the nature, character or the form and growth of the trees they plant. They may handle the spade, dig and rake, and they may call themselves Gardeners, but they know nothing of the science of "Gardening," and often cannot tell one tree from another in its habits of growth, and sometimes cannot even read or write, and it is by reason of ignorance and want of skill that many spots where nature stands ready with a little aid from a skillful hand and a practiced eye, to make a paradise from a waste.

Our citizens are now talking of a "Central Park," we hope when we have a "Park" it will not be located where the "Northers" will change the surface, in a "night time" to a *sand drift*, like "Black Point" for millions can be squandered in vain, if the location and soil shall not be fitted for the design.

Our "Plaza," Portsmouth Square, is a *pretty green spot*, but the passers by will often say it looks like a *grave yard*, and this arises from the character of the trees planted, and the error in their pruning. A totally different character of trees and greater in variety should have made *that spot*, a *Representative* of sample trees, shrubs and vines *from every County* in our State, with names of each and their locality upon labelled stakes at the base of each. This would have shown what our State could do, and that Square would have been an Ansgarium for our State for strangers to note.

Many of the original trees which perished, have been replaced until now there are but a few kinds, the result is as this Journal predicted when that class of trees were planted.

Our Post Office yard is another case of bad taste and worse work, in the unfitness of the soil first, and in the bad judgment and unfitness of the variety of the trees planted, and as this Journal pointed out the time the trees were altogether too large in their natural growth for so small a place, those grounds were more fitted for a *Shrubbery* than a *Park*, a few outside trees of proper kinds and suitable ones inside would have now shown a handsome spot, now it is a very doleful picture, a daub, a ruin, and before it ever can be fit to be called by a pleasant name, all the large trees, save the Elms, must be removed, the soil changed, and the work done over again.

We point to these *two places* in our City more with a hope to rectify in the future a serious error too common in the laying out of Garden Grounds, than to complain of a grevious error and waste of money that is now too late to help.

"A Thing of *Beauty* is a *Joy* forever".

But a *badly planted Garden*, never, O never!

We find some very practical and true ideas in a little pamphlet kindly sent us by H. W. S. Cleveland, Esq., Landscape Gardener, of Chicago. We here give his remarks on the subject:

The prevailing idea in regard to landscape gardening, seems to be that it is merely a decorative art, whose province is comprised in the adornment of professedly ornamental grounds, such as the parks and pleasure grounds pertaining to cities, the demesne of public institutions, and the private estates of men of wealth.

It is regarded as an expensive luxury, beyond the reach of men of moderate means, and inappropriate to the wants of a new country whose material necessities demand primary consideration. This narrow conception of the legitimate scope of the art, has resulted in no small degree from the fact that many of its nominal professors are uncultivated men, who have no idea of the development of natural beauty as a means of rendering a place attractive, but rely solely upon artificial decoration, and measure the perfection of their work by the number of curving walks, fancy flower beds, fountains, statues, vases, grottos, arbors and rustic seats they have contrived to introduce,—any or all of which may at times be appropriate, and may add to the general attractive effect, when in keeping with the character of the place, and the general style and habits of its occupants, but which can never render a place beautiful which possesses no intrinsic expression or character of beauty, while they are liable to excite the same sense of the ridiculous which results from a profuse display of jewelry on a plain person. People of common sense, with an average share of natural taste perceive the inconsistency and absurdity of such a display under ordinary circumstances, and also that it is not only expensive in the first place, but involves continual care and labor in the future, and as a principal object in seeking a country residence is to escape from the restraints of city life and secure the ease and freedom of a rural home, they revolt at the thought of an elaborately dressed place as necessarily inconsistent with the comfort they are seeking, and naturally shrink from employing a landscape gardener whose duties they suppose to consist in providing decorations which they do not want. The existence of such a feeling is in itself a favorable omen. It is the instinctive protest of simple, natural taste, based upon common sense, against the tawdry display which is attractive only to uncultivated minds, and is inconsistent with the tone of life and prevailing characteristics of a new and growing country, in whose development so many nobler objects for the use of wealth are urgently pressing their claims for consideration. A relative proportion should be preserved between the style of lifting up the estate and the condition of the country around it.

We should say in addition to the above, that a practiced eye will also preserve *proportion* of the *whole grounds*, buildings, scenery, &c., by the size of his Circles, Ovals, Squares, by the character and size of the trees planted in them.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

The following singular discovery of a new Explosive, as is here reported in the *British Trade Journal*, it would seem to be applied entirely to the *War Interest* and the destruction of human life and waste of property.

Messrs. Gebruder, Krebs & Co., Cologne, explain some successful experiments with a new explosive called litho-fracteur. Of these, fifteen were made under every disadvantage—in mud, in water, and in every possible way conforming to the exigencies of war, to the entire satisfaction of the Commission. Lieutenant-General Von Kameeke, who has since earned such laurels in the late war, immediately saw of what immense importance litho-fracteur would be in warfare, as a trench 10 ft to 15 ft broad and 5 ft deep, and of any length, and on any ground, however frozen or stony, could be thrown up in a minute, and so a sheltered position for artillery, cavalry, or infantry be immediately obtained by a loose layer of strong litho-fracteur. In fact, if every soldier carried a cartridge filled with this explosive, a whole army in a moment of need could intrench itself in positively no time. The discoverer of the combination of mixtures of which litho-fracteur consists has constructed a torpedo, which, drifting nine miles in any direction, to a depth of 10 ft has shown a power of destruction beyond description, so much so as to prove that no vessel, however heavily armored, could exist one moment against its action.

We would offer a far better use for such a discovery if it should be found to work successfully. We would direct the attention of our Civil Engineers to it for the purpose of throwing up Levees, and thus reclaiming millions of acres of Swamp Lands, and shield Humanity from the disasters of Flood and Ruin. It would also answer to open Canals, throw up material for Railroads, and thus carry such enterprises forward to a more rapid consumation.

We call the attention of the Managers of the Central Pacific Railroad, and all other Railroad Managers, and also our "Swamp Land Commissioners," and those planning Canals and Leveeing our "Swamp Lands" to this Invention as this will prove a great Implement for them.—ED. F.]

He is not only idle who does nothing, but he is idle who might be better employed.

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

There is no sin we can be tempted to commit, but we shall find a greater satisfaction in repenting than in committing.

ANOTHER LOT OF POULTRY.

A very fine lot of Prize Poultry was shown by Mr. Finley, the Manager of the California Poultry Breeders' Association, the last week at Leidsdorff Street. Splendid Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, and Spangled Hamburghs. Although we have seen fine Birds before, we feel assured these Buff Cochins, and Light Brahmas were the largest, bravest and best yet shown. They sold readily at high figures.

About $5,000 have been subscribed to the new Association, and Mr. Finley leaves in a few days for the East to procure and bring out a very large collection of Poultry, the best that can be found.

MARKET STREET FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

We call attention to the large advertisement of Messrs. Rohr & Son, who have succeeded to the business which had been carried on by Schreiber Rohr & Co., at that place.

This firm have a large and Spacious Store, and a very extensive Stock, they say they are now ready to make large contracts, for supplying at the very best rates and invite all to call and see for themselves, for they assure them, they can suit all taster.

The State Agricultural Society, the Mechanics Institute Fair, and the Horticultural Fair, will have attention in our next.

Many Advertisements that came to us we were obliged to lay over till next week.

Home Correspondence.

COTTON IN KERN COUNTY.

Rio Bravo Sheep Ranche,
April 20, 1871.

Editor of the Farmer:

It may be remembered that Cotton, continued to advance in price, from 18 cents per pound to $1.75 cents during the war. Thomas Skiles, a neighbor of ours, cultivated a patch of Cotton, from 1860 to 1864, in the same field, which proved a success. This fact stimulated my sons, Elijah Livermore, and Julius Chesley, to try the experiment on a larger scale, consequently, in the early part of 1865, they commenced to clear and prepare the ground for a larger breadth of Cotton. Sent on to Tennessee and to Mexico, for a sufficient amount of seed, which arrived in good condition. The planting commenced, the last of April, and continued on into June, 133 acres well fitted for the seed, and several miles of ditch were opened to irrigate the ground, about forty acres of Mexican seed was first drilled in, then came the Tenessee, and Sea Island, Chinamen were imported, to do most of the tilling and irrigating labor. The Cotton field was well attended, and grew up masterly, old cotton growers pronounced it to be equal, in the stand, to any field in the older Cotton States. The whole formed squares and boiled well. It was planted on alluvial bottom land, a portion on a sandy wash of the old Kern River head. The firm soil produced the largest plants, but the whole field was promising, the average height of the plants, at maturity varied from 3½ths to 4½ feet, some portions, the cotton plants stood six feet in height, all on new land, now, as to the result, but little of the Sea Island matured before the frosts set in, one reason was, the seed was cast into the bosom of the Earth two months too late, in the Spring. This circumstance was unavoidable that year, then again, the whole field was under irrigation three weeks too long, for which there was no need. The Mexican seed coming from a more Southern Clime, though planted firstly, boiled full, and completely, but, was, in point of time, several weeks later than the Tenessee, which was full of bolls, a while the Mexican, was in squares. It proved conclusively that seed of the Mexican Cotton, should first be acclimated, but better still to plant the Tenessee in every event, and plant in March and April, as soon as the frosts disappear, of the latter, several hundred pounds of seed cotton were gathered to the acre, but not half the quantity that it would have produced, if it had been sown in April, the season was sufficient in length, if the company could have commenced in time to prove a favorable result, many bales were forwarded to Oakland and worked into strong cloth, the manufacturer paid 25 cents per pound.

There is an abundance of land in this Valley, and Kern River basin, which would produce all the various kinds of textile plants, seeds and fruits, of the temperate zones, and many that are indigenous to a more Southern Clime, if protected and put under proper culture and location, but, little, however will be done, by the way of cultivating the rich soils in this section of the State, (so barren of wood and timber, that can be procured only by great expense,) until we can be secure from the devastation of the hundreds of thousands of cattle, that roam at large over our unsettled country.

In seasons of intense drouth, like the present, there seems to be no barrier of sufficient magnitude to prevent a certain waste of time, and crop. Good Farmers will not attempt to settle and cultivate these rich inexhaustable soils, which are so abundantly lying to waste, so long as this fear exists about the coming crop, if they knew that their business was certain, good living settlements would be found dotted here and there all over this rich agricultural Country, where the Steam horse will soon be plowing its way, on the rail, through our midst, and until we have a "no fence law," placed under the fostering care of the Government, settlers are not coming in.

Respectfully submitted,
SOLOMON W. JEWETT.

SPURIOUS COFFEE AND SPICES.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN ADULTERATION

In our last we referred to cream of tartar, without any cream of tartar in it, as one of the latest "dodges" of adulteration—if adulteration—it could be called. We have since read of another sample of the same article which contained more than 90 per cent. of sulphate of lime, and not one particle of bitartrate of potash. It would have been dear at five cents a pound, and was sold as "extra fine" at fifty-five cents.

There has also been a new development in the adulteration of coffee. People have flattered themselves that if they bought the coffee beans raw, and roasted and ground them at home, they were sure of having the genuine Mocha or Java; but artificial coffee beans are now made, like bricks, from a greenish clay, and the eye cannot distinguish them from the natural article. They are made in molds, a hundred at a time, and cost about a cent a pound. When roasted they absorb brown color from the genuine berries with which they are mixed, and the true and the false are still undistinguishable. This admixture of clay is not injurious, as it settles to the bottom of the coffee-pot, giving a literal significance to the term *grounds* as applied to that familiar sediment. The beverage is weaker, of course, but otherwise no worse; indeed, we suppose that some dietetists would say that it is all the better for the inert addition to what they consider an unwholesome decoction. The fraud may be detected by breaking open some of the raw berries and examining them closely, or by chewing them; or as some one has suggested, you can make a microscopic examination of the interior of each berry!—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

The Sun's First duty on rising—To strike light.

BREAD VERSUS TOBACCO.

Here is a fact for the consideration of all who regard the welfare of humanity, by statistics carefully prepared it is found that *Bread* costs in New York City $8,500 daily and Cigars cost $10,000, the cost of Whiskey and other Liquors, are not given, probably they are equal to both sums.

The consumption of Tobacco, costs the people of the United States over $600,000,000 annually, or almost one third of the National Debt.

What a commentary upon the *habits* of an *Enlightened* Nation are such facts.

TOBACCO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The unmanufactured tobacco imported into Great Britain during 1870, amounted to 52,588,590 pounds, of which 37,046,032 pounds came from the United States, and 15,542,558 pounds from the Hanse Towns, Holland, Greece, Turkey, Japan, Cuba, New Grenada, and other countries. During the last ten years, the largest importations into Great Britain were during 1865, when they amounted to 65,034,857 pounds, of which 35,549,768 pounds were from the United States. The supply of tobacco from the United States has fallen off very much since the war of the rebellion, but the general importations of 1870 into Great Britain had risen nearly 100 per cent. over the previous year and had augmented the supply of both stemmed and unstemmed kinds from 28,631,433 pounds to 37,046,032, a rise of 36 per cent. This rise, it is stated, is owing to the increased importation of the "stemmed" variety, or as it is called, "Western stripe." The importation of tobacco from all others countries into Great Britain is still continuing to fall off, and has reached the lowest point it has ever attained since 1760. As a revenue producing article in Great Britain, tobacco during the last financial year brought into the treasury the sum of $33,043,630, as much as the duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, fruit of all kinds, refined sugar and molasses all included. The net total of the British customs revenue for 1869 produced $107,249,315 one-third of which was raised from tobacco and snuff.

A paper called *The Tobacco Plant* has recently been started in Liverpool. It must be a good paper for "puffs."

A once reputable German poet, scholar and philosopher, for many years the associate and friend of distinguished men both in this country and in Europe, is now serving as a porter in a hotel near Detroit. Rum did it.

The Detroit papers have discovered a new method to driving away the organ-grinders. Every day or two they have a small paragraph like this: "Organ-grinders in Memphis make about ten dollars a day."

New Advertisemnts.

MOST
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
EVER MADE
ON
Sewing Machines
CAN BE SEEN IN USE AT THE
HOWE SEWING MACHINE
OFFICE,
No. 113 Kearney Street.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENT,
signed by some of the most
Prominent Physicians:

"We the undersigned, practicing Physicians of San Francisco, having examined and witnessed the operations of

MILLS'
ADJUSTABLE TREADLE

For Sewing Machines, take pleasure in giving our testimony to the great value of the improvement, in a sanitary point of view. The peculiar feature of this new Treadle is that THE FOOT-BOARD IS MADE ADJUSTABLE BOTH VERTICALLY AND LONGITUDINALLY; so that whatever the size or shape of the foot or shoe, THE TRUE CENTRE OF MOTION OF THE FOOT MAY ALWAYS BE BROUGHT TO COINCIDE WITH THE CENTRE OF MOTION OF THE TREADLE, AND HELD THERE, thus permitting the feet to move on their natural centre without having first to overcome the inertia and weight of the heavier limbs.

First—It saves the excessive labor and waste of power consumed in keeping up the rapidly alternating motion of the lower limbs and body, whenever the machine is run with any speed.

Second—It avoids the frequent and serious injury to female health resulting directly from that motion.

By the general adoption of this Treadle we believe the only serious objection to the foot-power sewing machine will be removed, and that so far from being prejudicial to the health of the operator, its use will prove as harmless and positively beneficial as other physical exercise, tending directly to develope the muscles of the calf of the leg, strengthen the ancle, restore the elasticity of the foot, and promote circulation in the extremities."

Signed,

H. H. TOLAND, M. D.,
President Toland Medical College.
G. HOLLAND, M. D.,
H. H. HUSBAND, M. D.,
J. CAMPBELL SHOBB, M. D.,
Late Professors Physiology Toland Medical College.
C. M. BATES, M. D.,
Health Officer,
Constituting the San Francisco Board of Health.
L. J. HENRY, M. D.,
WM. F. HALE, M. D.,
BENJ. D. DEAN, M. D.,
President Medical Society of City and County San Francisco.
WM. H. GARWOOD, M. D.,
DAVID WOOSTER, M. D.,
R. BEVERLY COLE, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, Toland Medical College.
J. P. WHITNEY, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Physiology, University of the Pacific.
L. C. LANE, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, University of the Pacific.
C. T. DEANE, M. D.,
Physician S. F. Female Hospital, and Professor Diseases of Women and Children in Toland Medical College.

"I have carefully examined the New Treadle attached to the Howe Sewing Machine, and consider it a valuable improvement, doing away with most of the motion of the back and pelvis, which is unavoidable in operating the old style treadle, and which has proven so detrimental to health. I cheerfully recommend it to those who work with Sewing Machines, believing it to save them much suffering.

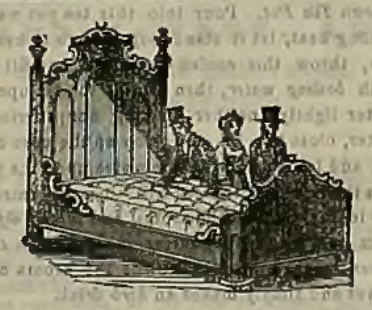
35.14 E. M. MOUSER, M.D."

New Advertisement.

NEW FIRM!
JOHN ROHR & SON,
Successors to
Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,
NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,
539 Market Street,

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
FURNITURE & BEDDING.
LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,
Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu,
Springs, Twine, &c.
A SPECIALTY
Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.
35.16

JACOB SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BEDDING & FURNITURE,



520 Washington Street,
OPPOSITE WASHINGTON MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.
I Manufacture a Spiral-Spring Bed, which I feel confident cannot be equaled for Ease and Durability, and which cannot fail to give Perfect Satisfaction.
☞N. B. Particular Attention Paid to Renovating Bedding, and Repairing Furniture.
35 16

SPECIAL NOTICE
TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED.
We are desirous of employing several right smart men as Agents and Canvassers for our Journal, with our NEW LIST OF PREMIUMS.
Right smart young men, who have some knowledge of the Science of Agriculture and are gifted with the science of *Courtesy* and Politeness, can have a good opportunity to make a good salary.—None need apply without the best of References.
☞ Apply at Editorial room between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m.

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.
Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.
It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.
Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men.*
For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

NEW SEEDS.
THE Connover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive plantings.
For Sale at "FARMER OFFICE."

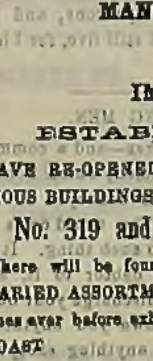
New Advertisements.

J. W. Meyer. Christian Schreiber.
CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,
REMOVAL.
Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,
Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of
Main and Mission Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our
FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.
35.14

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO
PIONEER
FURNITURE
AND
Upholstery Warerooms
MANUFACTURERS
AND
IMPORTERS.
ESTABLISHED 1850.
HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,
No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,
Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)
No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS
—AND—
JOBBERS
OF
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Agricultural and Mining Tools,
ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.
Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the



GERRISH
Submerged and Double Acting
FORCE PUMPS.
Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.
THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.
☞Agents wanted for this Coast. County Rights for sale.
30-6 3m.

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.
ONE HUNDRED CARTONS of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

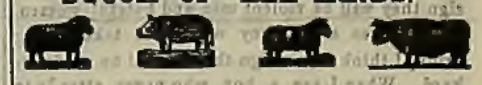
Miscellaneous.

FURNITURE!
N. P. COLE & Co.,
220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,
HAVE ON HAND THE
LARGEST STOCK
—AND—
Best Assortment
OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN
SAN FRANCISCO.
Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

WATER BROWN & SON,
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
21 and 23 Barclay Street,
WALTER BROWN.
HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK
☞Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.
Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.
31-22-1y

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
A limited number from my Imported Light Brahmas of the famous "Duke of York" strain, Dark Brahmas of "Boyles" Celebrated Stock, and Buff Cochins of "Cooper" strain, at $12 per Setting of 13 eggs.
Also Eggs from Carefully selected Stock as follows:
Light Brahmas at..... $5.00 per setting
Houdans, (Bearded)..... 10 "
Black African Bantams..... 5 00 "
Packed with care and delivered at Express Company's office in San Francisco. All orders must be accompanied by the Cash, address.
C. M. NICHOLS,
Pioneer, Poultry Yards, Fruit Vale Avenue,
35.12 Brooklyn, Alameda Cal

STOCK OF ALL KINDS,



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

GRAND CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN
A young man with a little capital can learn of a chance where he can make nearly One Hundred Dollars per Month by *three or four hours per day* in a Mechanical but easy employment, and have the rest of the day to himself—if an early riser, he can do it and not interfere with other daily duties.
Address G. H., at FARMER OFFICE, giving real name and residence. The business is permanent for years.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER
☞Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS substantially bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.
These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essays of L. Prevost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.
This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and invaluable to the Cultivator of the Soil.
Orders sent to Farmer Office will be promptly attended.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.
We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.
—ALSO—
TEN THOUSAND
Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Cabbage, Onion, Squash.
have written three works on the cultivation of these vegetables. The works abound with engravings and go into all the minute details so valuable to the beginner,—completely exhausting the subject. Each treatise sent by mail for 30 cents. JAMES J. H GREGORY Marblehead, Mass.
35.11

Home Miscellany.

THE REIGN OF PEACE.

The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead·
The boys in flow'ry bands the tiger lead;
The steer and lion at one crib shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet,
The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake;
Pleased the green lustre of their scales survey, [play.
And with their forky tongues and pointless sting shall
Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem rise!
Exalt thy towery head, and lift thy eyes!
See barb'rous nations at thy gates attend,
Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend;
See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings,
And heap'd with products of Sabean springs!
For thee Idume's spicy forests blow,
And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.

KNOWLEDGE.

BY ANNA C. BRACKETT.

I know how the grape-vine tendrils feel
When the April sun shines down
All over the tangled, ragged stalks,
And the withered leaves so brown.

I have felt how the sap runs soft and warm
From delicate stem to tip;
How they uncurl soft, and tender, and fair,
At the touch of the sun-god's lip.

Then I know how they feel when the hand of fate
Unloosens their clinging hold,
And they yearningly reach in vain, as they swing
Lone in the wind so cold.

I know how they feel when the sap creeps back
And shrivelled and stiffened they seem,
Till they ask, "Was the sun of our April then
Only a dream in a dream?"

A FEW SIGNS.

Solomon said, many centuries ago, "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right."—When I see a boy in haste to spend every cent as soon as he gets it, I think it is a sign that he will be a spendthrift. When I see a child hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to part with them for any good purpose, I think it is a sign that he will be a miser. When I see a boy or girl always looking out for himself or herself, I think it is a sign that the child will grow up a very selfish person. When I see boys and girls often quarreling, I think it is a sign they will be violent men and hateful women. When I see a little boy willing to take strong drink, I think it is a sign that he will be a drunkard. When I see a boy who never attends to the service of religion I think it is a sign that he will be a profane and profligate man. When I see a child obedient to his parents, I think it is a sign of great future blessings from his heavenly parent.—And though changes sometimes take place in the character, yet as a general, rule these signs do not fail.—*Old Jonathan.*

A GOOD MOTHER'S COUNSEL.

When Andrew Jackson left his home in North Carolina for Tennessee, his mother gave him this advice, as related by himself to W. H. Sparks of Georgia: "Andy," said she, (she always called me Andy) "you are going to a new country, and among rough people: you will have to depend on yourself, and cut your own way through the world; I have nothing to give you but a mother's advice. Never tell a lie, nor take what not your own, nor sue anybody for slander or assault and battery; always settle them cases yourself." I promised, and I have tried to keep that promise. I rode off some two hundred yards to a turn in the path, and looked back. She was still standing at the fence and wiping her eyes. I never saw her after that.

HOW A SCHOOLBOY GOT LOST.

The Boston *Traveller* tells this story: The pet of a family, residing not far from La Grange street, is a boy who has recently passed his fifth year, and having donned his first jacket and trowsers, is attending a primary school. The other afternoon he failed to come at the usual hour, much to the alarm of the household, and after a long search, he was found some time after dark, at the Providence Depot. He was sent to bed without much explanation, though it is possible his treatment was what Solomon would have recommend in such an emergency. The next morning he was down to the breakfast table, evidently none the worse for the lesson, and perhaps the wiser. Taking advantage of a lull in the conversation customary at the morning meal, he turned his grave countenance toward the head of the table and giving free vent to his over-charged mind, he exclaimed, "I'll tell you, mamma, how it happened. After school, I went part of the way home with Mary——, and at the corner of a street where she left me, I kissed her, and she kissed me, and then I found I was lost." There was an explosure around the table, just about that time. It is suspected this is not the first young gentleman who has been lost under similar circumstances.

He who calls in the aid of an equal understanding, doubles his own; and he who profits by a superior understanding, raises his powers to a level with the height of the superior understanding he unites with.

LOVING AND BEING LOVED.

Azamet, the vizier, had been raised by Sultan Mahmoud to the highest office in the empire. As soon as he was established in his position he tried to reform many abuses; but the nobles and imaums plotted against him and ruined him in the estimation of the Emperor and the people, so that he was desposed.

Deprived of his property and deserted by his friends, Azamet withdrew to the wilderness of Khorasan, where he lived in a hut of his own building, and planted a little garden by the side of a brook.

Here he lived a hermit's life for two years, when Usbeck, one of his old friends, and a sage of great repute, found out his dwelling-place. Usbeck's wise counsels had had no small share in ameliorating Azamet's punishment, and as he had not forgotten his banished friend, he went to Khorasan.

The sage met the vizier about a mile from the hut; the two friends recognized each other, and embraced, while Usbeck shed tears; Azamet, on the contrary, smiled calmly, and his eyes beamed with joy. "Thanks be to God, who gives strength to the unfortunate," said Usbeck. "The man who had a fine palace in the plains of Ghilem is content with a hut in the wildest part of Khorasan! O, Azamet, your virtue has followed you into this desert; it consoles you for having lost the roses of Herat, the turquoises of Vishapour, and the silks of Mezendran, but has it consoled you for living alone? We all need companions, if not friends. What hermitage is not a tomb?"

When they drew near Azamet's hut, which he had left in the morning, they heard a young horse neigh, and saw him come galloping to meet them. When he came near the vizier he caressed him and ran home before him.

Usbeck saw two fine heifers come from a pasture near by, and run back and forth near Azamet, as if offering him their milk; they then began to follow him. Soon after two goats, with their kids, ran down from a steep rock, showing by their gambols their delight at seeing their master, and began to frolic around him.

But the signs of joy and love which all these animals showed were as nothing compared to those of two white dogs which were awaiting Azamet at the door. They did not run to meet him, but seemed to show him that they had been faithful servants over the house which their master has placed in their care. As soon, however, as he had entered, they caressed him lovingly fawning upon him, throwing themselves at his feet, and only leaping up to lick his hands. When he gave them the last caress they ran away, for very joy, in a long circuit around the cabin, barking at the top of their voices. They seemed beside themselves with delight, but soon returned, out of breath, and stretched themselves at their master's feet.

Usbeck smiled at this sight. "Well," said the vizier, "you see that I am now, as I have been from childhood, the friend of all created things. I tried to make men happy, but they would not let me. I make these animals happy, and take pleasure in their affection and gratitude. You see that, even though I am buried in the wilderness of Khorasan, I have companions, and my hermitage is not a tomb. I still live, for I love and I am beloved."

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

One of the most fatal mistakes—and a common one—leading to many beside itself, which I have often heard with amazement, is conveyed in the almost proverbial phrase: "The world owes me a living." The world owes no such thing. It is no debtor to you, but you are debtor to it, and you cannot work too hard to discharge your obligation. It not only does not owe you anything, but it is not going to pay you anything except as you earn it. And just so fast as you do that, it will pay—not wealth necessarily, not what you may call success or repute, but the honest return of wages, which God stands by to throw in his benediction to make up any deficiency. We are none of us going to thrive except by work—not by waiting for this, or that, not by looking to this and the other man, not by expecting to be lifted, or boosted into success. There are Micawbers all the world over—men waiting for the world to get ready to pay the obligation they suppose it to be under, men as miserably useless as they are contemptible. The fact is, this is a very busy world—a bit selfish if you will—and too thoroughly absorbed in various and varying interest to think much about individual men, young or old. Any of us is of mighty little consequence, and if you would like a healthy snub to your estimate of yourself, shut yourself up for a week and see how superbly indifferent the world is as to your absence, and with what marvelous felicity it accommodates itself to your loss. The fly upon the coach-wheel in the fable is not more insignificant. The only thing that gives significance to you is your work, your industry and fidelity.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.

At the June meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, Dr. Sigerson read a rather startling paper on the atmosphere, illustrating at once the delicacy of chemical research and the harmful mixtures which are sometimes breathed by mechanics and others. In the air of iron works he discovered hollow balls of iron about one ten thousandth of an inch in diameter; in a shirt factory air there are little filaments of linen and cotton, with minute eggs; threshing machines and mills fill the air with fibres, starch-grains, and spores; in printing offices, antimony from the types is breathed and in stables and in the barber shops, scales and hairs; tobacco smokers breathe globules of nicotine; and in short, every workshop fills the atmosphere with floating fragments of the materials used.

One individual's selfishness doubles that of others, and this again redoubles that; and so layer upon layer of ice is frozen.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF MAKING TEA.

The Chinaman puts his tea in a cup, pours hot water upon it, and drinks the infusion off the leaves; he never dreams of spoiling the flavor with sugar or cream. The Japanese triturate the leaves before putting them in a pot. In Morocco they put green tea, a little tansy and a great deal of sugar in a teapot, and fill it up with boiling water. In Bokhara every man carries a small bag of tea about him, a certain quantity of which he hands over to the booth-keeper he patronizes, who concocts the beverage for him. The Bokhariot finds it as difficulty to pass a tea-booth as our own dram-drinker does to go by a gin-palace. His breakfast beverage is Schitschi, that is, tea, flavored with milk, cream, or mutton fat in which bread is soaked. During the daytime, sugarless green tea is drank with the accompaniment of cakes of flour and mutton-suet. It is considered an inexcusable breach of manners to cool the hot cup of tea with the breath; but the difficulty is overcome by supporting the right elbow in the left hand and giving a circular movement to the cup. How long each cup of tea takes to draw is calculated to the second; and when the can is emptied, it is passed round among the company for each tea-drinker to take up as many leaves as can be held between the thumb and finger—the leaves being esteemed a special dainty.

When Mr. Bell was traveling in Asiatic Russia he had to claim the hospitality of the Buratsky Arabs. The mistress of the tent, placing a large kettle on the fire, wiped it carefully with a horse's tail, filled it with water, and threw in some coarse tea and a little salt. When this was near boiling point, she tossed the tea about with a b rass ladle until the liquid became quite brown, and then it was poured off into another vessel. Cleansing the kettle as before, the woman again set it on the fire in order to fry a paste of meal and fresh butter. Upon this the tea and some fresh cream were poured, the ladle put into requisition and, after a time, the whole taken off the fire and set aside to cool. Half-pint wooden mugs were handed round, and the tea ladled into them, a tea forming meat and drink, and satisfying both hunger and thirst. However made, tea is a blessed invention for the weary traveler.—*Chamber's Journal.*

[We think the only way to make tea, so enjoy the full aroma of this delightful beverage (for we confess we love good tea) is a way we learned in Europe from one who had been made familiar with the best devices of lovers of tea, is as follows:

The Tea Pot to be used should always be the *Brown Tea Pot.* Pour into this tea pot water at boiling heat, let it stand long enough to heat the pot, throw this cooled water out and fill again with *boiling water*, then drop in the tea upon the water lightly, neither shaking nor stirring the water, close the lid and stop up the nose of the pot and let it stand five minutes upon the table, it is then perfect, the *tea* will then be extract of the leaves with all the aroma, and *totally differing* from tea made by *pouring the water on the tea leaves*, such a process drowns the aroma of the leaves and simply makes an *herb drink.*

If any person will try both ways with the same tea, they will be much astonished at the difference, the first plan gives a high flavored beautiful tea, the latter, a drink sometimes undrinkable. Let all try our plan with the same tea and note the difference.—Ed. F.]

REMARKABLE RESCUE.

In the year 1628, Landamman Kasper, of Brandsberg, the newly chosen Governor of Bellenz, was riding over the St. Gothard from Zug, accompanied by his servant and a faithful dog. At the top of the pass he and his servant were buried by an avalanche, which descended from the Lucendra. The dog alone shook himself free. His first care was to extricate his master. But when he saw he could not succeed in doing this, he hastened back to the hospice, and there, by pitiful howling and winning, announced that an accident had happened. The landlord and his servants set out immediately with shovels and pickaxes, and followed the dog, which ran quickly before them. They soon reached the place where the avalance had fallen. Here the faithful dog stopped suddenly, plunged his face into the snow, and began to scratch it up, barking and winning. The men set to work at once, and after a difficult labor succeeded in extricating the Landamman, and soon after his servant. They were both alive, after spending thirty-six fearful hours beneath the snow, oppressed by the most painful thoughts. They had heard the howling and barking of the dog quite plainly, and had noticed his sudden departure, and the arrival of their delivers; they had heard them talking and working, without being able to move or utter a sound. The Landamman's will ordained that an image of the faithful dog should be sculptured at his feet on his tomb. This monument was seen till lately in St Oswald's Church at Zug.

A LITTLE HERO.

A gentlemen, while passing through a street in New York, heard a child's voice in a basement crying "Help! help!" He ran in, and found a little five-year-old holding a bed blanket around his sister, two years younger, who had caught her clothes on fire, and the little hero had succeeded in putting out the flames. The boy, in answer to the question why he wrapped the bed blanket around his sister's burning clothes, said me had told him that was the best way to put out fire, and why he cried "Help! help!" that he was afraid he could not do it, and wanted some one to help. He was then asked why he did not leave his sister and run into the street, and cry for help. He answered with tears in his eyes "No" I never would have left her. She is my sister. Had she been burned up, I would have burned too."

When we hear that a friend has detected some fault in us, we are always disposed to do him the same favor, but is it *right* or *noble* to do so?

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Miscellany

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Two hundred and twenty joint stock companies in London say, as with one voice,—Be insured. It matters not what may be the object of your solicitude, pronounced. Whether you are thinking of safety of your life by land, or by railway, or by sea, or of the unbroken condition of your arms and legs, or the maintainance of general health, or of comfort and competence in your old age, or of the interest of wife or children when you may be no more, or of provision for your boy when he reaches the apprenticing age, or of the happy marriage and the wedding portion of your little Mary Annie, one day to be, you hope, a blushing bride, hovering tiny plaything fairy of two or three years; or the honesty of your clerk, or of the safety of rent due from your tenant, or of the security of money due from your debtors, or of the security of your house and property from fire, or of the immunity of your plate-glass windows from smash, or of the preservation from loss of your farming stock from the effect of a hail-storm—never mind the subject matter; be insured.

The subject of insurance is far more curious than is generally supposed. One man insures because his neighbor has done so, and has reaped obvious benefit by so doing; but he seldom thinks why two or three hundred companies should take the trouble to look after his interests in this way. It is worth while to know more about this than is generally known, for insurance is one of the very best modes of bringing about, in a healthy way, the maxim, "SHARE AND SHARE ALIKE."

That maxim really contains the pith of the whole science. Out of every two hundred houses one will burn each year; but, as no one can tell which the doomed house is, all contribute to an insurance company the necessary amount to pay the loss, and the expenses of carrying on the business, general average fashion, "sharing and sharing alike."

A disastrous fire may destroy your house and furniture in a few hours; but this need not impoverish you. There are companies which come to your aid, if you have had forethought enough to insure before the calamity. As to the question, What is the proper rate of the premium? this depends on averages, as in the former instances. Fires, even, observe a certain general law of frequency in great cities, which affords a guidance to the companies. Sometimes there is an exception, as in the autumn of 1864, when three great fires occurred at Newcastle, Manchester and Liverpool, nearly at one time; but the companies will look out for a compensation in a comparative paucity of great fires at some other time and, perhaps, in a large number of persons who will be led to consider the benefits of insurance companies against fire. Who can doubt the immense value of fire-insurance? Who does not see how strikingly it diffuses calamity among a whole body of policeholders, so that each one may bear a portion which is quite insignificant in amount? Instead of one family being beggared at a single blow, ten thousand families bear a loss of a few shillings each.

Thus it is, then. If you lose your life your fellow-men provide something for those who may be left to mourn you. If you meet with an accident they will support you while on your sick bed. If your house be burnt, or your ship sunk, they will share the loss with you. If your debtor or your lodger run away and forget to pay you, they will bear part of your burden. If you are insolvent, they will pay your debts. If you are wanting in honesty to your employer, they will bear the loss as sureties. That is, they will do so to them. And if all join in this mutual arrangement, the effects will be two—loss and suffering will not fall so heavily on any one person; and every member of the community will be directly benefited by the honesty and carefulness of all others.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

This number is frequently used in the Bible. On the 7th day God ended his work, the 7th month Noah's ark touched the ground, and in 7 days a dove was out.

Abraham pleaded 7 times for Solomon, Jacob served 7 years for Rachel, mourned 7 days for Joseph, and was pursued a 7 days journey by Laban.

A plenty of 7 years and a famine of 7 years were told in Pharaoh's dream, by 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and 7 ears of full and 7 ears of blasted corn.

On the 7th day of the 7th month the children of Israel fasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in tents. Every 7 years the land rested; every 7th year all bondmen were free, and the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericho, 7 priests bore 7 trumpets 7 days; on the 7th day they surrounded the walls 7 times, and at the end of the 7th round the walls fell.

Solomon was 7 years building the temple, and feasted 7 days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were 7 lamps, and the golden candlestick had 7 branches. Naaman washed 7 times in Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement.

In the Revelations we read of 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 stars, 7 trumpets, 7 plagues, 7 thunders, 7 veils, 7 angels, and a 7 headed monster.

Slip Knots.—Divorces.

A Pitched Battle.—A fight between two Tars.

To Keep Dry.—Live on Oat Flan.

A Poor Man's Story.—The Garret.

How was Jonah Punished?—Whaled.

A Doctor's Sign and Motto.—Patience and long suffering.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGE.

Under this heading we observe in the papers an advertisement announcing the offer of a prize of twenty guineas by the editor of the "Gardener's Magazine" for the best essay on irrigation as applied both to the farm and the garden, and with reference both to the storage of rainfall and the utilization of sewage. We gladly give publicity to the offer, hoping thereby to augment and sustain the interest which we trust will be evoked by the judicious and spirited conduct of our able horticultural contemporary. It is time, indeed, that the engineer stood at the elbow of the farmer and occasionally gave the gardener also the benefit of practical advice. Ever since the days of drainage dawned we have been drifting into ruinous habits in respect to the employment of water in the cultivation of the land, and in seasons of drought like those of 1868 and 1870 we have had to behold burnt-up fields and comparatively gardens which might have been luxurious and profitable beyond compare had but precautions been taken to store for use when wanted the surplus rainfall of the Winters immediately preceding. The condition of pastures and garden lawns throughout the whole of the past season has been a reproach to agriculture and horticulture alike, proving that the practitioners of these arts have hitherto neglected to take the engineer into council with them. We can but echo the words of the editor of the "Gardener's Magazine," when he says:—"The needs of the farm are repeated in the garden. The case of the river is reproduced in the brook. Almost every garden in the land would have been the better for more water than it has obtained during the past three months. It is a question if the water-pot and the ordinary garden engine do not represent an enormous waste of labor for very poor results. It is possible, too, that a system of irrigation might be devised for gardens which would enhance their beauty and productiveness a thousand times. Might we not, for example, send nourishing streams through numerous channels amongst peas, beans, cauliflowers, cabbages, and potatoes, which we now leave to battle with drought, or actually injure by dribbling drains of water amongst them by means of paltry watering-pots. In almost every garden there is a lack of water in a dry season, or if no lack of water, lack of skill in employing it, else why should we see the grass-plots burnt up by Midsummer-day, and thenceforward rendered hideous by drought until the end of September? Yet in how many of the burnt-up gardens are there streams and springs that never fail, ditches that are noisome as they flow, but stores of wealth and health for such as will divert their blackened waters to the land? It is time the gardener was instructed in the simplest modes of raising water from wells and of preparing the water for use by exposure to sunshine, and of applying it at last with a view to the economising of every precious drop, not only in the lifting and distributing, but also in the final result, so that every drop shall perform its due share in the production of root, leaf, flower and fruit."—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

MILK-ROOMS

Mr. A. O. Bagly, of Derby, Vt., asks for a plan of a good milk-room. He describes a room built by his father many years ago, which for some unknown reason is useless. It is 15x20 feet, 3 feet below the ground, and 6 feet above it; the foundation-wall and floor being of stone. It is ventilated by a door at one end and a window at the other. The thermometer stands, during hot weather, at about 60° in the lowest part, and 65° in the highest. Still he does not get more than two-thirds of the cream that he does in another room where thermometer stands at 80° at the same time and the cream is of no better quality.—Unless his thermometer is incorrect, we are at a loss to account for the difficulty. Common thermometers are often faulty; and, if his marks two or three degrees too high, then his cellar milk-room is too cool, for 60° is the lowest that should be allowed under any circumstances, and unless the ventilation is very free, 65° would be better. We would suggest the experiment of putting another window in the side of the room that is most exposed to prevailing summer winds, so as to secure as free an admission of warm air as may prove to be necessary to secure the best product of cream. We know several milk-rooms, built on the plan of this one, that are entirely satisfactory; and in all successful milk-rooms, arrangements are made to keep the temperature down to 60°, or lower. About Philadelphia, where the best butter is made, they sometimes use spring-houses, built of stone, in the side of a bank, setting the milk-pans in water of even less than 60° temperature. Others have dry milk-cellars, the whole of which, except room for ventilation at the eave is below the surface of the ground. In these rooms cream rises much more slowly than in a warmer temperature; and it is possible that our Vermont friend would have more cream if he gave it a longer time to rise.—*American Agriculturist.*

PRICE OF WHEAT IN CONNECTICUT EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. L. M. Lane, in looking over some old papers, came across a table his grandfather had prepared, showing the price of wheat per bushel at different times, from 1790 to 1818, and he has forwarded it to the *Agriculturist*. From February 12, 1790, to April 12, 1791, the price was 5s. 3d. The next year it was 4s. 6d., and the next, 4s. From February 11, 1792, to January 12, 1795, it was 4s. 6d, and during the next two years it was 6s., showing that prices fluctuated then as much as they do now. In 1798, it was down to 6s., and in two years, up to 8s. again, and the next year, 10s. 2d. In 1803, it was down to 6s. 6d., and in 1805, 11s. 6d., in 1808, 7s. 6d., and in 1810, reached 12s. In 1813, it reached 13s. 6d., which is the highest figure reached during the twenty-six years. In 1816 it was 10s. 6d., and in 1818, 13s. The prices are taken from Mr. Lane's own books, and the table is prepared with great neatness, and doubtless with much care.

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FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.

H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.

JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.

J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-In-Chief.

SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

POSTERS, CARDS, CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT, CHEAP, and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors

GENUINE COFFEE.

We have received direct from the Plantations of Costa Rica an invoice of the Snap Coffee of that Country.

This seed comes in the whole envelope or round Kernel, and is fresh and more sure to vegetate.

We offer packages in small lots sent by mail at $1 per package.

Address FARMER OFFICE.

Choice Plants.

We offer for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT,

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

ADVERTISE!

Make your business known widely if you wish to prosper. No business man can lead in his trade without a judicious use of and a liberal expenditure of means in advertising. This is fully proved by all large advertisers, who have paved the way to a Splendid Fortune by ADVERTISING LIBERALLY.

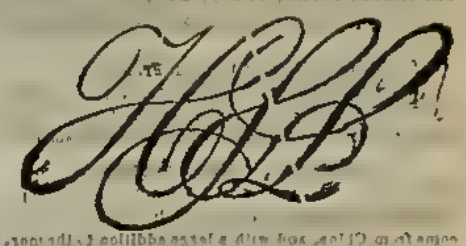
Miscellaneous.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE



This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attack axles, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum;

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Importers and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street San Francisco.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to the State than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the Farmer office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in ounce packages,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 18 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers, also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Relicts &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals; those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

To Farmers & Gardeners.

If the Garden Seeds you use have proved fresh and true to name, stick to the man who sells them to you; he is worth encouraging. If you have not found them fresh and true, I shall be happy to add your name to those of the fifty thousand farmers and market gardeners scattered throughout the United States and Canadas, whom I annually supply with my *warranted* garden seeds. I raise over one hundred varieties of vegetable seed on my three farms and every practical farmer and gardener knows, it is for the interest of all who plant to get their seed *directly from the grower*. I invite attention to my Cabbage, Onion and Squash seed. My large vegetable and flower seed Catalogue, abounding with engravings sent *free* to all.

35.10 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

POTATOE CULTURE.

On receipt of 25 cents I will send Postpaid the $100 Prize Essay on Potato Culture, the cheapest and best work on the Potato ever published. 100,000 copies sold already.

Address GEORGE W. FRAZIER,

New Castle, Pa.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Enrique Fabian.

San Francisco, April 27,

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	110x110¾
Price of Gold	90x91
Value of Greenbacks	12s. 4d
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	170a175 bush
do do New York	

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

Boston—Money is abundant at 4 to 5 per cent on call—and loans on time made at 6 to 7 per cent.

New York—Money is easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call—6 per cent. on time.

Price of Money in San Francisco.

Money is considered to be very abundant here, yet the rates are 1 to 1½ per cent per month Bank rates. Large amounts are loaned by capitalists at 10 per cent. per annum.

GRAIN AN FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain and Flour market is active, the receipts of Wheat are more plentiful, and liberal orders have come from China, and with a large addition to the market of Wheat and Flour from Oregon, the trade has been active the past week.

The Grain market has fallen in Liverpool 2d. in the last week, and renewed confidence of good crops from many portions of our State will now more than average the crops, the prices, however, have made an advance here, Choice to $2.85, $2.90, the standard millers quality, $2.72½ to $2.75.

Barley, Oats, Corn and all small grain find ready buyers at fair prices.

Hay has advanced and a larger demand. Feed Stuff is high and prices fully maintained as quoted.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$2 50 @ 2 70
do Extra	2 80 @ 2 90
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 80 @ 1 85
Barley, old, for brewing	1 87 @ 1 90
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 40 @ 2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	2 35 @ 2 50
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	6 25 @ 6 50
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	6 75 @ 7 00
do Extra	7 25 @ 7 75
Extra Family Flour	6 00 @ 6 25
Oregon Superfine	6 75 @ 7 00
do Extra for shipping	3 25 @ 3 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 90 @ 3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb new crops	30 00 @25 00
Bran ₱ ton	@40 00
Middlings ₱ ton	@33 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton	2 00 @ 3 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	1 75 @ 1 90
Potatoes	2 25 @ 2 50
Choice Varieties	2 50 @ 3 00
do new	3 00 @ 3 75
Onions	16 00 @22 50
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	12 00 @15 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	8 00 @10 00
Straw ₱ ton	

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

BULLETTI & SELNA.

The Fruit market is now being fully supplied with Strawberries which are coming in very abundant.

We notice at the Santa Clara Depot this day Fifty Large Chests, *Two and a Half* Tons Strawberries from his one Depot, with other products in proportion; this shows the immense quantities grown. *Strawberries* will now be the principal fruit for a while, and their abundance will bring prices to low figures. The quantity grown this year will be immense.

Oranges, Bananas, and other tropical fruits are now increasing on the market, by which a fine Desert can be spread.

Apples, ₱ box	2 00 @ 3 50
Apples, new, ₱ lb	@ ..
Pears, new, ₱ lb	@ ..
Prunes, ₱ lb,	@ ..
do Large	@ ..
German Prunes	@ ..
Peaches, ₱ lb	@ ..
do Dried	15 @ 25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	@ ..
Apricots, ₱ lb	@ ..
Cherries, ₱ lb	@ ..
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	@ ..
Black foreign Grapes	@ ..
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	@ ..
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	@ ..
Melons, green flesh	@ ..
Watermelons	@ ..
Quinces, ₱ box	@ ..
Figs	@ ..
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10 @ 20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	15 @ 15
Raspberries, ₱ lb	@ ..
Blackberries, ₱ lb	@ ..
Gooseberries ₱ lb	@ ..
Currants, ₱ lb	@ ..
Lemons, ₱ doz	50 @ 75
Oranges, ₱ doz	50 @ 1 00
Limes, ₱ doz	25 @ 25
Citron, ₱ lb	75 @ 1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	5 00 @ 9 00
Pine Apples, per doz	2 50 @ 5 00
Bananas, per bunch	12 @ 15
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable market is in full supply, all that the best appetite demands can be found in our markets in liberal supply and of superior quality—prices remain the same for the most. Cabbages are high by reason of the heavy loss by insects last year.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	8 @ 10
do green	10 @ 12
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50 @ 60
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12 @ 15
Beets, ₱ doz	@ 25
Broccoli, each	20 @ 25
Cauliflower, each	15 @ 25
Cabbage, each	25 @ 37
Carrots, ₱ doz	@ 25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75 @ 1 00
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches	@ 25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	@ ..
Cranberries, ₱ gal	@ 1 ..
new eastern, ₱ gal	@ ..
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25 @ 50
Egg Plant	@ ..
Garlics, new	5 @ 6
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	@ ..
Green Corn, new ₱ doz	@ ..
Sugar Peas	@ ..
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	12 @ 25
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	50 @ 75
do cultivated	@ 75
Onions, ₱ 100 lb	3 00 @ 5 00
Horseradish per lb	@ ..
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40 @ 50
do green, ₱ lb	@ ..
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00 @ 2 50
New Potatoes per lb	4 @ 5
do Sweet	3 @ 5
Pumpkins	3 @ 4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	@ 25
Parsley	@ 25
Pickles per gallon	50 @ 75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	8 @ 10
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	@ 25
do yellow	@ 25
do black, ₱ bunch	@ 50
Green Peppers ₱ lb	@ 50
do Red	25 @ 50
Squash, Summer	5 @ 5
do Marrowfat	4 @ 5
do Hubbard	@ 5
Beans, String	@ ..
Green Lima, shelled	@ ..
Spinage, ₱ basket	50 @ 75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	@ 25
Parsnips, ₱ doz	@ 25
Tomatoes, fresh, Mexican, ₱ lb	@ ..
Garlic	5 @ 6
Escholot	@ 20

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

The Fish market is now well supplied, a large and fine display of almost every kind of Fish that swims can be found in our markets, the supply is very liberal and prices low.

Salmon, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
do smoked, new	@ 12
do pickled, ₱ b	15 @ 20
Lake Bigler Trout per lb	25 @ 30
Smelts	@ 12
Perch	12
Rockfish	10 @ 12
Codfish, dry	@ 10
Herring, fresh	@ ..
do smoked ₱ 100	60 @ 65
Tomcod	@ ..
Sardines, fresh	@ 50
Soleish	@ 40
Mackerel pickled, each	@ ..
do fresh	@ 10
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
Flounders	@ ..
Sea Bass	60 @ 75
Halibut,	4 @ 5
Sturgeon	40 @ 50
Turbot	@ 1 50
Pompono	@ 50
Eels	@ 25
Kina Fish	10 @ 12
Anchovies	

Shell Fish.

Solomon Tesmore,
57, 58, 59, California Market.

Shell Fish comes in now plentifully and in best order. Bivalves were in good demand at the late Old Folk's Fair, for Mr. Tesmore opened 13,000 for the Fair which were generously given from our dealers in the market, Mr. Tesmore contributed 4,000 from his stand.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00 @ 1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz	@ 1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each	@ ..
Crow fish	@ 15
Clams per 100	@ 50
Mussels per 100	@ 25
Boiled Crabs	@ 25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00 @ 6 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	@ 3 00
do small	@ 25
do soft	@ 50

Meats.

The Meat market is as usual well supplied, Beef is scarce and high, and Fat Cattle bring high prices

Retail rates unchanged.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	20 @ 25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18 @ 20
do corned	15 @ 18
do smoked	15 @ 16
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15 @ 18
do chops	18 @ 20
Veal, ₱ lb	@ 20
do cutlet	15 @ 18
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12 @ 15
do leg	15 @ 20
Lamb, ₱ lb	@ 75
Beef tongues, each	@ 15
Pig's Tongues, each	18 @ 20
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18 @ 20
do Oregon	20 @ 22
do smoked	@ 20
Sugar Cured California	@ 18
Hams, California,	@ 20
Ham, Sugar Cured	@ 25
Choice Hams Dunfield	@ 25
Whitaker's St. Louis, Mo	@ 22½
Johnson's Oregon Hams	@ ..

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

The Poultry market is fully supplied. Young Chickens are more plenty, and poultry of all kinds come in very freely, prices vary but a trifle now at retail.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₱ pair	1 75 @ 2 25
do tame	@ ..
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz	@ ..
Geese wild, ₱ each	2 00 @ 4 00
do tame ₱ pair	@ ..
Fine Geese from Chicago	@ ..
Chickens, Young, each	85 @ 85
Turkeys, ₱ lb	@ 25
Hens, each	75 @ 87
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25 @ 2 00
do English	2 50 @ 3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	@ ..
Quails, ₱ doz	@ ..
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 50 @ 4 00
do wild	1 50 @ 2 00
Hares, each	40 @ 50
Rabbits, tame	50 @ 1 00
do wild, per doz	2 00 @ ..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25 @ 38

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₱ doz	7 00 @ 8 00
Spring Chickens	6 00 @ 6 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	17 @ 20
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	8 00 @ 9 50
do small	@ ..
do Mallard	@ ..
English Snipe	2 00 @ 2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 25 @ 2 75
do wild ₱ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
do wild	1 00 @ 1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	@ ..
Venison	@ ..
Hares, ₱ doz	2 00 @ 2 50

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

M. B. French & Co.

The Dairy market shows an advance on Butter, and a smaller supply by reason of the continued dry of dry weather and lost crops, and also the packing down of Butter which has commenced in good earnest—this makes the price firmer, gives an advance, and will cause large importations over the Railroad.

Eggs remain the same at retail, yet their great plenty would indicate a decline in price. Oregon send us a large supply which sold at 20@22 and this affects our market. We anticipate a new Importation of Eggs over the Railroad.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30 @ 35
do Extra Choice	@ 40
do do packed	@ ..
do Eastern	@ ..
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	20 @
Duck eggs	@ 35
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	@ ..
Cheese, ₱ lb	@
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	@
Lard, California, ₱ lb	@ 20
Lard, Eastern	@
do Oregon	@
Honey, new	@ 25
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	@

Butter, Cheese, Etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	26 @ 32½
do do packed	@ ..
do Eastern (new)	@ ..
Cheese, California	12 @ 15
Eggs, ₱ doz	26 @ 27
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	@ ..
Lard, ₱ lb	15 @ 18

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 25 @ 3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8 @ 10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4 @ 4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05 @ 1 10
Hops, California	10 @ 12½
do Imported	15 @ 20
Mustard Seed	@ ..
English Seed	@ ..
Canary Seed	7 @ 7½
Coriander Seed	10 @ 12
Broom Corn	8 @ 10
Bees Wax	27 @ 30
Pea Nuts	5 @ 7

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

Eastern Oysters are not in so great demand, as California Oysters are so excellent, and our Crow Fish taking the place of Eastern Lobsters supply our market liberally.

Wool, Spring Clip	22 @ 25
" Choice Extra	27 @ 28
Medium	30 @ 32
do burry	16 @ 20
Wool sacks, new	30 @ 40
do second hand	40 @ 50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	11 @ 12½
Potatoes Gunny Bags	18 @ 20
Dry hides, ₱ lb	18½ @ 19
Green salted, ₱ lb	9½ @ 10
Deer Skins	40 @ 55
Sheep skins, wool on	30 @ 50
do do plain	15 @ 25
Goat skins, each	30 @ 60
Refined Tallow	7½ @ 8

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughterers Prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	8 @ 10 ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7 @ 9 "
do. 3d do.	5 @ 6c. "
Veal—	7 @ 9 "
Mutton—	5 @ 7 "
Lamb—	8 @ 11 "
Pork—undressed,	6 @ 6½ "
dressed.	10 @ 12 "

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule, February 7, 1871.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sunday excepted.	Mixed.
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a.m.	4.00 p m	5.30 p m
Oakland	"	8.40 "	4.42 "	
San Jose	"	7.30 "		4.13 a m
Stockton	"	12.10 p.m.	7.58 "	7.40 "
Sacramento	"	2.10 p m	9.35 "	1.15 p m
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		5.25 "
Sessna	"	9.00 "		
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 p m		3.30 "
Colfax	"	5.25 "		6.45 a m
Reno	"	1.15 a m		10.15 p m
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		3.10 a m
Battle Moun'n	"	12.00 m		
Elko	"	4.40 "		12.30 p m
Ogden	Ar	6.10 a m		4.00 "

WESTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sundays excepted.	Mixed.
Ogden	Lv	5.15 p m		5.00 p m
Elko	"	8.45 a m		7.15 p m
Battle Moun'n	"	1.25 p m		3.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.05 "		9.00 "
Reno	"	1.00 a m		11.10 p m
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.30 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.45 "		5.15 "
Sessna		4.20 "		10.00 a m
Marysville		9.10 "		2.30 p m
Sacramento	Lv	11.15 "	7.00 a m	7.30 "
Stockton	"	1.48 p m	8.36 "	11.20 "
San Jose	Ar	5.40 "	p m	
Oakland	"	5.12 "	11.58 "	
San Francisco	"	5.45 "	12.30 "	8.30 a m

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,	FROM OAKLAND.	FROM BROOKLYN.
a 6:50 A.M.	a 6:26 A.M.	a 5:15 A.M.
8:00 "	a 6:40 "	a 6:30 "
9:10 "	7:50 "	7:40 "
p 10:20 "	9:00 "	8:50 "
p 11:10 "	10:10 "	10:00 "
12:00 M.	11:10 "	
1:50 P.M.	11:50 "	1:30 P.M.
p 3:00 "	1:40 P.M.	
4:00 "	2:50 "	2:40 "
5:15 "	3:50 "	
6:45 "	5:05 "	4:55 "
z 11:30 P.M.	6:35 "	6:25 "

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM HAYWARDS.
x 7:20 A.M.	x 5:15 A.M.	x 4:15 A.M.
z 9:00 "	x 7:36 "	x 7:00 "
xc 11:30 "	x 9:05 "	x 8:30 "
x 1:30 P.M.	x 11:38 "	x 9:00 "
4:00 "	1:35 P.M.	x 11:00 "
5:20 "	4:05 "	3:25 P.M.

a Sundays excepted. x Sundays only.
c To Oakland only. c To Fruit Vale only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. C. P. R. R.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passg'r Agent.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly aged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Car and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

SUMMIT HOTEL,

At the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad

JAMES CARDWELL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the FINEST SUMMER RESORT in the State of California. The Climate is cool and pleasant in the Summer months; the Hotel overlooks "Donner Lake," and is about a pleasant drive from the famous Soda Springs.

A FINE LIVERY STABLE

in connection with the Hotel, at which Fast Turn-outs can be had at any time.

The Table will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

FOR INVALIDS no better resort than this can be found in the World, as the air is always Pure and Invigorating.

31 23

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on all Trains.

TRUE OPIUM SEED.

JUST RECEIVED—a Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, For Sale of a Superior Quality.

WE WILL PAY

AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions.

Address J. W. Prink & Co., Marshall, Mich. 35 5

New Advertisements.

Pacific Insurance Company,

No. 422 California St.,
San Francisco.

Cash Assets $1,750,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

San Francisco:	J. D. Roberts,
W. C. Ralston,	J. C. Wilmerding,
A. L. Tubbs,	P. L. Weaver,
Wm. Alvord,	Wm. Hooper,
Jonathan Hunt,	A. Hayward,
A. B. Forbes,	T. L. Barker,
A. G. Stiles,	Alex. Weill,
A. Sellgman,	Chas. Meyer,
L. B. Bancbley,	Chas. E. McLane,
Wm. Sherman,	M. Rosenbaum
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VOLUME XXXV. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1871. NUMBER 17.

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AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

[We present in the brief but excellent remarks of Mr. Brooks in the part of the address we here publish, a *picture of truth*, and hope every Farmer will read, and ask himself which of these Homes thus described is mine.—ED F.]

The Hon. H. T. Brooks delivered an address at the Erie (N. Y.) County Fair in 1868.

We give extracts therefrom, many paragraphs of which should be taken as texts for instructive discourses. The aphorism that, human character has always been fashioned by human food, is one that we propose dilating upon at an early day:

He announces that "agriculture and the mechanic arts are the essential elements of civilization. What men are and what they become depend mainly upon their mode of getting a living. In all countries and in all climates human character has been fashioned by human food. Just so far as nations have resorted to systematic agriculture, so far have they progressed in other departments of human life. It could not be otherwise—breakfast is the first thing in the morning. So long as that is uncertain, other things stand still. The sciences, the grace and even the virtues have little to do with a hungry man. Uncertain and irregular supplies of daily food will hold any people in darkness and demoralization. The forging of the plow from stick to steel has marked the real progress of nations. Education and revenue spring from deep-stirred soil. You may safely judge any people by their agriculture. Elegant mansions have grown from good fertilizers. If you see their crops you can guess at their homes, barns, carriages, schools, churches, moral standing and even the style of their hats and the width of their skirts. When buildings take the imposing shapes and all the furnishings and surroundings indicate comparative wealth and social culture, you may be sure there is good grain or grass land there, and it has been well tilled. Where you see men illiterate, awkward and shabbily dressed and living in shabby houses, you may know they have a lean soil that barley feeds them, furnishing no surplus for luxuries, and accomplishments."

After many sensible remarks upon the subject of education, which Mr. Brooks defines to be the "acquisition of useful knowledge," with discipline and development, he contends that the real educators of the people are agriculture and the mechanic arts.—These last have produced the wonderful results which have marked the progress of the last few years.

WOOL TRADE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES

The total quantity of wool exported from the principal British possessions in 1867 amounted to 242,756,711 pounds and 86,913 bales. A total of 186,678,993 pounds came from Australia—that is, 96,548,442 pounds from New South Wales; 68,010,691 pounds from Victoria; 29,269,226 pounds from South Australia; 6,136,428 pounds from Tasmania; 28,875,168 pounds from New Zealand, and 18,906,778 pounds from Queensland. India furnished 12,264,907 pounds; Natal, 2,717,384 pounds; the Cape of Good Hope 36,486,760 pounds; and North America, 1,605,610 pounds.

Moveable or adjustable horse-shoes have become a fixed fact, a company in Chicopee, Mass., are engaged in their manufacture. This shoe can be taken off at night, or when the horse is not at work, and put on again when wanted, as easily as a pair of boots.

YUCAS AS ORNAMENTAL PLANTS IN THE GARDEN AND LAWN.

This class of Ornamental plants is, as yet, a great novelty in all our gardens. We doubt if over one in a thousand who keep flower gardens, have yet seen or thought of growing one of these charming, yet exquisite flowering plants. The *Yucca filamentosa* is one of the best for general use. Fuller describes it as follows.

"Leaves, evergreen, long and rather stiff, spreading occasionally; slightly recurved. Flowers usually pure white, but in some specimens are slightly tinged with greenish yellow. They also vary in size, from one to two inches long, and are nearly as broad. Flower stem four or eight feet high, branching, carrying several hundred blooms, each of which is succeeded by a large, six celled pod, filled with smooth, flat, dark colored seeds. After the plant blooms, the centre of the crown dies, numerous suckers spring up from below, and these will bloom as soon as they are large and strong enough, which is usually in two or three years; but if taken off and planted separately, they will bloom the second season. The seeds grow very readily if planted in autum or early in spring, and transplanted at the end of the first season. Seedlings usually bloom when three years old.

"Although this species is a native of the Southern States, it is quite hardy, even in the Northern border States; and we have known it to stand a temperature of 24° below zero, uninjured.

EVERGREENS IN ORCHARDS.

Of the advantages accruing to the orchardist who mingles evergreen trees occasionally with his pears, apples, etc., I have before written, and it is, I rejoice to know, gradually becoming an acknowledged item toward success. The ameliorating influence of the evergreen extends, really, but about fifty feet; yet within that distance the bodily action of man feels it perceptably, and so, reasoning with careful observation of animal and vegetable life, each year tells us more and more that to insure success and perfect development of either, certain warmth and shelter, etc., must be had. In the animal, it is by means of artificial shelter and clothing in which they can be placed; but in the vegetable it must be by the subduing action of one plant upon another, and the evergreen from long experience, is proved the safe guard, ameliorating nurse of the deciduous tree.

It has been during the past year asserted that evergreens soon grow so large as to displace other trees. Let me say that if they are pruned each year from the time they are three feet high, by cutting out in spring time the heading shoot of each branch, there will be no trouble in growing the White Pine, Norway Spruce, etc., in and among pears or other trees at distances of twelve feet each; but should it ever occur that the evergreen overspread its bounds, it will bear the shears, and not object to having its head sheared from bottom to top, so that it shall resemble a cone of six feet at base and fifty feet high, provided the cutting be done in April or May.—F R. ELLIOTT in *N Y. Horticulturalists*.

WHITEWASHING TREES.

Don't whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit and ornamental trees. We are at a loss to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade trees about their premises with lime, unless it is to make them look nice. It certainly does them more harm than good as it serves to obstruct the respiratory organs, and in a measure prevents a thrifty growth. Should the bark become diseased and rough, or covered with moss, scrape it thoroughly with a hoe or scraper of some suitable description; after which wash thoroughly with a strong solution of soap and water. If this is done properly every season, it will prove a great benefit by destroying the insects which prey upon the bark, and otherwise promoting a healthy condition thereof, and increasing the vigor and vitality of the tree.—*Farm Journal*.

THE GREAT MEDICAL CONVENTION.

Our city is now the "Headquarters" of Medical Science, Medical men, Medical discussion, and new advances in the "Way to Live," will result we hope in great good to our State. It is certainly most gratifying to know that such are the facilities, of travelling that we can now call a Convention in California from all parts of our Union, and in a brief time meet here in the metropolis of the Pacific.

The Medical Convention now held in San Francisco is very largely attended from every section of the country.

At a County Fair in Indiana, last fall, a gentleman took the premium on the best acre of potatoes, on a one hundred and sixty-five bushel crop.

A farmer who runs his farm without a record of expenses and the cost of different crops, is like a ship without a compass or a log book.

Home Correspondence.

TALL BARLEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2d, 1871.

COL. WARREN, SIR:

Learning from my friend and neighbor, Wm. O. Donnel, San Jose, that you are an advocate of Summer Fallowing and Deep Plowing, I brought you up a sample of Barley treated in that way, there is 80 acres of it, it is situated near the Twelve Mile House, Gilroy Road, Santa Clara County, close by the Coyote Station on the S. R. R. R., the Rancho is owned by my brother, Andrew Stark.

JOHN STARK.

[The Letter of our correspondent was duly received, and, so that a large number of our people could see this Barley we left it at the Merchants' Exchange. It is a fine sample of Barley about 4½ feet high, strong stalk, heading out boldly, and showing that "Summer Fallow" and Deep Plowing is the true way. Our Correspondent may be sure that the harvest of his Brother will be a good one and the yield a large one. We return him thanks for his courtesy and attention.—ED. F.]

DEEP TILLAGE AT ANAHEIM.

We give the following Letter from Wm. R. Olden, Esq., to the Anaheim *Gazette*, describing samples of Grain sent to Mr. Northam of this city, from Anaheim. Mr. Northam is well known as interested largely in lands in that vicinity, and Mr. Olden is an earnest and true advocate of *Deep Tillage* and good and wise cultivation, and generally opposed to all *irrigation*.

We are courteously invited to call and see these samples, which we found faithfully *illustrated deep* and *shallow plowing*, good and bad cultivation.

We take pleasure in giving the Letter of Mr. Olden, and his discription of the Grain thus grown. This grain as also the Barley mentioned above sent to us, can all be seen at the Merchants' Exchange. We hope our Farmers will examine these proofs.—ED. F.]

ANAHEIM, April 27th, 1871.

EDWARD F. NORTHAM, ESQ., San Francisco—Dear Sir: Herewith I send you, per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, specimens of rye grown upon my land near Anaheim, just four months from the seed. The result has completely vindicated the good effects of deep and thorough culture, and has furnished the most convincing proof that by cultivation alone, a good crops can be raised upon nine-tenths of the land composing the plain surrounding the town of Anaheim, and which is covered by the "Stearns' Ranchos." This and the past season has furnished a most favorable opportunity to test the value of this system of culture. With the same deficiency of rain, any other part of this State would have been a desert; but here, all deep-rooted plants have grown with their usual luxuriance, as moisture is abundant at a moderate depth below the surface; It was the knowledge of this fact that made me confidently pursue my system of culture, the results of which are as certain as those of a mathematical problem.

All that is required is to pulverise the crust that overlays this moist subsoil, and the upward flow of moisture is steady and abundant. In proof of this, my grain came up promptly and has grown steadily, and has apparently been entirely unaffected by the very unfavorable weather of the past Winter and Spring. Three times it has been prostrated by the furious gales that devastated the whole State, but in two days it was erect and growing as vigorously as ever. Neither sun nor wind can dry out my subsoiled land any more than they can my well; both are supplied from an unfailing source.

The specimens that, I send to you will fully illustrate the effects of good culture. The best is from ground plowed and subsoiled two feet deep; the next best, from 12 inch plowing; the third, 6-inch plowing; and the worst, from 3-inch scarifying, according to the most approved method of our *agriculturalchural* community. As these specimens are taken from contiguous spots, and from precisely the same kind of soil, it is sufficiently evident that the failure of the crop is not owing either to the soil or climate, but simply to the insufficiency of cultivation.

I can force the soil of this valley to yield a crop without one drop of rain, and without irrigation. My crop is the best I have seen in this county, irrigated or otherwise, and the best of it as good as I have seen in the best of seasons. With a steam plough I could have had a crop of 500 acres, equal to my best, which I think will yield 40 sacks per acre. When the grain has ripened, I will send you a specimen, if you desire it.

Yours truly, WM. R. OLDEN.

"I think the specimen of barley from 12 inch plowed land will be hard to beat, either for the vigor of its growth or the size of its heads. I think the rye from the 12-inch ground will yield quite as much grain as the subsoiled—the heads are as large and numerous, and the straw is shorter, which is no disadvantage."

The following is a list, referred to above, of specimens of rye and barley from Wm. R. Olden, of Stearn's ranches, Anaheim, Los Angeles Country, four months from seed, not irrigated:

Rye on land scratched 3 inches deep, 2½ feet high.

Rye on land plowed 6 inches deep, 3 feet high.

Rye on land plowed 12 inches deep, full head and heavy, 5 feet high.

Rye on land plowed and subsoiled 2 feet deep, full head and heavy, 6½ feet high.

Barley on land plowed 12 inches deep, full head and heavy, 3 feet high.

CARE OF SUCKING COLTS.

Those who raise colts, usually exercise care in the selection of good stock to breed from, but many great neglect to give the colts proper attention during hot weather, while they are running with dams. It is not uncommon to see those that were healthy and well developed in early summer looking puny and poor and their hair falling off before autumn. This trouble arises from allowing the colt to draw milk while the blood of the mare is in a high state of heat from violent exertion.

When the dam is used in hot weather upon the farm or road, so as to heat her blood, the colt should never be allowed to suck until she has fully cooled off. Let him fill himself before the mother is put into the harness, and if it is important that he should accompany the dam, tie him at her side so that he will be unable to draw milk until he is liberated; for it is much better that he should go hungry a few hours than to take his food while it is in a fevered state.

If the mare is to make a long distance in a hot day, and return at night, it is best to leave the colt at home, and draw the milk from the udder by hand once or twice during the day, and upon returning then allow the colt to fill himself gradually as the milk is secreted.

Colts injured by heated milk seldom recover from it, for a year or two, and many times never. They become reduced in flesh, get lousy in the fall, and during the first winter of their existence when they need health and strength, as under any circumstances it is the most critical period of their growth, they have life just enough to move, and the second summer, the proper time for development, is spent in the recuperation of lost vitality.—*Horseman's Manual*.

PAPER-HANGINGS AS A MEANS OF DECORATION.

In discoursing on this subject to the Edinburgh Architectural Society, Mr. Thomas Hall gave the following practical suggestions:—As to be selection of patterns for bed-rooms, the paper should be cheerful, with a light ground, tinted to suit the aspect of the room; the design to be cheerful, either a chintz pattern, or a conventional flower, or a plain wall of a watered or diapered pattern, surrounded on each wall with a nice floral ornamental border. For drawing-rooms, the paper should also be light, and just suggestive of richness, without giving the impression of extravagance, either in gold or color. Gilding is one of the most dangerous as well as one of the most seductive elements at a paper-stainer's disposal. Too much glitter is to be avoided, and happy is the man who can hit the proper medium, as he who errs by running to the opposite extreme disgusts by the contempt thrown upon the ordinary usages of modern society. For dining-rooms, the only papers that ought to be used are oil-painted flocks, which can be treated to suit any aspect, or any description of furniture. For libraries or offices the color of the paper should be rich, but quiet in tone, with a quiet, unobtrusive pattern, either in a deeper shade of same color, or a geometric pattern, with a little gilding. Paper-hangings (at least those with a printed pattern) should never be used on ceilings.—*British Trade Journal*.

MORE FINE POULTRY.

A very excellent show of fine poultry was made this week by C. M. Nichols, Pioneer Poultry raiser from Fruit Vale, at the store, corner of Merchant and Sansome street.

The usual fine kinds were light and dark Brahmas, Houdans, Cochins and Bantams. The collection of Mr. Nichols was a very fine one.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR IN CALIFORNIA.

[We received the following Letter from Rhode Island, and as it contains interesting facts we give them for general benefit, and reply as far as facts can be gathered.—ED. F.]

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

DEAR SIR.—I am preparing a Report on Beet-root Sugar for the Agricultural Transactions of this State, and especially desire to get full information of all successful operations in this country. I rejoice to hear that you are succeeding so well. The producers of Beet Sugar in this country need to make common cause. I know of none on this side of the country nearer than New Jersey, but it is highly possible that we shall go on in New England without an attempt at least to make our own sugar. I have the figures from the Treasury Department of the amount and value of sugar imported for home consumption during the last four years. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, the gold value of sugar imported was $47,861,695, while the value in the year ending June 30, 1870, had risen to $59,021,587. The value of Molasses and Syrup imported in each of the two years was about $12,000,000 in gold additional. Of course with such an enormous market the production of Beet Sugar cannot keep up with the demand for many years, supposing it to compare at all with the European product in cost and quality.

I would sincerely thank you to send to me the following data of your operations with permission to use them. 1. Quantity of Beet Root raised in 1870, by yourselves or purchased outside, and at what rate of production per acre? 2. Per centage of sugar in juice? 3. Capacity of your machinery per diem? 4. Character of the product, whether brown or refined? 5. Amount of sugar and molasses actually produced up to the present time in 1870? 6. How many tuns of beets are required to make a tun of sugar? 7. How many cattle do you feed on the pulp? and how much other food do the consume? In addition, I would be glad of any other information you are able or disposed to give, such as the cost of beets per tun, the cost of manufacturing per tun, and the selling price per tun. Of course I have no title or wish to ask any questions with regard to your business, except in its relation to the general ppoblem. Respectfully yours,

WM. F. CHANNING, *Secretary*.

[REPLY.]

Wm F. Channing, Esq., Sec'y, &c:

DEAR SIR—I have received your favor of January 21st, inquiring respecting the culture of Sugar Beet on this Coast, and the success of the manufacture of Beet Sugar, data, and have procured for you the following data relative to the Alvarado Sugar Factory at Alvarado, Alameda county, the only Factory yet in operation on this Coast.

The enterprise was inaugurated something more than a year since, and the manufacturers are now about concluding their first season's works.

There was raised and procured by farmers in that neighborhood something over three thousand tons of Beets last year. Farmers was paid three dollars and fifty cents per tun for their Beets delivered at the Factory. The Beets were sown late—say from the 15th of April to the 25th of May. The best yield of Beets per acre in any one field was twenty tuns. The stand of Beets in any field was not good, they were generally sowed too deep. We find the seed wants to be covered, say half an inch to an inch deep—not more than this. The last product of sugar will not be worked for several months yet. It lies in vats and crystalyzes, and this process require several months, therefore, cannot state with anything like exactness what the yield of sugar will be.

The Factory can work fifty to sixty tuns of Beets per day. About one-half of the product will be produced in refined sugar from the first process, half of the remainder from the second process and the balance from the third and fourth processes. The Alvarado Factory will probably make in the neighborhood of five hundred thousand pounds of sugar from the first crop of Beets, and expect to increase it largely the coming season. The first Syrup product will probably amount to twelve or thirteen thousand gallons.

The sugar made is all refined white sugar thus far, and commands ready sales.

No minute data as to the exact quantity of Beets required to make a tun of sugar.

No stock has been kept at the factory to be fed on the pulp—another season a more full data can be given as the works will be enlarged and others completed.

We reply as far as data could be obtained from actual experiment such as is reliable, and remark further that there is another Sugar Company at Sacramento, that have prepared several hundred acres of ground for planting the Beet, and to go into working order another year.—ED. F.]

What is it that goes up the hill and down the hill and yet never moves?—The road.

Agriculture.

SILK INTEREST IN ENGLAND.

In March last there was a large meeting in London to consider the Silk interest, the *British Trade Journal* send out their Circular of its doings:

"During March a steady demand has prevailed but not equal to the effect anticipated to be produced by the conclusion of peace. This in some measure may be explained by the difficulties of transit which continue to impede the traffic upon the Continent, and the civil war raging in Paris and which appears likely to spread to all the principal towns in France. It is hoped that when these temporary impediments shall have been removed, we shall then see that the inquiry now manifested will result in an increased business. China has sold well, and prices have been fully maintained. In Japan, the coarse sized silk of good quality has been dealt in at relatively full prices. Canton have during the last few days been selling in considerable quantities, and are firm at present rates. Some business has been doing in Bengal, especially in the native sorts. Italians are less active, increased prices having checked business. Manufacturers generally have supplied immediate wants at the lower rates lately ruling.

The annual meeting of the Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce was held recently, Mr. W. O. Brocklehurst, Mr. P., the president, in the chair. The report stated that the war had the effect at its outbreak of paralyzing the silk trade. The Americans, however, and other foreign buyers, who were unable to obtain their supplies as usual from Lyons, had been compelled to give their orders in England, and thus a demand in new markets had been unexpectedly created. With reference to the French Treaty, the Council stated that they intended to seize the earliest opportunity which presented itself after the declaration of peace to appoint delegates to give information in reference to the silk trade, in order that the existing tariff levied by the French on the importation of English ribands, spun silks, and especially those on mixed goods, may be modified or abolished altogether. The report was adopted, on the motion of the chairman.

SILK CULTURE IN JAPAN.

The third report upon silk culture in Japan, by Mr. Adams, one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of Legation contains an account of a journey undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the progress making in the culture of the silkworm. To this is appended a series of drawings that illustrate the observations made by the party, and a map showing the route taken upon this and a former occasion. Owing to the manifest interest which the Japanese Government were evincing in the matter, it was considered an act of courtesy, and likely to prove beneficial in an international point of view, if a Japanese gentleman were associated in the expedition. Accordingly, a near relative of one of the highest officials was asked to join the party, and we learn that, for the first time, a native of rank has been associated with foreigners in an extend tour through the country in the interests of commerce.

The party left Jeddo on 7th June, 1870, and, for the first time, came upon the mulberry plants about forty miles distant from the capital, where their investigations commenced. The 10th and 11th were spent at Shimonita, a place apparently not hitherto visited by foreigners, although it has always been famed for producing some of the best hanks of silk that were sold in the Yokohama market. There was an appearance of health about the people, of cleanliness about the rooms appropriated to the worms, and it was evident that silk culture was the one important business of the whole locality. The most interesting visit of the first day was to the house of Ishgami Sanyemon, who said that silk culture had been practised in his family for a hundred years, and that he himself had reared worms for eleven years. The seed came originally from Shinshin, the great silk district of Japan, but now that his worms were partly hatched from these eggs and partly from his own; that he reared them in general for eggs, to be sold as well to people in the neighborhood as in Yokohama; that last year there were a great many "oji," but that this year a good crop was expected, owing to the favorable weather and to the healthy appearance of the worms. These were found to be in first-rate condition, mostly approaching the period of spinning, and no particular disease was complained of. He showed the party his mulberry plantations, and pointed out several kinds of trees. Drawings of six different varieties of leaves which were taken may be found annexed to the report.

One important object of the journey seems to have been to gather information respecting the *Bombyx yamamai*, or oak silk-worm, which is reared in the open air. To do so, it was necessary to visit Matsumoto, the native land of this species. In the neighborhood, it appears that there are sixteen villages, the inhabitants of which form an association called the "Matsukawa-gumi," and are entirely engaged in the culture of the "yamamai." According to the information given by the head-man and others, this culture was first initiated about forty years ago, and since then has gradually taken greater dimensions, till the number of cocoons annually sold by the association alone is computed at not less than 20,000,000 The three principal informants stated that the number which they severally reared each season averaged 170,000, 100,000, and 80,000, the price of each thousand being estimated at about four dollars; also that the cocoons, as well as the silk now met with customers from an extended circuit. The best sort of silk is sold at about 640 riyos a picul, and the inferior at about 530 riyos. A stout kind of netting is manufactured from the silk, and it is also made up with other raw materials, such as cotton.

The elaborate and scientific observations of M. Guérin-Meneville and M. Personnat in France, and of Dr. Wallace in England, having already made known the habits of the "yamamai," and the mode of rearing it in those two countries, Mr. Adams was satisfied simply to record what he saw and heard in the district. The result of these inquiries are elucidated by very interesting drawings of the trees upon which the worm flourishes with the methods employed for reeling the silk. The persons who gave the information were evidently in easy circumstances, and they answered the questions readily and with intelligence. On the eve of departure, they were invited to a meal, partly Japanese, and partly of European food, in order to testify the sense entertained by the party of their willingness to assist with all the practical knowledge which they possessed, and there is reason to believe that, upon this and other occasions, the visit of Europeans will be remembered with some little pleasure. At another point, called Margebasi, where Mr. Adams and his party arrived, they found reeling going on in every street, and 300 bales of silk were said to have been already sent to Yokohama. Some of the merchants were very earnest in requesting them to call the attention of the Japanese Government to certain existing defects, and to enforce a uniform system of paper-ties throughout the country. At Shunamura, two new nagnaneries had been created.

Amongst the general observations, Mr. Adams records the increase of the mulberry plants, and in some parts a decided movement with a view to the improvement of the silk. The suggestions which have been made in a former portion of this series of reports, with reference to the necessity of introducing European machinery, in order to remedy the grave defects in the reeling of Japanese silk, and which have been urged upon Governments by the British minister, seem to have begun to bear fruit. Opposition must doubtless be expected at first from many who are accustomed to the primitive system now in use, and whose wives and daughters have found employment in the trade during a certain period of each year; but when once it is shown in different districts that silk reeled by European machinery is superior to that which has hitherto been turned out by the natives, and that it consequently commands a higher price, such opposition will grow fainter and fainter.

The most troublesome question to deal with is that of the "uji." The Japanese silk cultivators have accepted this scourge, year after year, as inevitable: and considering it as such, they have never dreamed of carrying out experiments with a view to discover what becomes of the "uji," or to provide means for lessening its ravages. Appended to this report is a document which has been addressed to the whole mass of silk cultivators by the Japanese Government, in which they urge for written observations to be sent in periodically. But if the observations made this year should lead to no discoveries, then the only course would appear to be for the Ministry of the Interior to cause intelligent experiments to be conducted by competent, men who should visit the various silk districts. Owing, therefore, more especially to the gradual introduction of European machinery, and to the measures which will in all probability be taken to check the ravages of the "uji," reasonable expectations may be entertained that the trade, both in silk and eggs, will show a marked improvement.

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* The Silk made by the Oak Silk-worm (*Bombyx Yamamai*) is quite different from the varieties made by worms fed on the mulberry or ailanthus. We have samples of the silk made from worms fed on the oak, it is a rich glossy silk, but not capable of being wound from the cocoons as others are done. The samples can be seen at our Reading Rooms, and are curious and very interesting.

SUGAR BEET EXPERIMENTS.

[AT THE MASS. AG. COLLEGE FARM.]

The experiments of the past year have been directed to the cultivation of the sugar-beet, for the purpose of learning what varieties were best adapted to our soil and climate, and what per cent. of sugar might be expected from them.

Professor Goessmann early in the year sent to Germany and procured seeds of the thirteen best cultivated in Saxony and Prussia. These were sown upon the ground which happened to be in the best condition for them and a fair crop obtained, notwithstanding the unpropitious season. The juice of these different kinds of beet was expressed by means of a portable cider mill, and subjected to careful examination to determine the per cent. of sugar. The results were quite variable, but very satisfactory, the percentage varying from 7.20 to 15.16, the average being 11.5.

The accompanying report by Professor Goessmann upon the production of beet sugar in Massachusetts will be found replete with valuable and altogether reliable information, and is believed to be a very important contribution to our agricultural literature. The learned professor is eminently qualified to discuss the subject, having been familiar with the business as carried on in his native country, and having had his attention for many years specially directed to it while engaged in refining sugars.

If the necessary funds be obtained in season, it is proposed to import a large quantity of seeds from Germany, and plant on the college farm and in its vicinity several acres of beets the coming spring for the purpose of manufacturing a few tons of sugar, and thus learning by actual experiment what difficulties are to be overcome, and what results may be reasonably expected in this new but most important branch of industry.

To provide the necessary apparatus for a small sugar factory will require an expenditure of not less than $5,000. A more satisfactory and more permanent establishment, sufficiently extensive to work several tons of roots daily, would cost about $10,000. Such a factory would not only be useful for this experiment, but afterwards serve as necessary apparatus for the education of young men in the art of making and refining sugar.

The soil and climate of Massachusetts are peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar beets of the best quality, and when we consider the marvelous development of the sugar manufacture in Europe, and its extraordinary influence in increasing the productive power of the soil, in improving the methods of farming, in multiplying the number of cattle, and thus in furnishing an abundant supply of sugar, milk and meat. We cannot fail to desire its introduction at the earliest practicable moment. In Germany, France and Russia, the expense of the first experiments have been borne by the government, and now the tax on this crop is a very important source of revenue. In France, more than one-sixth of the cultivated land is devoted to the beet, and the product of sugar the past year was 276,000 tons, yielding a revenue of about $13,000,000, besides 7,000,000 gallons of alcohol, distilled directly from the beet juice and paying a tax of nearly $3,000,000. But the indirect advantages to the government far surpass the direct. More sugar is now produced both in France and Germany than is consumed, although the consumption is rapidly increasing, and, therefore, no money is sent abroad for this indispensible article of food. At the same time the capacity of the country to supply bread and meat is also enlarged to a remarkable degree. In a single limited district of France, the introduction of beet culture has increased the number of oxen from 700 to 11,500, and the annual yield of wheat from 976,000 bushels, to 1,168'000.

The number of sugar factories in Europe is now more than 1,480, and constantly augmenting.

The Agricultural College ought to be made an experimental station, similar to those now so common in Germany, and which are now universally admitted to have paid back to the government many times their cost by the valuable information they have afforded as the result of their investigations. There can be little doubt that the establishment of a fund, the income of which should be employed to defray the necessary expenses of scientific experiment and research, would be a most profitable investment of money in the interest of agriculture. As such undertakings require usually some time for preparation, and must often be continued through a series of years in order to attain conclusive results, it is evident that some permanent provision should be made for this work. If the sum of $1,000 per annum were provided for this object, it would stimulate a spirit of inquiry among the officers and students of the institution and unquestionably result in much good. May we not hope that some wealthy and public-spirited friend of progressive agriculture will soon feel inclined to establish such a fund?

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CHEAP INSURANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

[*From the Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 15, 1870.*]

A few days ago The Post made some remarks on the danger threatening the insurance interests of the country—urging the public, as a matter of self-interest, not to let the idea of *cheap* insurance be the only one in view, but to endeavor to bestow it in such a manner as will support the reliable companies of the country. The public have for some years had the idea that insurance, like other patronage should be bestowed where it will involve the least outlay—and agents, bidding for patronage, have advertised to write policies *cheaper* than others. Of course, irresponsible companies could afford to write policies at much cheaper rates than sound companies, because they do not and have not given absolute indemnity. If they have paid loss, it has been because of the accidents circumstance that, at the time, it seemed to the managers to be to *their* interest to pay, and the other accident, that the company had funds with which to pay. Companies started without capital, trusting to some accidental incident of business to earn a capital, and feeling that if such could not be done, its managers could at least get their hands on sufficient money to compensate them for the wear and tear of consciences and loss of time—companies organized and conducted on this basis, having everything to gain and nothing to lose, could, of course, afford to take risks at whatever rates were offered—while sound companies, with *bona fide* capital, could not compete without almost certain loss. The public, searching after what was *cheap*, and never considering that an insurance *cheap*, at the time of its execution, may be *cheaper yet* in case of a loss by fire, have given these irresponsible companies an encouragement so strong as to compel the sound companies to come down to their rates. As a result, the capital of many of the most responsible companies has been very materially reduced, and they have been placed in a condition where a year or two more of competition, under the cheap "cut" rates of irresponsible companies, will wind up—so says Superintendent Miller, of the New York Insurance Department—half the responsible companies in this country. And we are hastening to a day, if the delusion of *cheap* insurance is not exposed, when, no matter what rates a merchant may pay, he cannot find enough insurance companies in the country whose policies he knows will be paid, to cover a moderate stock of goods. Such a state of affairs, it is hoped, will never prevail, but can only be averted by strangling these "Cheap John" in insurance and patronizing companies known to be sound, at rates known to be safe and reasonable to the companies, regardless of the terms offered by Lan Peter Funks.

Since the remarks made by *The Post*, the other day we have received a copy of the Hartford *Post*, February 5th, which contains an article on the same subject, with statistics showing the disastrous effects of the competition with the cheap rates on the sound companies of the country. The article contains so many valuable facts, that we transfer it to our columns entire. It is as follows:

"Though it has often been repeated, that the year 1870 was a most disastrous one for the Fire Insurance Companies, we think the following figures will surprise all. Those who complain of exhorbitant rates, and clamor for a reduction would do well to read and ponder. We believe it to be for the public interest, and cheaper for them in the end, to assist and sustain our best companies in the maintenance of fair rates—and not to nurse into a brief life weak and unreliable companies, for a small saving in premium. When our wealthiest merchants, largely interested, and even directors in insurance companies, remove their business from our oldest and best companies, for a petty difference in premium of one dollar on a $5,000 policy, we must believe that for such failures as the "Home," the insuring public themselves are more or less responsible, for to too many cases they act without knowledge of the actual condition of companies, but take for gospel whatever an agent tells them, who offers to insure at a low rate, looking more to low rates than companies' high standing. As a consequence, a large majority of insurance companies have been, and still are, selling their wares below cost. Is this true policy for the assured? Superintendent Miller, of the New York Insurance Department, is reported as having said, that a year or two more would wind up one-half the companies in the country. These figures, at least, furnish good foundation for such a prediction.

"From the advance copy of the Spectator's chart, compiled from the official returns, showing the standing of all the companies doing business in the State of New York, we find on comparing the net surpluses with the returns one year ago, that out of 141 companies 81 show a loss amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $2,565,000, some of which is, of course, attributable to shrinkage in assets.

All the foregoing applies equally to California, and it is very necessary that parties seeking actual protection by insurance should look well to the character and ability of Companies. The *best* is always the *cheapest*.

"*The following table shows the loss in the net surplus as compared with last year, of some of the leading New York Companies:*

Ætna	$45,000
Buffalo Fire & Marine	55,000
Commerce, Albany	11,000
Fulton	12,000
Home, of New York	74 000
Market	74,000
North America	42,000
Washington	32,000
Astor	40,000
Capital City	15,000
Continental	11,000
G	90,000
Irving	43,000
Merchants'	47,000
Republic	42,000
Western, Buffalo	18,000
Atlantic	14,000
Columbia	16,000
Corn Exchange	7,000
Hanover	45,000
Lamar	22,000
Niagara	52,000
Security	300,000
Yonkers	54,000

"*The following table shows the falling off of some of the Foreign Companies doing business in New York:*

American, Philadelphia	$174,000
Detroit Fire & Marine	3,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	85,000
Independent, Boston	55,000
Manufacturers'	87,000
Narragansett, Providence	43,000
Norwich	60,000
Boston, Boston	10,000
Eliot, Boston	20,000
Girard, Philadelphia	17,000
People's Worcester	22,000
Lancaster, Pa.	33,000
Merchant's Providence	30,000
Narragansett, Providence	7 000
Cleveland	8,000
Equitable, Providence	53 000
Hide & Leather, Boston	17,000
Providence, Washington	8,0 0
Rodger Williams	6,000
Springfield	42,000
Ben Cleveland	

"*The following table gives a list of the agency companies showing a gain in net surplus of over $30,000:*

Lorillard	$47,000
Phœnix	61,000
Merchants', Chicago	33,000
North American, Philadelphia	132,000
Manhattan	26,000
National, Boston	30 000
Pacific, San Francisco	35,000

which list is lamentably small.

"*The following shows the losses in surplus of the Hartford companies:*

Ætna	$40,000
Charter Oak	16,000
North American	27,000
City	13,000
Phœnix	75,000

"*Companies showing a gain:*

Hartford	$110,000
Merchants'	7,000
Connecticut	24,000

"Thus out of 141 companies only eleven companies have shown a gain in surplus."

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For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and greatly improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them is one quart in the morning and one at the commencement to one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

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Horticulture.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

God might have made the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small;
The oak tree and the cedar tree,
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough,
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine
Requireth none to grow
Nor doth it need the lotus-flowers
To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain,
The mighty dews might fall,
And the herb that keepeth life in man,
Might yet have drank them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made,
All dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Up-springing day and night.

Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness,
Where no man passeth by?

Our onward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth.

To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Whene'er his face is dim,
For who so careth for the flowers,
Will care much more for Him.

HORTICULTURE AT MASS. AG. COLLEGE.

The operations in this department have been confined mostly to the care of the Durfee Plant-House, the vineyard, the orchard, and the nursery, and the preparation of the plan and grounds for planting the Arboretum and Botanic Garden.

The Victoria Regia has blossomed freely and is still thriving. This magnificent species produces the largest flower and leaf of any plant in cultivation. The leaf has been grown to the size of nine feet in diameter, and capable of floating the weight of an ordinary man. The flower resembles a superb water-lily, being white with a beautiful rose colored centre, and attains a diameter of one foot.

The noble specimen of Stenocarpus Cunninghami, presented by Colonel Wilder, has bloomed abundantly and attracted much attention from the richness of its evergreen foliage and the singular beauty of its flowers.

Several new species of particular interest have been obtained, and the general condition of the plants under glass is good. A valuable collection of plants has been received from prof. Asa Gray, o the Cambridge Botanic Garden, and some choice seeds of Conifers from the Pacific coast have been presented by Dr. George B. Emerson of Boston. Many species of tree seeds have been sown in the open ground and a large number of young specimens are coming forward.

The most urgent want of this department is glass houses for the cultivation of choice plants and garden vegetables. If, in addition to the extensive structures erected by Dr. Durfee, there were built three hundred feet in length of houses like the present propagating pits at a cost of $3,000, the expenses of this entire establishment might be defrayed by the sale of plants, flowers, and vegetables. This would save at least $1,000 per annum to the treasury, and render the instruction in horticulture much more practical and useful than it can be at present.

After much study, a design for the Botanic Garden and Arboretum has been perfected, with the assistance of the late accomplished chief gardener of the New York Central Park, Mr. I. A. Pilat, who has, also, prepared a catalogue of desirable species for planting. The accompanying plan includes an area of about forty acres which is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was designed, as will appear from an examination of the plan of the farm, where its topography is exhibited. It is proposed to proceed with the laying out of these grounds as soon as a fund of $50,000 has been secured for their perpetual maintenance. It is confidently expected that citizens of taste and wealth will be willing to contribute toward so desirable an object. The income of such a fund would not only serve to keep these ornamental grounds in order, but, also furnish means for the support of indigent students who would gladly do the work for moderate compensation. Such a garden would not only be exceedingly delightful as a place of resort for students of both the colleges of Amherst, and for the public generally, but would be extremely useful for scientific purposes, and for the acclimation and trial of new and valuable trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. As the gifts of private individuals to this department have already amounted to more than $35,000, and as the Durfee Plant-House and the Knowlton Herbarium have been highly appreciated by all who have visited them, it cannot be doubted that the work so well begun will be carried forward to completion.

INCREASING THE FLAVOR OF FRUITS.

For a number of years past there has been a decided tendency on the part of fruit growers, and more especially those who cultivate for market, to grow only large fruit, or rather varieties of small fruit of a large size. We are not surprised at this, from the fact, that however insipid and flavorless a strawberry may be, it will always command the highest price in the market, if it is only large and fine looking. Hence, with the cultivator, it becomes a matter of dollars and cents. Fruit growing for profit is his business, and it is to such, generally, a matter of indifference whether, the fruit is of fine flavor or otherwise, so that it finds ready purchasers at good figures. It would be simply folly to argue against such a spirit, and as long as people are content to sacrifice the sense of taste for that of sight, we have no right to object.

But it does not follow, necessarily, that large fruit is obtained at the expense of its flavor. Every horticulturist knows that a wet, cloudy season invariably produces greatly increasing acidity in small fruits, and this is especially noticeable in the peaches and strawberry. The result is, of course, beyond human control. But not so in some other cases. We believe that it is in the power of a cultivator, who has not too keen an eye to profit, to command a flavor. "The method," says a first-class authority on this subject, "is to thin out severely."

This same writer assumes that if a peach or plum tree is allowed to mature five or six dozen of fruit where only one-half that quantity should have been permitted, the result will be a flavor of decided inferior quality. A case in point is cited: a favorite plum tree in 1851 bore a light crop, of fruit, all of which was carefully preserved. The aroma of the fruit, when made into puddings and tarts, was delicious. In 1862 the crop of plums on the same tree were so abundant as to hide the leaves. The usual quantity was preserved, but the fine aroma of those of the previous year was wanting. From all of which he insisted on the following; "By thinning you make indifferent fruit good. By crowding you make good fruit bad." We are aware that it is asking a great deal of an amateur to thin out fruit, but it will pay in the end when quality and not quantity is desired.

SUMMER LABORERS.

Those who have to work in the sun in the heats of summer will find, upon a fair trial, an incalculable advantage by arranging to take their breakfast and be ready to go to work soon after daylight. Leave off work at twelve o'clock. Take dinner, sleep two hours, and begin work again at three; or it might be better to stop at one o'clock and resume work at four, and be in bed at nine o'clock; this will give them full six or seven hours' sleep at night, and nearly as in the daytime. Thus refreshed by a sleep in the afternoon, they will be able to work with the vigor of the morning, and will escape to the dreadful task of three hours' labor in the hottest part of the day, which is so fatal to many. Hod-carriers, bricklayers, carpenters, and other mechanics make a sad mistake when they wait until after sunrise of a summer morning before they begin their day's work; the result being, that in the cool of the day they do nothing, and work hard in the boiling sun at noon during the fiercest heats of midsummer. Many of these men may be seen any summer day, at noon, during the time allowed them for dinner, fast asleep on the bare ground, which, if the least damp causes them to wake up with a disagreeable tiredness and stiffness, ending after a while in rheumatism, to trouble them through all after life. A coat for a pillow, and even a newspaper spread under them, would be a great protection; but a board board would be much better, in the absence of a stout coat.

DORA'S DREAM.

The first of May did not always come with warmth and bloom in the land where Dora lived. A chilly east wind would blow on May Day; and, even if there had been flowers in the field, it would have been too cold for a little girl to go to pluck them.

But Dora loved to think of going a-Maying; and once, when she lay ill in bed on the last night of April, she had a dream. She called her mother to the bedside, and said,—

"O mother! such a queer time as I had in my sleep last night. I dreamed it was the first of May, and that I went out in the field before breakfast in search of flowers; for I wanted to give you all a sweet surprise.

"I climbed over the fence beyond the five-acre lot, and ran down the hill; and, oh! such heaps of flowers as I saw,—roses, lillies, daisies, pinks, violets, and harebells, and how many more I can't tell you, there were such heaps of them.

"After I had gathered as many as I could carry, and just as I turned to go home, I saw Jane Burton coming down the hill; and I said o her, 'Jane these flowers are mine, and you must not touch one of them;' for I did not like it that she should carry home as many as I.

"But I had no sooner spoken the words than all the flowers turned to weeds; and then a beautiful fairy came, and said to me, 'The flowers all sprang from the state of your own mind. You were at first good and kind and so you saw heaps of lovely flowers but, as soon as you grew envious and stingy, they all turned to weeds.'

"Now, was not that a queer dream mamma?" asked Dora.

"Yes," said mamma; "and I think the fairy was right, and that we shall see beauty around us if we will only keep the heart beautiful and pure."
—IDA FAY, in "*Nursery*."

Fortune makes that man a fool on which she too profusely bestows her favors. Nor is this remark to be confined to the more weak and silly part of mankind, for even the wise are too frequently intoxicated by an uninterrupted course o prosperity.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 421 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL

BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $1 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Mountain Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style. For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

WE WILL PAY

AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions.

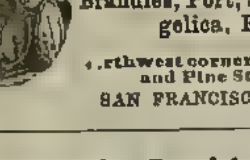
Address J. W. Prink & Co., Marshall, Mich 35.5

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S

WINE BITTERS.



The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

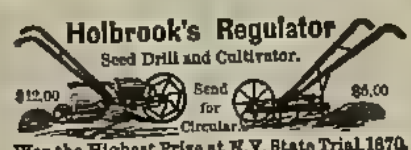
Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

Holbrook's Regulator

Seed Drill and Cultivator.



Won the Highest Prize at N.Y. State Trial, 1870.

Sows with regularity Beet, Carrot, Onion, Parsnip, Turnip, Sorghum, Broom Corn, Peas, Beans, &c. Seed Conductor being SPANGLED WHITE *shows the seed as it drops.* Packed one or six in box. Cultivator weeds between rows 8 to 14 inches wide. A discount to dealers. Manufactured by

F. F. HOLBROOK & CO., Boston, Mass.

35.9

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO., Farmer Office

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places, to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office.

TRUE OPIUM SEED.

JUST RECEIVED—a Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, For Sale of a Superior Quality.

FREE our "Business Guide." $10 a day to male or female, or $5,000 a year, conditionally Send 2 stamps for postage.
Review Publishing Co., Augusta, Maine.
351

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions—Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. 35.

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shall be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns (several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE-SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.,

Farmers' Headquarters. 220 Clay Street, up-stairs.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, *for one insertion*, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

☞ Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER.
San Francisco, Cal.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found on file at their READING ROOMS.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

The "Home Department" has one of Alice Carey's Gems, in the poets corner—(the name was by omission left out.) The story addressed to Women is worth reading and worth remembering.

The matters about the "Silk Interest in Europe should be understood, as the business here has received a severe check, it will be wise to look the case steadily in the face.

The progress at the Agricultural College of Massachusetts is worthy imitation in some other colleges in our country.

We are again indebted to Hon C. Cole at Washington D. C. for valuable Congressional papers.

We acknowledge same favors from Hon. Eugene Casserly, also.

We have the 9th Annual Report of Medical Department of the "University of the Pacific," Session of 1871, with Catalogue of "Board of Trustees;" Faculty, and List of Graduates, with cost of Board, College Expenses and all needed information for the Student, all indicating the general success of the Institution.

NEW POULTRY BOOK.

We have received from the office of the *Rural New Yorker* a new work called "The Peoples Practical Poultry Book" being a complete Treatise upon the subject of Breeds, Breeding, Rearing and all the various means and skill needed in the management of Poultry.

This work is fully Illustrated with very excellent and very correct representations of every kind of domestic Poultry known, and giving Illustrations of all the buildings, coops, pens, feeding-racks, houses, boxes, troughs, etc.—being over 120 Illustrations. This book is gotten up in excellent style and handsomely bound.

This work has been well and carefully compiled by Wm. M. Lewis, Esq., and will prove an excellent guide to Poultry raisers. D. D. T. Moore, Publisher. We can commend the book highly.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We tender our thanks to the Trustees of this most excellent and prosperous Institute for their 9th Annual Report of the College, containing the handsome Illustrations of the College and all the buildings and college grounds with conservatory etc., together with the condition of the college and the operations of the past year and with valuable essays and reports on crops.

The Report furnishes list of the Trustees, Officers, Professors, Students and all appertaining to the workings of the college. The Report contains very interesting and valuable matter and showing conclusively a most judicious, successful and prosperous management of the college and reflecting honor upon the President, Trustees and all connected with the College. We publish this week from the work some of the interesting matter found therein which gives us pleasure to report upon—and wish we could so report upon the progress of the college here with us.

THE SEASONS, CROPS, &C.

What shall we say of the Season now? and what of the Crops?

There is a great deversity of opinions over our entire State. In those regions where the cultivation was light the blight has fallen, and the *cry is lost crops* and total failures, such persons think the loss is general over the whole State, while in districts where the culture was good, the growers seem satisfied; and feel assured the entire crop of the State will be more than a general average, and *we* feel confident that every person who has been over the grain region, and has carefully noted the crops in their growing condition, noted carefully the systems of culture, the time of planting, and also the state of the soil, will agree fully with us that the failure of Crops this season is not to be attributed to the *want* of rain wholly, but more for want of care, forethought, knowledge of soil, manner of culture, &c.

We are glad to notice that in every section of our State discussion is had upon these subjects. The Press speaks freely against poor cultivation, and overworked, starved soil, and we feel assured as we have often said, these *disasters*, as they are termed, will work for good, it will teach cultivators that the soil must be *better worked*, and if we *work it hard* we must *feed it well*. In the great majority of cases where the crops have failed, a careful examination will show the causes of failing crops, not to be *want of Rain*, but want of Cultivation, so as to permit the roots to go down and find the moisture, or late planting or exhausted soil.

We have recently, the past two week again visited many grainfields, in different sections, and we do not change our opinion, but feel reassured of a good general crop, in some places a superior even an extra crop. We find in many districts on the hills, and on mountain sides superior, crops even to their very tops. A trip over Contra Costa from Oakland through the hills across Morracco Valley, Lafayette to Walnut Creek, the Grain and Grass is really luxurious. At the latter place we saw extra heavy Grain, remarkable Barley 4½ feet high broad blade, heading out, and Wheat of good promise.

We ask particular attention of Grain-growers, who may be in our city to the samples of Barley, Wheat and Rye at the Merchants' Exchange, of which we speak in another column, these samples showing the different effects of *deep* and *shallow plowing*.

Another good will result to our State from the disappointments to many by reason of *lost crops*, they will turn their attention to other crops besides grain, and thus our State will be blessed by a diversified agriculture, a subject we have urged so earnestly for years.

There is still another good which will come out of this *apparent* evil, which we only look upon as a *blessing in disguise*. It is this, we have too many farmers who lean entirely upon a Grain crop, *don't like to work all the season*, they never feed the soil, never raise their own vegetables, do nothing more than half the year, never "earn their bread by the sweat of the brow" because they don't *love to work*, their Homes and surroundings proof of neglect and want of care.

This class of men will of necessity be obliged to give place to a better class, a *working class* that will change the face of nature, and make the desolate looking place creditable and prosperous. These new comers will *work*, feed their stock *well*, feed their land *better*, plow deep, cultivate more thoroughly, create a new era, and evidently kill out the croakings about poor crops, and adopt every kind of crop to the right kind of soil, planted right in the right season. These are the "Good Times" we are looking for.

THE SKATING MANIA.

This great *sensational* Pleasure this new form of systematic sports, has spread over our State until every city has several "Skating Rinks" and all our principle towns one or more according to their size.

Skating can be made a very pleasing and healthful recreation if enjoyed properly but like everything in California, it will be *overdone*. Already the mania for this sport has resulted in serious injury to several, by reason of over exertion, too much skating and exposure.

At our most prominent "Rink" some very splendid and graceful skaters can be seen but the great mass that are seen appear more like gymnasts who desire to show samples of *ground and tofly tumbling*.

Graceful skaters are few and far between, such are worth seeing, all others are unsightly, and only afford theme for amusement. So great is the *furore* in our city that at Woodward's Gardens the "New Mammoth Pavilion" recently erected, will now be used as a "Grand Skating Rink" for the masses that visit those very interesting Gardens.

The question now is, how long will the *Skating Sensation* last? It has outlasted the "Velocipede Mania," but is it of a character to be lasting? We say no. A single year and a new sensations will come, but what will that sensation be?

MAY GALA WEEK.

No opening of the month of May has been so universally kept as the present year. Military Parades, Associations of all kinds even Christian associations, Sabbath Schools, Fire clubs and Engine companies—all seem to vie with each other to see who can have the best time, and who can create the greatest excitement, and in these gatherings our Rail Roads, Steamers and other conveyances have been taxed to their utmost capacity on some occasions, even so as to make it dangerous. Thus far no serious accidents have occurred.

These festive scenes still continue and will through May, as the *furore* is now upon the community, and everybody is going a "Maying"—everybody is going to the "Pic Nic."

NEW FIBRES IN CALIFORNIA.

THE RAIE.

Ramie and New Zealand Flax are destined to work a revolution in the manufacturing interest of our whole country.

The Ramie is now attracting attention in all the Southern States and preparations are going on for its culture on a very large scale, as it has been proved to be a very valuable fibre, supplying a want that has long been felt.

The Ramie, as a fibre when properly prepared, is of a silky, glossy character, and to mix with wool or cotton in manufactures, nothing equal to it has yet been discovered, it must, therefore, prove a valuable material for all kinds of goods, either woolen or cotton where a brilliancy or gloss is desirable.

The rapid growth of the Ramie, its long and strong fibre, makes it valuable, the fibre being often seven and eight feet long and of the strongest character. We are glad to know that it will be thoroughly tested in California. As the plantations made by the Association formed, will show this fibre in its growing state and permit all who feel an interest in it to go and examine the plants for themselves now in the growing state.

The Ramie association have their plantations near Haywards, on the lands of W. Meeks, Esq., and we advise all interested to take a trip there and see for themselves. Mr. Finch, the manager, has gone East to examine and bring out the best machinery for breaking and manufacturing the ramie. This machinery will be placed at the Mechanic's Institute Fair in August, and also at the State Fair at Sacramento, and at these places, break and work the fibre experimentally and practically.

It should, however, be the object of our cultivators simply to grow the fibre, and break and prepare it for *shipment to Europe*, they can use it there—all we can grow—they want it, will pay well for it, they understand its uses, and they can manufacture it better than we can at present. Our climate is very peculiarly well adapted to its growth, and we can make it a great staple, and of great value to the State as well as to the grower of it, as it will pay better than wheat or any other grain.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

This is another very important fibre worthy the special attention of our land holders. As the *Ramie* is kin to Cotton, so this *Flax* is kin to Linen. And as the Ramie is designed to add to the beauty, strength and usefulness of all the materials for clothing for man, so this flax is designed for material for all kinds of bagging, baling cloths, cordage, twines and even baskets, matting and various other uses. The fibre is of great length, and of great strength. The plant is large, strong, growing like the Century plant; will grow on any waste, almost useless, rocky land. Our Sage brush hills, or our levees and dykes or a "breakwater" or swampy land or dry, once planted always planted. The Southern States are planting it and California should not be the last in the race with this important fibre.

The New Zealand Flax is grown, or rather, grows wild at New Zealand and is gathered by cargoes for Europe, where the fibre sells from £35 to £70 per ton. At New Zealand it is made into baskets, cordage, twine and various uses, and the trade of that coast is immensely large.

Those who desire to see the fibre—the baskets, or cloth made from it can see them at the Farmers Reading Room, where also the fibre of the Ramie can be seen, each of them in all their varieties.

WATER FOR THE FARM.

Water! Water!! Water!!! is always wanted on a Farm and should be had in full abundance. We do not say merely for irrigation but for *Stock, Family*, and *general use*, and also as a protection in case of fire.

Among the *best* and *most* valuable inventions offered as a PUMP, none are more certain and reliable than the *Gerrish Submerged double-acting Force Pump*.

We have seen many Pumps, but those who use the Gerrish Submerged, tell us that it is the

BEST PUMP IN AMERICA.

This pump is celebrated for its great *simplicity*, and the ease with which it works; the power of the stream of water it draws. It is about equal to a *fire engine* in case of any danger of fire.

This pump works well at any depth, it is very durable—more so than any pump yet made, and the very best to be attached to a wind mill.

We would commend all who are in need of a RELIABLE PUMP to call at Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co.'s, 3 and 5 Front street, and see this pump work.

HAYING SEASON.

The Haying season has begun in many places, yet it is not all the usual "Hay making" but the cutting of *grain fields* that are supposed to be a failure for grain and will make capital Hay, and it is worthy a thought of our Farmers, that as choice hay is now $20—$23—if grain fields that would have yielded 20 bushels to the acre of wheat, and wheat 2½ cents this would be $30 per acre; if the same field gives 2 *tons Hay* at $20 per *ton* will they not do better to make Hay and save the bags and cost of threshing?

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

Flax culture has been steadily increasing for several years, and as more care and attention has been given to the cultivation of flax, particularly for seed, this crop has been a good paying crop, and pays better than grain, and stands the drouth better.

Perhaps we may say there has been careful attention given to the preparation of the land and if the same skill had been bestowed upon our grain land, our crops would have been better. The flax crop will be good this year.

HORTICULTURE FOR WOMAN.

Some little time since we called the attention of the members of the new Horticultural Association of our city to the great importance of obtaining the aid, assistance, and influence of all those Ladies in our State who take an interest in the cultivation of flowers, to come forward, become members of the Horticultural Society, and labor for its interests by taking an active part in its exhibitions and contending for the Premiums—by showing what women can do to beautify. We were glad to notice that the Editor of the *Horticulturist and Florist* approved and heartily seconded our suggestion, he will we trust see the good plan carried out in that society.

In support of our views and of the great good that would result from such a movement in that Society, we give reports from the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts at Boston, with the number of Lady members and the premiums they have borne off above the competitors of the other sex.

We find enrolled in that society, *five* Life members, and *twelve* annual members. We also see by their Weekly and Annual Exhibition that these Lady members are among the most liberal Exhibitors, and active members for exhibitions, and their collections and variety, choice and rare, often taking the very first premiums.

At the last annual meeting of the society, held on September last, *Eight lady members* bore off Premiums of value, amounting to about *sixty dollars*. Their display of fruits and flowers through the season, always being highly creditable, while their presence, labors, and socializing influences were of inestimable benefit to the Society, ever tending to promote its highest interest and *usefulness*.

We therefore hope the California Horticultural Society will take immediate steps to secure the co-operation of Lady members at once, so the Society can have their help at the coming Fair.

The Lady contributors to the society numbered twenty-two and the amount of premiums won by these ladies was $405, and one of the societies' silver medals. The amount of the societies' Premiums and Gratuities during the year, was $2,036, of which the Lady members won one fifth of all. Well done Lady Florists!

THE MECHANICS FAIR OF 1871.

We have received the circulars of the Mechanic's Institute, announcing their Fair to commence in this city, August 8th.

The announcement gives a wide scope and gives a programme for a very grand Fair. The managers, no doubt, will make every exertion to have the coming Fair the best ever held on this coast.

We shall keep our readers advised of its progress, and soon furnish more particulars.

A very liberal Premium list will be offered.

FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW.

We learn with pleasure that the *Horticultural Society* of this city have completed their plans to have a grand Horticultural and Floral Display this year, in connection with the Mechanic's Fair. They will have a building erected especially for the purpose, and nothing will be left undone to make it a show worthy our State.

The Society will offer a list of premiums of the most liberal kind, and it is hoped every friend of these interests will give the work a helping hand.

THE SWIVEL PLOWS.

We call special attention to the new Swivel plows, which are figured in our columns. They will be found to be of superior excellence for special uses—in the orchard, to plow to and from the trees, and thus completely do the work of pulverizing the soil. For our side hills and rolling lands they are just what is wanted as the plowman goes round his work without changing the plow-shear, and returns leaving his work done smoothly and well.

The Swivel plow for our "Summer fallow" is just the plow to do this work in the right way—the only way that land for "Summer fallow" should be prepared, i. e., by return or "back furrow" so as to leave the land in high ridges. This kind of work will be done admirably with the "Swivel Plow. By the *return* or *back furrow*" when land is thus plowed, when the rain falls the excess of water is held in the furrow and *sinks into the ground* below what is plowed, and is thus saved to the land, and is thus reserved for the crops when planted. But when the land is plowed level much of it passes off or is lost by evaporation, and thus the crop looses what might have been retained by ridge or back furrow. And for this work, the "Swivel Plow" is the best, for this plow goes over the ground and returns, does the work completely and without changing the mould board.

FIRE AT ANTIOCH.

A serious fire took place in Antioch on the 22d. Some ten or twelve buildings were burned. Loss $20,000, *only one-half insured*. There can be no excuse for running *the risk* of ruin, when the cost of insurance is so reasonable, a few dollars, comparatively, deposited at the PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY in our city and the loss is soon made up, buildings, and property restored, and *Ruin* avoided.

☞ WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

A capital thing for traders to say and *do*.

Messrs. John Rohr & Sons say in their advertisement:

They *mean what they say*, i. e., They sell as Good as the Best and as Cheap as the Cheapest and and they *mean* to give all their customers *satisfaction* as well as pleasure.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

A Loan of $700,000 has been made in our city at 8 per cent by one of our banks to a large capitalist. This is an evidence that money is plenty-ful and can be had at low rates.

WOMANS' RIGHTS—WOMANS' CLAIMS.

[It seems we are now having the question of "Womans' Rights" decided by our Great Medical Convention, now in session. Where the end will be no one can tell. We give two extracts from our exchanges on *Mans'* and *Womans'* Claims.—ED. F.]

NEW ORDER OF THINGS.

The clamor for men's rights in England is beginning to wax as vehement as that among the other sex for theirs. The system of marriage settlements, which customs had made rigorous as law, has long made the British wife among the upper and middle classes in a great measure independent of her husband. The property which a woman brought to her husband was by common consent set apart and preserved intact as dowries for her daughters. Now, however John Bull, goaded by the taunts of Lady Amberley and her followers, declares his intention of giving them all the independence they, ask and something more. The *Examiner* proposes that the dowry of the daughters shall be given them hereafter in the shape of a profession or a trade, instead of the usual money. Here is a nice test for the reality of their wrongs. Would it could be applied! In that case we are pretty well satified that the good judgment of Americans would dictate to them that the least *dot* they could give their daughters would be a first-class commercial education.

*London.

WHAT WOMEN REALLY WANT.

Gail Hamilton thinks women have a great deal of human nature, and according to her, testimony they are like men in one respect at least. She says: "Judging from what we hear, we should suppose that the great and crying wants of women is work. This is not so. What woman wants is not work, but the wages of work; not freedom to work, but freedom to receive money without working."

A GOOD NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

The *Reporter* of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, the well-known and very popular Newspaper Advertising Agents (our Agents in New York and Middle States) are sending out a very neat and handsomely printed Weekly Reporter of 12 pages, containing a large amount of interesting matters appertaining to Newspaper men, we also find many pleasant and amusing items, as well as news intelligence, together with advertising intelligence relative to Types, Printing Presses, &c.

The Publication of Messrs. Rowell & Co., is a very creditable one and will prove valuable to newspaper men. This Journal makes the following very just and appropriate remarks upon

SENSATIONAL REPORTING.

The tendency to sensationalism is one of the worst features of reporting at present, and seems to be on the increase instead of lessening. Many writers for the press are employed to do nothing else but get up sensational articles, and they are constantly tempted to expand simple facts into the most romantic and fantastic combinations. This weakness shows itself most in criminal and social matters, and it reaches a climax in the headings given to articles of this kind. Such racking of brains and refined torture of words as has to be gone through for these ends is known only to the initiated; but it is made apparent by reference to the files of almost any daily newspaper.

WOMEN REPORTERS.

Of late, several women have entered upon the press, and have been quite successful as reporters. Miss Nellie Hutchinson has long been engaged by the *Tribune*, and has made quite a reputation for herself; while the *Star*, *World*, *Times*, Brooklyn *Union* and *Revolution*, have all employed women, either occasionally or permanently, upon their staff. The latter are well adapted to succeed at reporting, which requires quick perceptions, and insinuating address, and a graphic style in writing; all of which qualities are the natural possessions of the sex; and it is not unlikely that in time certain positions on the press may be monopolized by women.

THE SCOTCH THISTLE—WHY IT IS SCOTLAND'S EMBLEM.

One time the Danes invaded Scotland and they prepared to make a night attack on a sleeping garrison. So they crept along as still as possible until they were almost up to the spot. Just at that moment a barefooted soldier stepped on a great thistle, and the hurt made him utter a sharp, shrill cry of pain. The sound awoke the sleepers, and each man sprang to arms. They fought with great bravery, and the invaders were driven back with much loss. Thus the thistle saved Scotland, and ever since it has been placed on their seals as their nation's flower.

CALIFORNIA VEGETABLES IN NEW YORK.

Messrs. A. H. Cummings & Co., of Sacramento, has recently sent a large collection of Vegetables to the New York market.

They aroused a great attention and "FEAST DINNERS" are now all the fashion.

FINE FIELD OF FLAX.

The Hollister *Californian* has this notice:

The Malcolm brothers, whose lands are about five miles to the northeast of Hollister, have 300 acres of flax planted which is already in bloom. Last Fall we argued the practicability of flax culture in this section, and tried to induce our farmers to try the experiment, but the Malcolms are the only farmers that have tried it to our knowledge, and though their wheat crop should fail they cannot fail in getting a good return from their flax crop. Last season the early flax brought six cents per pound, and as it ripens here earlier than in any other portion of the State, a good price can always be relied upon.

When is a man like a looking-glass?—When he reflects.

ONE WAY OF IMPROVING LAND.

It perhaps has occured to but few farmers to employ the roving herds of summer at manure making. It may be done thus:—

Select a spot adjoining an outside fence, and enclose it well on the three sides inlongsides. Haul leaves from the woods, muck from ponds or swamps, or anything that will rot into a good manure in ten or twelve months, and spread over this lot three or four inches deep. If there are not several trees in this lot, make shelters for shade by placing poles upon forks, putting a floor of rails across these poles, and cover thickly with pinetags. Enclose large pieces of ground alum salt in boxes having a hole in their tops large enough for cattle to get their tongues in conveniently. Place these boxes firmly upon posts about over the lot. Make a gap in the outside fence, that everybody's cattle that come along may walk in. As soon as they find out the salt, this lot will become a grand congregating place for all the cattle of the vicinity—a perfect camp-ground of the bovine species. They will make the shelters their resting place, by day and by night, and will continue to come so long as the supply of salt (which must be added occasionally), holds out. Of course they will drop their manure here; and by winter you will have the satisfaction of owning, at least one lot that has been well manured, at small expense. So long as cattle run at large, we think it right that *somebody* should have the benefit of the manure, if they can get it.

SCOTCH FIR.

This is a native, of Britain and of the most northerly parts of Europe, being common in Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Lapland. In favorable situations it attains 80 or 90 feet in height, and 3 feet diameter. It attains perfection at the age of eighty or ninety years. The color of the wood differs from reddish yellow to various degrees of brightness. The best kinds have the dark parts of the rings of a bright reddish color; the wood is dry and hard to the feel, neither leaving a wooly surface after the saw nor filling its teeth with resin. The best Norway is the finest of this kind, and the best Riga and Memel are not much inferior. The inferior sorts have thick annular rings, and the dark parts of the ring are of a honey yellow, the wood hearty and filled with a soft resinous matter, which feels clammy to the touch, and chokes the saw. Scotch fir is the most durable of the pine species. It was the opinion of the celebrated Mr. Brindley that red Riga deal or pine would endure as long as oak in all situations. Its lightness and stiffness render it superior to any other material for beams, girders, joists, rafters, &c. Deals imported from Christiania are generally cut into three lengths usually of about 12 ft. each, and are afterwards cut by saw mills into deals, each length yielding three deals. The British North American white spruce is not so resinous as the Norway spruce. It is tougher, lighter, and more liable to twist in drying. The color of spruce fir or white deal is yellowish or brownish white. The hard part of the annual ring is a darker shade of the same color. It often [illegible] especially in the American and British grown kinds. Each annual ring consists of two parts, the one hard and the other softer. The knots are generally very hard. The clear and straight grained kinds are often tough, but not very difficult to work, and stand extremely well when properly seasoned.—*British Trade Journal*

THE BATTLE FIELDS OF FRANCE.

The London *News* in its picture of the grounds which have been scenes of blood and carnage so lately, thus pictures scenes for the coming year for the great rush of Travelers to these places to be noted in History.

"There is already the evidence of this being a great season for the Traveler, there will be a great rush of Americans to Europe for pleasure traveling, this season. Many of them will be curious to visit the famous battle fields of last summer's war, for still the great mile stones of history are its battle fields, and to these, almost more than any other scenes in the world's movements, are the people attracted. But what will probably strike visitors as the most inexplicable thing connected with these battle fields is, that they were ever battle fields at all. "Ardennes waves above them her green leaves." They will see spring corn and summer wheat, and will have to take everything upon trust. The stain are already "earth in an earthy bed;" but by May or June they will "blossom in purple and red." The valley of the Moselle will be alive with apple-blooms; that o the Marne will dazzle the eye with vernal beauty The copses of Brittany will have hidden their dead under violets and anemones, and the birds will trill peacefully overhead. Thus many will forget pitched battles, to note the repairing power of mother Nature, and their state will be the more gracious."

MAKING CHANGE.

The new "Nickel Money" 1, 2 and 3 cent pieces will now permit all to make the exact change for each party, buyer and seller.

This is as it should be. And now all persons can make the proper change. This will break up many little businesses where all the profits consist in the overplus thus made between 10 or 15 cents—which amounts to a great per centage daily in some trades.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION IN OREGON.

A meeting of the Trustees of the State Horticultural Society at a meeting held May 1, when it resolved to hold a Public Exhibition of fruits, Flowers and vegetables in the month of June—great preparations are in progress and the Fair promises well.

MONEY IN STATE TREASURY.

The money in the State Treasury was counted on Tuesday last, by the Board of Examiners and then found to be $732,106 ,59.

HOPE.

In the short and fleeting lifetime of man who a tumultuous dream is his! Ever changing in scenes, in effort and intention, his retrospect of it at the close of his career must be singularly bewildering. Blighted hopes, promises unfulfilled, affections slighted, dependence unreliable, and all the lights that once so dazzled in the distance now past by and faded or extinguished. Would not a prescient power or instinct, if possessed by man, cause the machinery of the human world to stand still from very fear of known consequences? Were the chemist pre-advised of the fate often awaiting him in earnest search after knowledge, would he go so enthusiastically into it as the true lover of science invariable does? Were not the very ingratitude which awaits the completion of grand undertakings hidden from the mental eye, how limited would be the pale of civilization today! Had Columbus foreseen his latter days, would he have troubled his mind with his waking dream of a new world to be discovered? And what a different state of things would exist now had he been possessed of foreknowledge and shrunk back from his adventures! Steam, that mighty power which draws the limits of the earth closer and closer, might still have been the simple emanations of a tea-kettle and nothing more. The locomotive and the steamship, wondrous as their aid in civilization's progress undoubtedly is, might, in view of the wholesome human sacrifices which have thus far accompanied their course, been left unborn in the womb of futurity. There is not a scientific expedition or a thought in practical philosophy that would not be retarded or subdued by a knowledge of some fatal event awaiting their development, and all mankind would necessarily shrink from effort and dwindle into barbarism. With his vast accumulated fund of knowledge in every department of progressive science, man can scarcely comprehend the magnitude of the future which is awaiting a coming generation; and it is well that his fore-visions is so limited, for otherwise it must be accompanied by the fearful knowledge of human sacrifice awaiting its development It is true that the destructive influence of certain discoveries bears but an insignificant proportion to the vast amount of profit accruing to man from the knowledge gained in them. But even that proportion, trifling fraction though it be, would, if forseen, be sufficient to deter many a mind from the pursuit of its possession. A wise and beneficent Providence guides us forward blind-folded as to the future or to consequences and hence we tread fearlessly onward and strike boldly the scientific fact, the enlargement of which is a destructive doom for many. Man's progress is aided by his ignorance of the future and its events, since hope with her rainbow-hued prospects is thus enabled to lure us on to achievment of great things that would never be attempted, if we but knew how far they would fall short of our expectations.

MOST
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
EVER MADE
ON
Sewing Machines
CAN BE SEEN IN USE AT THE
HOWE SEWING MACHINE
OFFICE.
No. 113 Kearney Street.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENT,
signed by some of the most
Prominent Physicians:

"We the undersigned, practicing Physicians of San Francisco, having examined and witnessed the operations of

MILLS'
ADJUSTABLE TREADLE

For Sewing Machines, take pleasure in giving our testimony to the great value of the improvement, in a sanitary point of view. The peculiar feature of this new Treadle is that THE FOOT-BOARD IS MADE ADJUSTABLE BOTH VERTICALLY AND LONGITUDINALLY; so that whatever the size or shape of the foot or shoe, THE TRUE CENTRE OF MOTION OF THE FOOT MAY ALWAYS BE BROUGHT TO COINCIDE WITH THE CENTRE OF MOTION OF THE TREADLE, AND HELD THERE, thus permitting the feet to move on their natural centre without having first to overcome the inertia and weight of the heavier limbs.

First—It saves the excessive labor and waste of power consumed in keeping up the rapidly alternating motion of the lower limbs and body, whenever the maching is run with any speed.

Second—It avoids the frequent and serious injury to female health resulting directly from that motion.

By the general adoption of this Treadle we believe the only serious objection to the foot-power sewing machine will be removed, and that so far from being prejudicial to the health of the operator, its use will prove as harmless and positively beneficial as other physical exercise, tending directly to develope the muscles of the calf of the leg, strengthen the ancle, restore the elasticity of the foot, and promote circulation in the extremities."

Signed,

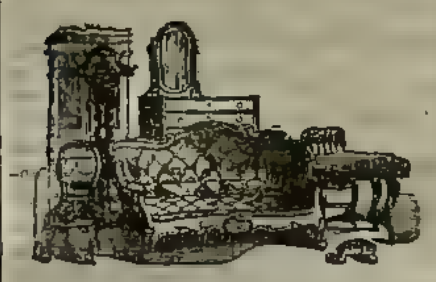
H. H. TOLAND, M. D.,
President Toland Medical College.
G. HOLLAND, M. D.,
H. H. HUBBARD, M. D.,
J. CAMPBELL, SHORB, M. D.,
Late Professors Physiology Toland Medical College.
O. M. BATES, M. D.,
Health Officer,
Constituting the San Francisco Board of Health.
L. J. HENRY, M. D.,
WM. F. HALE, M. D.,
BENJ. D. DEAN, M. D.,
President Medical Society of City and County San Francisco.
WM. H. GARWOOD, M. D.,
DAVID WOOSTER, M. D.,
H. BEVERLY COLE, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, Toland Medical College.
J. P. WHITNEY, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Physiology, University of the Pacific.
L. C. LANE, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, University of the Pacific.
C. T. DEANE, M. D.,
Physician S. F. Female Hospital, and Professor Diseases of Women and Children in Toland Medical College.

"I have carefully examined the New Treadle attached to the Howe sewing Machine, and consider it a valuable improvement, doing away with most of the motion of the back and pelvis, which is unavoidable in operating the old style treadle, and which has proven so detrimental to health. I cheerfully recommend it to those who work with Sewing Machines believing it to save them much suffering.

35.14 S. M. MOUSER, M. D."

New Advertisement.

NEW FIRM!
JOHN ROHR & SON,
Successors to
Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,
NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,
539 Market Street,
OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET.



Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
FURNITURE & BEDDING.
LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,
Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu,
Springs, Twine, &c.
A SPECIALTY
Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*
35 16

JACOB SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BEDDING & FURNITURE,

520 Washington Street,
OPPOSITE WASHINGTON MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.
I Manufacture a Spiral-Spring Bed, which I feel confident cannot be equaled for Ease and Durability, and which cannot fail to give Perfect Satisfaction.
☞N. B. Particular Attention Paid to Renovating Bedding, and Repairing Furniture.
35 16

WATER BROWN & SON.
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
21 and 23 Barclay Street,
WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

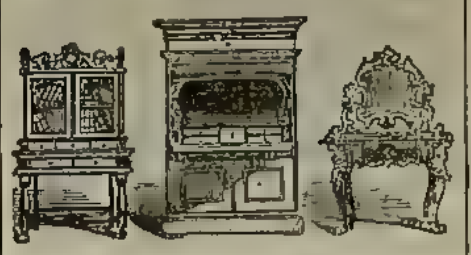
☞Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.
Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.
31-22-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE
TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED.
We are desirous of employing several right smart men as Agents and Canvassers for our Journal, with our NEW LIST OF PREMIUMS.
Right smart young men, who have some knowledge of the Science of Agriculture and are gifted with the science of *Courtesy* and Politeness, can have a good opportunity to make a good salary.—None need apply without the best of References.
☞ Apply at Editorial room between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m.

WE WILL PAY
AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions.
Address J. W. Brink & Co., Marshall, Mich

New Advertisements.

J. W. MEYER. CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.
CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,
REMOVAL.



CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,
Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of
Main and Mission Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our
FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.
35 14

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO
PIONEER
FURNITURE
AND
Upholstery Warerooms
MANUFACTURERS
AND
IMPORTERS
ESTABLISHED 1850.
HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,
No. 319 and 321 PINE STREET,
Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.
THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as
Adapted to this Climate,
can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from
ONE THOUSAND ACRES,
to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.
None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.
Address WARREN & CO., Farmer Office

STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

Agents! Read This!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions.—Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

Farms and Ranches,
—AND—
LAND ESTATES FOR SALE,

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have
FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,
LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,
Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by
ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,
As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.
Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.
☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

FURNITURE!
N. P. COLE & Co.,
220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,
HAVE ON HAND THE
LARGEST STOCK
—AND—
Best Assortment
OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN
SAN FRANCISCO.
Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)
No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS
—AND—
JOBBERS
IN
AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Agricultural and Mining Tools,
ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the
GERRISH
Submerged and Double Acting
FORCE PUMPS.
Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.
THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.
☞Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.
30-6 3m

GRAND CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN
A young man with a little capital can learn of a chance where he can make nearly One Hundred Dollars per Month by *three or four hours per day* in a Mechanical but easy employment, and have the rest of the day to himself—if an early riser, he can do it and not interfere with other daily duties.
Address G. H., at FARMER OFFICE, giving real name and residence. The business is permanent for years.

Gypsum! Gypsum!!
GROUND GYPSUM.
The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cash than Guano or any other manure.
FOR SALE AT
THE FARMER OFFICE,
WARREN & CO.

Home Miscellany.

MY PICTURE.

[The following beautiful Poem, by this highly gifted Poetess, whose memory will ever be linked with beautiful thoughts and sentiments, will be specially valued by those who cherish the memories of the "Loved and Gone before."

Of all the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall
Is one of the dim old forest,
That seemeth best of all;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets golden
That sprinkle the vale below;
Not for the milk-white lilies
That lean from the fragrant hedge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge;
Not for the vines on the upland
Where the bright red berries rest;
Nor the pinks, nor the pale sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep;
In the lap of that olden forest
He lieth in peace asleep;
Light as the down of a thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the autumn eves
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,
He fell, in his saint-light beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth best of all.

TO A YOUNG PHYSICIAN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"The paths of pain are thine. Go forth
With healing and with hope;
The suffering of a sin-sick earth
Shall give thee ample scope.

Smite down the dragons, fell and strong,
Whose breath is fever fire:
No knight of fable or of song
Encountered foes more dire.

The holiest task by Heaven decreed,
An errand all divine,
The burden of our mortal need
To render less, is thine.

No crusade thine for cross or grave,
But for the living man.
Go forth to succor and to save
All that thy skilled hands can.

Before the unveiled mysteries
Of life and death, go stand
With guarded lips and reverent eyes,
And pure of heart and hand.

So shalt thou be with power endued
From Him who went about
The Syrian hill-paths, doing good
And casting devils out.

That holy Helper liveth yet,
Thy friend and guide to be;
The Healer by Gennesaret
Shall walk the rounds with thee!"

LIFE.

What a varying thing is the stream of life! How it sparkles and glitters! Now it bounds along its pebbly bed, sometimes in sunshine, sometimes in shade; sometimes sporting round all things, as if its essence were merriment and brightness, sometimes flowing solemnly on, as if it were derived from Lethe itself. Now it runs like a liquid diamond along the meadow; now it plunges in fume and fury over the rock; now it is clear and limpid as youth and innocence can make it, now it is heavy and turbid, with the varying streams of thought and memory that are ever flowing into it each bringing its store of dullness and pollution as it tends towards the end. Its voice too, varies as it goes; now it sings lightly as it dances on; now it roars amidst the obstacles that oppose its way; and now it has no tone but the dull, low murmur of exhausted energy. Such is the stream of life! yet perhaps few of us would wish to change our portion of it for the calm regularity of a canal—even if one could be constructed without locks and floor-gates upon it, to hold in the pent-up waters of the heart till they are ready to burst through the banks.

Distinguished men are composed of great and little qualities. Much of their greatness arises from their struggles against the imperfections of their nature; and their noblest actions are sometimes set forth by the collision of their virtues and foibles.

TO WOMEN.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

The lie of the age is—"Not at home." In the whole dictionary of falsehoods, there is not one so often uttered, and that, too, with such apparently recklessness, and disregard of moral consequences as this. Very few women hesitate to instruct their servants in this particular, and very few servants are sufficiently high-toned and truthful to refuse to lie at their mistresses' bidding. I heard of one, though, the other day; but I must confess that I have had more hope of the ultimate salvation and happiness of the great domestic family than I ever had before; for we may safely affirm that the uncompromising honesty and independence of *one* such, should be able to make up nobly for the want of it in a hundred or two less honest and resolute among the kitchen sisterhood.

"Oh! I have got such a splendid up-stairs girl!" said a friend the other day, quite enthusiastically.

"She is simply perfect. In all my house-keeping, I have never found such a treasure. She is so capable, so honest, such a pains-taking seamstress, and then so kind to the children, and so pious. I am not afraid now to go away of an evening to leave my family. I know they will be taken care of."

I congratulated her of course. Such opinions of the genus chamber-maid are exceedingly rare, and if I may be allowed to add the housekeepers who know how to treat such servants with the proper kindness and respect, are equally so. I had no fear of my friend; for I believed her to be one of the most loveable women in the world and entirely just in every particular. A few days after the above statement, I called by appointment to take lunch with her. What was my surprise to find my friend in tears—and the gem of an up-stairs girl, whose virtues had been so minutely dwelt upon and described, waiting with her things on, for final marching orders from her mistress.

"What in the world is the matter?" I asked. "You and Fanny both in tears, and she all ready to leave! why I thought you told me she was perfection itself."

"Oh dear!" she replied, with a sob. "I thought so too, but that girl has driven me almost frantic to-day. Do you know I have been obliged to lock the children in the nursery, because they go on so about her going. Oh, dear! oh dear! oh *dear*—and I was just as infatuated myself."

"But what is it?" I interrupted. Has she been stealing, or lying, or both?"

"No, no, no! Nothing of that kind; I don't believe Fanny would take a pin that didn't belong to her! You know those horrid Todds. One of 'em my husband is in business with. Well, they bother my very life out with their everlasting visiting, and when they get inside of the door, they are so sociable and informal, that they invite themselves to lunch and to dinner, and to spend the evening, exactly as if they were conferring a favor upon me by so doing. Quite as much for Charlie's sake, as because I am a moral coward, have I always treated them politely, and even cordially. Well, to-day, as I stood looking through the blinds, out of the window, I saw the old maid Todd, who is the biggest bore of all, heading for the house. I thought about your coming to lunch, and knew that she would spoil our good time, entirely and determined to be "out." Fanny was just coming up stairs as the bell rang. Said I in a whisper, "Fanny, tell that lady I am not at home!"

Such a look as the hussy gave me, and walked straight into my room.

"Fanny," said I, "Why in the world don't you open the door?"

"Because, Mrs. Burt," she replied, with a much deliberation as if that confounded old maid wasn't pulling away at the gong.

"Because, as much as I like you—I cannot tell that lie to oblige you."

"But—" I reasoned—"That is no lie, Fanny! It is simply a social phrase which means nothing. It isn't at all likely that I would ask you to tell a regular *lie*."

"It is nothing *else* to me!" she answered doggedly, "and I wouldn't tell it for my own mother."

Just then I heard the cook making for the door, and I leaned over the banisters and said: "Not at home, Sarah!" and the deed was done. Of course, after such an act of insubordination, I was compelled to discharge Fanny; and she has been such a good girl. It makes me sick to think of it."

"It makes me sick to think you are such a fool," I could not help answering.

"Discharge a girl because she has too much principal to lie! This morning congratulating yourself that you had at last found an honest and capable servant, and this noon sending her away, because this very honesty makes it as impossible for her to lie *for* you as *to* you. If you haven't quite lost your senses, you will take off that girl's things, and make what reparation you find in your power."

"Apologize to my servant?" said she with flashing eyes, and burning cheek.

"*Yes, ma'am!*" True nobility always takes its hat off to principle. Your servant, this time, is your moral superior, and for the sake of her influence on your children, to say nothing of the good she may be able to do you, it is your duty to keep her in your family if you can."

A little rough, certainly, but not a whit more than she deserved. For a full moment she sat in silence, then hastily excusing herself, left the room. The lunch bell rang, and as we seated ourselves at the table, I was deeply gratified to find Fanny occupying her usual place, attending to the wants of the family. It had been a great trial to the good girl, and her eyes were red and swollen with weeping, but, thank heaven, principle conquered for once.

Now, I do not think Mrs. Burt at all to blame for her dislike to the Todd family. They were just what she represented, a set of bores, social sponges, going from house to house, smelling out good things to eat, and bit bits of scandal to roll like sweet morsels, under their tongues. But the first question is, what right has a woman to allow herself to be bored? What right has any one to trespass upon your valuable time? Who has a right to invade your home sanctuary? There is only one decent way of disposing of such folks, and that is by giving them fully to understand that their room is better than their company. "Not at home," aside from its lying significance, only postpones the evil day. They will come to-morrow or next day, and ostly enough in all probability to insure a reception. Do you ask what Mrs. Burt should have done in the instance above cited? This. She should have gone down to the parlor, and after a formal lady-like greeting, remarked, "Miss Todd, you will be compelled to excuse me this morning. I have an engagement, shortly, which will occupy all the time I have at my disposal to-day," or words to that effect. If, after that, she persisted in dropping in the simple word "engaged" might possibly reach her case. In fact I never saw but a few who would not care by an occasional application of this conventional rod! And for this reason I do not believe in the use of the word between friends. Ladies with great apparent justice complain, that they are obliged in sheer social self-defence, to plead "not at home," because of the affront conveyed in almost every instance where they declare an engagement. In large cities where it spells a whole day to make a single call, on account of the distance to be traversed, it is very hard for a lady, after a three or four mile trip, to present herself at a friend's house, and be informed that the individual in question is engaged. To me it seems utterly heartless, and for my own part I should never, under any circumstances, ring *that* door-bell again. This may be exceptionably excusable; but only so. There might arise extreme cases and great emergencies, sudden household troubles where this would be a sufficient apology, but such armistice calamities are exceedingly rare, and even under the pressure of the most distressing circumstances, a true woman will always remember the friend who waits in her parlor. From the bottom of my heart, I really believe that women should plead engaged much oftener than they do. I believe that many waste years of valuable time upon vain, heartless, and stupid men and women, who haven't a thought above the adornment of their own persons, and the discussion of their neighbors' wardrobes. It is seldom of the least use to attempt to play missionary to such. Precept and example are alike lost upon them, and the result reached by the missionary is invariably nervousness, and brain demoralization, if no other. "I may have a sincere regard for a friend, and yet be up to the eyes in some kind of housework or sewing, and in disabille, what can be done then? you ask. If a friend waits, one you care to see, I haven't the least doubt you will find it easy enough to manage. I am of course speaking now to those who are known to be workers by their friends. If a gentleman, and you cannot leave your picking and preserving, run up and tell him so. Surely, your wrapper and linen collar will admit of such a visit. If a lady, invite her down. Ten to one you can teach her something, and ten to one she would enjoy her call under such circumstances, a thousand times more than in the drawing-room. Do anything but say you are engaged to a friend, or not at home to an enemy.

BORN PERFECT.

"Has it any deformity?" is one of the first questions the mother wishes answered about her new-born babe. It should be a source of daily and life-long thankfulness, deep, and sincere, and humble that a child is not deaf, or dumb, or blind, or hump-backed, or club-footed, or hare-lipped, or dreadfully marked on the face, a lunatic or a fool. The time will come when child-bearing will become more a matter of scientific calculation and arrangement than it now is. If the same care was exercised in this direction as in the management of the domestic animals, it certainly would elevate the race in physical beauty, perfection, and power; would expand the intellect and mould the heart, the moral-emotions, to a pattern nearer to the Infinite.

A city paper announces that "The two-headed girl are on exhibition in Philadelphia. They is eighteen years of age, and waltzes together beautifully. She are twin sisters." Nathaniel Wilson died lately in Boston at the age of thirty years, weighing seventy pounds; the flesh seemed plastered on the bones; his arms measured two and a half inches round, and his legs were not much larger; and for six years he had been in this sad condition; and it is significantly added, "He seems to have inherited from his mother the extraordinary peculiarities which marked his physical condition." The question here arises before the intelligent mind, Is it not a great wrong, an inhumanity, for any person to marry, who is not in vigorous health? If we shrink from marrying into an insane family, a like prudence applies to diseased connections.

DEATH ON THE FLOOR.

Serious and fatal illness has sometimes followed getting up from a warm bed and stepping on a plank or stone floor, or upon oil-cloth; to place the bare feet on a carpet and walk about, even for a few minutes, endangers illness, especially in feeble constitutions. Parents are often called up suddenly in the night to attend to the wants of infant children. Inconvenience, discomfort, and troublesome sickness can be avoided by having a pair of cloth slippers at the bedside, large enough to admit of a thick layer of wool to be attached to the bottom and sides; they can be instantly put on, even in the dark.

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Miscellan

A STORY OF A GRAVEYARD.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* writes: In the churchyard of Tewin, Herts, is a remarkable ash tree growing out of the tomb of Lady Annie Grimstone, nee Tufton, daughter of Lady Tesner, who died in 1713. The tradition is that being doubtful of a future state, she expressed a wish or prayer that if there were a future state, a tree might grow out of her heart. What foundation is there for this tradition? The editor adds: Oddly enough, the following paragraph, extracted from the *Spiritual Times* (December 23, 1865,) bearing on the same subject, reached us almost aneously with the above. To use the words of our correspondent, Mr. Axon, "Can any one elucidate this marvellous legend?" No reference to it is made in Clutterbuck's "Histories and Antiquities of the County of Hertford." "An Atheist's Prophecy Fulfilled.—The churchyard of Tewin, in Hertfordshire, is a spot of some interest to the curious, from the fact of its being the resting place of the mortal remains of Lady Annie Grimstone. The old wife's tale of the neighborhood is to the effect that the said Lady Annie Grimstone was an atheist without a shadow of belief in the deity, and that so firm was her belief in the non-existence of a God, that at her death-bed her last words were to the effect, that, if God existed, seven elm trees would grow out of her tombstone.

Whether such words were used, and in such a manner, it is impossible to determine; but, whether the tale be correct or not, seven elm trees have sprung up through the solid tomb, and have broken away the solid masonry in all directions, making the reading of the inscription a difficult and almost impossible feat. The iron railings that surrounded the monument are in many places firmly imbedded in the trunks of the trees. The numerous names carved in all parts of the trunks attest the number of visitors curiosity has drawn to the spot.

The trees are each distinct and separate, and, notwithstanding the strangeness of the locality, appear to thrive well. Many suppositions to account for their growth have been started, but some are of so improbable a nature that the country people still cling to their favorite old story of Lady Annie's atheism.

AMATEUR PRINTING.

Mr. J. Francis, of Rochford, Essex, sends us particulars of an excellent scheme which he is introducing to the public for the above amusement. His improved hand-printing presses are supplied at low prices.

It is powerful and easily worked, requires no fixing, and can be put away in any corner when done with. It is composed of a bed-plate for supporting the type. The sides have inclined, planes on which lie friction rollers; there are two edges employed, the top surfaces of which are parallel with the planed ribs of the press-bed: between the press-bed and the surface of the wedges are two other friction rollers. A connecting bar moves the wedges simultaneously by means of a jointed rod, pinned to lever handle. On depressing the lever handle the bed of the press rises the proper distance, it being guided by four standards. The platten is sufficiently strong for withstanding the pressure, and the weight is taken off the hand in working the same by means of a spring, which acts as a counterpoise.

To instruct would be proficient in "ye ancients arte of prynteynge," for whom it will be confessed this platten press we have just described in especially designed. Mr. Francis publishes a practical little pamphlet containing every necessary information for its acquirement conveyed in an exceedingly clear manner, advancing the learner from the simplest rudiments of the art to some of its highest ornamental branches. We have before us some specimens of the work performed by this press, and we consider that, not only for purposes of amusement, but in many departments of business life, this handy little press will become almost a necessity for such work as printing paragraphs, labels, small handbills, &c., when out comparatively few are required.—*British Trade Jour.*

PARCHMENT PAPER.

Experiment have proved that a much superior article to the present can be manufactured by employing commercial sulphuric acid, or oil of vitrol in an undiluted state the new process moreover, permitting the acid to be used in a cold state, and the operation to be carried on in a room at any ordinary temperature. Parchment paper, manufactured by this method, retains its qualities after being wetted and dried; whereas that produced by the usual process, when treated in a similar manner, loses to a great extent its pliancy, and is stiff. The invention, to which letters patent have been granted, consist in passing the paper through a solution of alum and thoroughly drying it previous to its immersion in undiluted acid, thus preventing any undue action of the corrosive principle of the vitriol. The patentee also claims, as part of his invention, the treatment of the paper with acid during its manufacture, by allowing the web, after passing the drying rollers, and with or without previous immersion in the solution of alum, to dip into a tub containing the acid, and then into a vat of water. The paper is afterwards passed through an alkaline bath, being subsequently treated with water to remove the acid. Written and printed paper may undergo this improved process without materially affecting the clearness and distinctness of the letters.—*British Trade Jou nal.*

If any of our readers are troubled with dyspepsia or loss of appetite, let them take a brush and carry comb (don't swallow them), clean off three or four horses before breakfast every morning for a month. If that fails, carry in your own wood and saw it.—*Maine Farmer.*

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As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well as the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise just consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

CAUTION!

A WISE LAW OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PROVIDES THAT A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY ISSUED BY A COMPANY incorporated under its laws SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION, PROVIDED THE PREMIUM DOES NOT EXCEED $500 PER YEAR. THOSE WHO CONTEMPLATE INSURING SHOULD BE CAUTIOUS TO INSURE ONLY IN A Company incorporated under the laws of California. SUCH A COMPANY IS THE

PACIFIC MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF (SACRAMENTO) CALIFORNIA,

37 and 39 SECOND STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.
J. M. GREY, M. D., Physician-in-Chief.
SCHREIBER & HOWELL, General Agents.

POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT, CHEAP, and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 517 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE, Proprietors

GENUINE COFFEE.

We have received direct from the Plantations of Costa Rica an Invoice of the SEED GROWN of that Country.

This seed comes in the whole envelope or round Kernel, and is fresh and more sure to vegetate.

We offer packages in small lots sent by mail at $1 per package.

Address FARMER OFFICE.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

ADVERTISE!

Make your business known widely if you wish to prosper. No business man can lead in his trade without a judicious use of and a liberal expenditure of means in advertising. This is fully proved by all large advertisers, who have paved the way to a Splendid Fortune by ADVERTISING LIBERALLY.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach es to oils in, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gum, or Gumi

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street San Francisco.

NEW ZEALAND FAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom or the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to o tate than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in ounce packages,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Relicpes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals; those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER

To Farmers & Gardeners.

If the Garden Seeds you use have proved fresh and true to name, stick to the man who sells them to you; he is worth encouraging. If you have not found them fresh and true, I shall be happy to add your name to those of the fifty thousand farmers and market gardeners scattered throughout the United States and Canadas, whom I annually supply with my *warranted* garden seeds. I raise over one hundred varieties of vegetable seed on my three farms and a every practical farmer and gardener knows, it is for the interest of all who plant to get their seed *directly from the grower.* I invite attention to my Cabbage, Onion and Squash seed My large Vegetable and flower seed Catalogue, abounding with engravings sent *free* to all.

35.10 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

POTATOE CULTURE.

On receipt of 25 cents I will send Postpaid the $100 Prize Essay on Potato Culture, the largest and best work on the Potato ever published. 100,000 copies sold already.

Address GEORGE W. FRAZIER,
New Castle, Pa

1871! 1871! 1871!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE.

1871!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

OUR EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

Great Reduction

FOR THE

"California Farmer."

FOR

Volume Thirty-five.

NEW TERMS FOR 1871.

The following are our new Terms for the FARMER:

Single Copies	$4.00
Six Copies	20.00
Ten Copies	35.00
Twenty Copies	65.00
Fifty Copies	150.00

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

SEVENTEEN YEARS,

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every part of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS!

THE CALIFOFNIA FARMER,

A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES, $5.00.

Subscribe Now.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 *Clay St*, San Francisco.

BOUND VOLUMES FARMER

☞ Volumes of the "California Farmer" for The last EIGHT YEARS uniformly bound, can be had at the Farmer Office at $8 per Volume.

These Eight Volumes contain more useful matter touching the practical workings of Agriculture as adapted to California Culture than any Book or Books Extant, as they comprise hundreds of Experiments, Letters and Essays upon the Culture of Cotton, Rice, Coffee and Tobacco; Grapes, Strawberries, and all other Fruits, with the Culture of Hops Castor Beans, Flax, Hemp, &c. and the Whole series of Essay of L. Provost on Silk Culture, from early beginning.

This set of Volumes would be a Library of itself and is valuable to the Cultivato of the Soil.

Orders will be promptly attended

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

We represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.

San Francisco, May 4th.

Money, and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	110x110½
Price of Gold	111
Value of Greenbacks	90@91
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s.
do do New York	170@175 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

Boston—Money is abundant at 4 to 5 per cent. on call—and loans on time made at 6 to 7 per cent.

New York—Money is easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call—6 per cent. on time.

Price of Money in San Francisco.

Money is considered to be very abundant here, yet the rates are 1 to 1½ per cent. per month Bank rates. Large amounts are loaned by capitalists at 10 per cent. per annum, and great loans at 8 per cent.

GRAIN AN FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain and Flour market feels the effect of the Northern and the continuous drying winds and weather.

The *Drought* has no doubt caused much fear as to the Harvest of 1871, the continued reports of loss of crops in many places has led many to suppose the crops a general failure, which is far from being the case for in many sections the crops are not only excellent but unusually good, so much so that we believe, as we have said all along, that the harvest of 1870, will be greater than 1871.

We note the late fall of 4d. the cental at Liverpool, and no advance in New York, our own Farmers, however, acting under the fears of short crops are now "holding on," therefore, little or no Grain or Flour comes to market.

It should not be forgotten that Oregon does not feel the drought, and will have a large harvest this year—larger than ever before, and from all sources we have learned enough as to the crops to feel confident California will have from *Four to Four and a Half Million* bushels to export in 1871.

Barley, Oats, Corn, Hay, Rye, as also Stock Feeds have all advanced and are quick sale at higher rates.

Potatoes, Beans, as also Root Crops are all in good demand at full prices.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$2 75	@	2 90
do Extra	2 90	@	3 00
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	2 20	@	2 30
Barley, old, for brewing	2 30	@	2 40
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 40	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	2 15	@	2 25
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	2 75
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	7 00	@	7 25
do Extra	7 50	@	8 00
Extra Family ₱ bbl	7 75	@	8 25
Oregon Superfine	7 00	@	7 25
do Extra for shipping	7 75	@	8 25
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb new crops	3 00	@	3 50
Bran ₱ ton	35 00	@	37 00
Middlings ₱ ton	40 00	@	42 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	53 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 50
Potatoes	1 75	@	2 00
Choice Varieties	2 50	@	2 75
do. new	2 50	@	3 00
Onions	1 50	@	2 50
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	22 50
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

BULLETTI & SELNA.

Our Fruit season now begins to show the effect of the sun's hot rays by the abundance of large and luscious Strawberries that crowd the markets and are peddled around the streets at low rates. Strawberries selling this week as low as 7@8 at wholesale.

Cherries have made their first appearance this week, selling at $1 25 per lb., while the prospect is a very large crop of Cherries as well as Strawberries and all other fruit.

Apples, ₱ box	2 00	@	3 50
Apples, new, ₱ lb		@	..
Pears, new, ₱ lb		@	..
Figs, ₱ lb		@	..
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₱ lb		@	..
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb		@	..
Apricots, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₱ lb	75	@	1 25
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Black foreign Grapes	..	@	..
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Melons, green flesh	..	@	..
Watermelons	..	@	..
Quinces, ₱ box	..	@	..
Figs	..	@	..
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Gooseberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₱ lb	..	@	25
Currants, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₱ doz		@	75
Oranges, ₱ doz		@	1 00
Limes, ₱ doz		@	35
California Lemons, ₱ box		@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, per doz	6 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	12	@	15

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our supply of Vegetables is most excellent, full in quantity and superior in quality, and complete in variety, all that could be desired. A visit to the market at early morn is very interesting, showing how much is eaten in a day—no market can excel the markets of San Francisco.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	8	@	10
do green	10	@	12
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	20	@	30
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Broccoli, each	50	@	75
Cauliflower, each	15	@	25
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carots, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches	..	@	..
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cranberries, ₱ gall	..	@	1 00
new, canned, ₱ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₱ lbs	25	@	50
Egg Plant		@	..
Garlics, new	5	@	5
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	..	@	5
Green Corn, new ₱ doz	..	@	..
Sugar Peas	..	@	5
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	12	@	25
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	50	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	25
Onions, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	5 00
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
New Potatoes per lb	4	@	5
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	8	@	10
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	50
Green Peppers ₱ lb	..	@	50
do Red	25	@	50
Squash, Summer	5	@	8
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard		@	5
Beans, String	..	@	..
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	..
Spinach, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, Mexican, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Garlic	5	@	8
Eschalot	..	@	20

FISH,

LARKINS & CATANIA,

The supply of Fish is good of every kind, prices without material change.

Salmon, ₱ lb	10	@	12
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₱ b	15	@	20
Lake Bigler Trout per lb	25	@	30
Smelts	..	@	12
Perch			12
Rockfish	10	@	12
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@	1 ..
Tomcod	20	@	25
Sardines, fresh	..	@	..
Soledish	..	@	30
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	40
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	..
Halibut,	62	@	75
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	40	@	50
Pompono	..	@	1 50
Eels			50
King Fish			25
Anchovies	10	@	12

SHELL FISH,

SOLOMON TESMORE,

87, 58, 59, California Market.

The Shell Fish are now a staple article in the Domestic arrangement—most families using some kind of shell fish nearly every day. Oyster soups, Crawfish, or Crab sallads, and the sale is increasing rapidly.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Crow fish	10	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS.

The Meat market is steady, no change in retail rates.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	20	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	20
do corned	18	@	18
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15	@	18
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do cutlet	..	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	15	@	18
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Beef tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	23
Choice Hams Dunfield	..	@	23
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	23
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22½

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,

Poultry supply very good, perhaps we should say abundant of the smaller kinds, but prices are without much variation.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₱ pair	1 75	@	2 25
do tame		@	..
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz		@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	3 00	@	4 00
Fine Geese from Chicago	..	@	..
Chickens, Young, each	65	@	75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Hens, each	75	@	87
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Quails, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	35

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	7 00	@	8 00
Spring Chickens	6 00	@	6 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	8 00	@	9 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe,	2 00	@	2 ..
Geese, tame, per pair	2 25	@	2 ..
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 ..
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Venison	..	@	..
Hares, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

M. R. FRENCH & Co.

The Dairy market is well supplied in quantity and quality best. The rates of Butter have advanced by reason of the cry about *dry weather.* Butter is not so plenty, but it is because Dairymen are *packing down* their Butter for winter.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	35	@	44
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	30	@	35
Duck-eggs	..	@	35
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	..	@	20
Lard, Eastern	..	@	20
do Oregon	..	@	20
Honey, new	..	@	25
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	35
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	..
Cheese, California	12	@	15
Eggs, ₱ doz	25	@	28
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₱ lb	15	@	16

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 25	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05	@	1 10
Hops, California	10	@	12½
do. Imported	15	@	20
Mustard Seed	..	@	..
English Seed	..	@	..
Canary Seed	7	@	7½
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	8	@	10
Bees Wax	27	@	30
Pea Nuts	5	@	7

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool Clip now comes in freely and will prove a heavy one. The value of Wool has now advanced to nearly 50 per cent. above last year, a lot of scoured wool over 30,000 lbs., sold in New York at 70@72½. our sheep-men will do grandly this year.

Wool, Spring Clip	25@30
" Choice Extra	30@37
Medium	30@32
do burry	18@20
Wool-sacks, new	80@90
do second hand	40@50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	11@12½
Potatoes Gunny Bags	18@20
Dry hides, ₱ lb	18½@19
Green salted, ₱ lb	9½@10
Deer Skins	40@55
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do pelts	15@25
Goat skins, each	30@60
Rendered Tallow	7½ @8

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	8	@	10 ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	7	@	9 "
do. 3d do.	5	@	6c. "
VEAL—	7	@	9 "
MUTTON—	5	@	7 "
LAMB—	8	@	11 "
PORK—undressed,	6	@	9½ "
dressed,	10	@	12 "

FREE our "Business Guide," $10 a day to male or female, or $5,000 a year conditionally. Send 2 stamps for postage.
Review Publishing Co., Augusta, Maine.
351

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule, February 7, 1871.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sunday excepted.	Mixed.
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a.m	4.00 p m	5.30 p m
Oakland	"	8.40 "	4.42 "	
San Jose	"	7.30 "		
Stockton	"	12.10 p m.	7.68 "	4.13 a m
Sacramento	"	2.10 p m	9.35 "	7.40 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p m
Sesmo	"	9.00 "		5.25 "
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 p m		3.30 "
Colfax	"	6.25 "		6.45 a m
Reno	"	1.15 a m		10.15 p m
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		3.10 a m
Battle Mount'n	"	12.00 m		
Elko	"	4.40 "		12.30 p m
Ogden	Ar	5.10 a m		4.00 "

*Daily East of Sacramento.

WESTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sundays excepted.	Mixed.
Ogden	Lv	5.15 p m		5.00 p m
Elko	"	8.45 a m		7.15 p m
Battle Mount'n	"	1.25 p m		3.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.05 "		9.00 "
Reno	"	1.00 a m		11.10 p m.
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.30 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.45 "		5.15 "
[illegible]	"	4.20 "		10.00 a m
Marysville	"	9.10 "		2.30 p m
Sacramento	Lv	11.15 "	7.00 a m	7.30 "
Stockton	"	1.46 p m	8.36 "	11.20 "
San Jose	Ar	5.40 "	p m	
Oakland	"	5.12 "	11.58 "	
San Francisco	"	5.45 "	12.30 "	8.30 a m

*Daily East of Sacramento.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FROM [illegible]	FROM BROOKLYN.
a 6:50 A. M.		a 5:25 A. M.	a 5:15 A. M.
8:00 "		a 6:40 "	a 6:30 "
9:10 "		7:30 "	7:40 "
b 10:20 "		9:00 "	8:50
b 11:10 "		10:10 "	10:00 "
12:00 M.		11:10 "	....
1:50 P.M.		11:50 "	1:30 P. M.
b 3:00 "		1:40 P. M.	....
4:00 "		2:50 "	2:40 "
5:15 "		3:50 "	....
6:45 "		5:15 "	4:55 "
a 11:30 P.M.		6:35 "	6:25 "

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM SAN RAMON.
a 7 20 A. M.	a 5 15 A. M.	a 4 15 A. M.
x 9 00 "	a 7 35 "	a 7 00 "
xc 9 30 "	a 9 06 "	a 8 30 "
xc 11 30 "	a 9 36 "	a 9 00 "
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VOLUME XXXV. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1871. NUMBER 19.

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Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the Money must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must come with the advertisement.

CALIFORNIA VINEYARDS AND WINES.

[We take from the New York *Wine and Fruit Reporter* the following paragraphs from a long sketch upon our Vineyards and Vines. Such facts stated abroad do our State great service, even if they only give us credit for half we produce or manufacture.—Ed. F.]

Although the soil, up to the present time, has not been sufficiently devoted to viticulture, California produces more than twenty-five million vines, of which two-thirds bear.

The proceeds are calculated to amount to twelve million gallons. The brandy obtained from the banks amounts to three hundred thousand gallons. While from vineyards not favorably located only $500 per acre are realized, the profit derived from others exceed $2,000, with an expenditure of less than $200 per acre. Even the common mission grape secures a net gain of $100 per acre. That, in order to attain such immense advantages, the productive power must be, as it really is, an extraordinary one, would need no mention were it not of interest to draw comparision between this country and Europe.

While in California the average proceeds amount to 8,000 pounds of grapes, per acre. France and Germany realize only from 3,000 to 4,000 and Ohio 5,000 pounds from an equal area. This circumstance is to be ascribed principally to the advantage afforded by the climate of California; for, while the greater portion of the harvest of the countries above mentioned is often destroyed by frost in spring, hail in summer, and rain in the fall, the climate of California is of such a nature that the grapes grow and ripen under circumstances considered the most favorable for finer grades of wine. Concering the soil—which costs but two dollars and a half per acre, can be obtained from the railroad companies on credit for ten years, Mr. Buehl, in the above named book gives the following directions:

After all that has been said it must be clear to the unprejudiced that the future of the California wines will be a great one, and that the young giant will before long, with few exceptions, not only compete with, but at a later day outvie the best foreign wines. For the special use of the invalid the California wine is even now beginning to displace the European of the same grade, as physicians place more confidence in the purity and genuineness of the native product than in foreign wines, which are generally very expensive and rarely unadulterated

The celebrated Hutchings Printing House, of Hartford, Conn, has turned out what must be called the *magnum opus* of American typography. It is a catalogue of a Latch, Lock and Key Manufacturing firm of New Haven, and was designed by Mr. W. C. Hutchings. Only 2000 copies have been printed, but the cost of the work was $30,000. The paper alone, made expressly for the catalogue, cost $10,000 The illustrations are printed in colors and are marvels of beauty. Some of the pages contain nine colors, and had to pass through the press that number of times.

MARKET VEGETABLES.

TO PREPARE CELERY FOR MARKET.

It is a well known fact and an admitted fact also, that a large amount of the market produce which is daily offered has been hastily gathered and brought to market in a very unsightly and disorderly manner, and it is no wonder that so many complain they *don't get much for their produce*—they don't deserve much, and much of it is thrown away.

If some of our careless and slovenly Market-men would examine the Chinese Market they would see *clean vegetables* and fine specimens, and these mostly tied up so as to make a favorable impression on the buyer.

We take a Chapter on Celery from that excellent little book, recently issued by E. T. Quinn, Esq, called "Money in the Garden," and we hope his plan of preparing *Celery* will induce a like careful preparation for all produce, then the Cultivators would *always find* "Money in the Garden."

TO PREPARE CELERY FOR MARKET.

It is a fact well known to market-gardeners that each kind of vegetable, in order to command the highest price, must be prepared in a certain way; and if this arbitrary rule is not strictly adhered to, the produce will not bring half of what it otherwise would. There appears to be no obvious reason why nine long Radishes tied in a long bunch are not as good as the same nine tied in a flat one; nor why three or four stalks of Celery made up in a round bunch are not as palatable and in every way as good as when made into a flat bunch. Still, in the one case, they will find plenty of customers at the best market rates; while, in the other, there is no demand, and they would not bring enough to pay expenses.

The methods in general use for preparing certain kinds of vegetables for market, are expensive and laborious to the producer. Talking on this subject, a few days ago, with a market-gardener, he remarked that it was more trouble to prepare and market some kinds of "truck" than it was to grow them, and he named Celery as an example. The bulk of this crop is sold during the Winter months, and nearly all the time from the middle of December to the middle of March is spent in preparing it for market. The stalks are taken from the trench to the market-house. This building is provided with a stove, boilers for heating water, a large wash-tub, and two tables, arranged one on each side of the tub. The stalks are then trimmed by taking off some of the outside leaves, so as to expose the heart; the root is shaved with a long-bladed knife, leaving four flat sides, tapering a little towards the end; and the operator cuts a narrow circular groove in about the same position on each root, to facilitate tying.

The stalks, having been sorted at the time of trimming, are now placed in the wash-tub, and, with plenty of warm water and a scrubbing-brush, the Celery is thoroughly cleansed and put out on the tables for bunching. This last operation requires the most skill and practice. A gardener who is expert at bunching Celery can always command higher wages on that account.

The bass matting, or twine, is cut the proper lengths and fastened in a convenient place near the person bunching, who stands in front of the table. Three or four stalks are selected for each bunch, according to the size of the Celery. These stalks are arranged to the best advantage, and the roots are tied closely together by making a single knot around each one, except the last, which has a double or fastening-knot; care being taken to have the outside stalks trimmed nearly alike, so as to make the bunch symmetrical. The tops and all the small stocks are made into round bunches, and sold at a low price for soup Celery.

A person who is expert in bunching will tie four or five dozen an hour, day after day, for weeks at a time, working day and night, I might say; for the market-gardener seldom gets through his work in "Celery-time" before 9 or 10 o'clock at night. The morning is usually devoted to getting in the Celery from the trenches, and the afternoon and evening to trimming and bunching.

When the day's work is finished, the bunches are counted and carefully placed in chests made expressly for the purpose, and forwarded to market.

PROFIT.

Under the former laborious and crude method of cultivating Celery, there is but little profit attached to the crop. It cost, then, from one to one and a half cents a root to grow it; this with the large percentage of loss from rotting during the Winter, left but a small margin for profit. The plan now in general use among gardeners in New Jersey reduces the expense to a half to three-quarters of a cent a root; and in connection with this, by the improved method for keeping it through the Winter, the profits are decidedly increased. When Celery is planted at the distances named, there can be grown on an acre about twenty-six thousand roots. It rarely happens that more than twenty thousand of these are of full size, and worth two and a half cents a root, which would give five hundred dollars for the acre. The balance of the small stocks, tied in round bunches and sold at low prices, would add twenty or thirty dollars to the above ampunt.

This looks like a large sum—and it would be, if there were no losses nor heavy expenses in producing the crop, but it must be marked down as one of the most expensive and troublesome with which the market-gardener has to deal.

POULTRY RAISING.

[We give below a couple of items from the new and excellent Poultry Book just issued by D. D. T Moore, of New York.]

FEEDING POULTRY.

Never stint poultry in the variety or quality of their food. Good food is positive economy. The best and heaviest corn is the cheapest. The best food is that which gives the most of what nature demands for the formation of muscle, bone and fat. Fine bran, or middlings, is richer in two of these important ingredients than any other one kind of food; but being deficient in gluten, is not warmth-giving, and is better when combined with whole grain, which, when mashed, forms wholesome and nutritious diet. Barley is much used in Europe, but should never be the only food in the poultry yard. Fowls do not fatten on it, though for a time they will thrive. Oats are good as a change, but inferior nutriment; if they are browned or roasted and given freely, they prove a good egg-producing food. Buckwheat, however, is the best food to make fowls lay early. They devour the seed greedily, and its heating influence, in winter, is very perceptible. Hemp seed is also productive of eggs, and is very strengthening; it is one of the best things that can be fed to fowls during the moulting season.

THE PROPER FOOD TO GIVE.

In preparing birds for exhibition, flax seed may be given occasionally; it increases the secretion of oil, and gives luster to their plumage. In giving soft feed it should be mixed stiff—not mushy; fowls do not relish it in the latter state. A good food of this kind is composed of equal parts of fine bran and Indian meal. This should be scalded or mixed with boiling hot water to such a consistency that it will break or crumble when thrown upon the ground. Another good soft feed is made of small potatoes, washed clean, boiled, and mashed with an equal quantity of Indian meal. In giving soft feed never use a feeding dish or trough. If the yards are clean, as they should be, the ground is by far the best place to feed them from. The gravel and sand, which adhere to the food are necessary for digestion; besides, poultry prefer to pick their food from the ground.

Do not, on any consideration, neglect to give poultry green food. A little chopped vegetables of some kind, whether cabbage, lettuce, spinach, onions or other greens, is better given every day than a great deal once or twice a week. To secure perfect eggs, lime, in some form, ought to be furnished. Broken bones, lime rubbish, oyster or clam shells, burned and pounded fine, are all good. Beef or pork scraps are productive of good results. In the winter, when fowls cannot supply themselves with insects, worms or grubs, a scrap cake, laid in the hen yard for them to pick at, or a little chopped off and broken up and fed to them, adds not only to their health but largely to the contents of the egg basket! An occasional dish of raw meat, chopped into small pieces and given them will be devoured with avidity. Another way, and one which we have practiced with good results, is to get sheep's pluck and hang it up in the hennery, just high enough to make the fowls fly up and pick it off by piece-meal. If fowls are over-fed with meat it will show itself in the loss of feathers, and prove very detrimental to the brood. Some breeders feed game fowls largely on fresh meat—claiming that it creates a pugnacious disposition in the cock. Whatever is done in the matter of feeding, regularity, as to time, is essential to success

Across the Continent.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Courier* of April 11th, thus speaks of the labor of an old and highly esteemed Californian, Rev. I. S. Diehl, whose lectures here gave great interest, and we are glad to chronicle his good works elsewhere The Hon. Israel S. Diehl, late U. S. consul at Java and commissioner to Asia, who has recently been delighting and instructing our citizens with his lectures on the Holy Land, will discourse at St. James Hall, this evening, on a fresh topic. The lecture will be entitled "Across the Continent," and will include descriptions of the Pacific Railroad, California, Utah and the Mormons, the Pacific coast, Central America, &c. The speaker has spent nearly ten years among the scenes he describes, and is therefore fully competent to speak. That he puts his ideas in a most agreeable form, those who have heard him know. He should have a large audience.

A spoiled child—one that played with a can o kerosene.

Over 600,000 seals have been captured by 140 Newfoundland vessels this season.

A PLANTER'S HOME IN FLORIDA.

(From Sketches of Florida in Forney's Press.)

By nightfall we had reached Mr. Means' residence, and received a cordial welcome. Here, for the first time, we had home made butter, which of itself was a treat, not to mention the other good things from Mistress Means' larder. As this gentleman's establishment affords a good sample of a Florida planter's home, I trust he will excuse me for making public some of the details which I noted down. First, like almost every one here he is "land poor," his acres amounting to 5,760. If he could or would sell off the fifty-seven hundred and devote his talents and capital to the sixty no doubt he would be rich. Cotton no longer reigns supreme, though there was a time when he knew no other king. The vicissitudes of his Majesty, both as to price and production, have disgusted sober men not wishing to gamble, and so *a mixed system of farming* is taking the place of *planting*. Now let us see what a practical man will go at down here when he takes up a new course of agriculture. To begin he raises enough corn for his family and cattle. Then he plants enough cow-peas and pindars (anglice, ground nuts) for the hogs; this is the basis of a good larder. Then we have white and sweet potatoes enough to use and some to sell. Cabbages flank the place de resistance, and we now take up the dainties. The strawberry beds produce abundant crops, while blackberries and huckleberries bear profusely in the woods near by—indeed the woods are *near by* everywhere in Florida. We want to see, however, the crops for the money, so we take the carriage and drive down to the side of Orange Lake. That this is the proper habitat of the citrus tribe no one can deny, for here it grows wild. Mr. Means has twenty acres natural grove budded with sweet oranges; twenty-two acres natural trees budded and transplanted; natural trees budded, ready to transplant, sufficient for thirty acres; six acres seedling trees set out; 7,000 seedling trees sufficient for seventy-two acres. When these are all set out he will have 150 acres of orange. Allowing 100 trees to the acre, and 1,000 oranges to the tree, Mr. Means will have 15,000,000 oranges to sell. When I recited all this to Mr. J. M. Hood, the efficient superintendent of the Florida Railroad (to whom I am indebted for many courtesies), he began to count up how many cars he would have to provide to market the 15,000 boxes. We found it would take a train of ten cars every week for four months. I, however, assured him that Mr. Means did not intend to be dependent on his tariff, but had, with an eye to bringing in a competition for his freight, located himself at the water's edge.

SUGAR CANE.

Next, I find, on my list comes eighteen acres of sugar-cane now in and forty acres of sugar-cane to be put in next year. This is supposed to pay well at seven cents per pound, besides giving a handsome quantity of syrup. As an acre will yield from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of sugar, Mr. Means ought to have thirty to sixty tuns of sweets to sell. Some of his acres of pine land will come into use to furnish lumber to make orange boxes and sugar hogsheads; so he proposes to put the sugar-grinding engine at the wharf and the saw mill along side.

As peaches ripen here at last two weeks earlier than in Georgia, Mr. Means proposes to try five acres of Hale's early, the trees for which he has in the nursery. The peach attains its highest degree of perfection at the South—the "yellows" are unknown—the chief requisite being a sharp pruning knife. (Finding the Judge was short of this article, I handed over mine.)

WINE.

The grape thrives in this soil and climate as if it had at last found its true home. Black Hamburg, chapelas, Muscat, and other foreigners dwell at ease and fear no evil. But the schuppernong is the native, which for quantity throws the other into the shade. So the Judge set out three acres of them and had the vines ready and the ground prepared for eight acres more.

I am sorry to say that the Judge made twelve-and-a-half gallons of wine from one half of the fruit of one schuppernong vine, and tempted my companion into drinking a tumblerful; he also repeated some of the nonsense about the benefits of furnishing a native wine drink for the multitude. The injunction to "be not among wine bibbers" occured to me, and I walked out in the garden.

As guavas are prolific, and the making of guava jelly will furnish occupation for some of the Judge's idle time, he has raised from seed and layers enough for three acres. And lest he should be out of fruit at some season of the year, and want a toothsome tit-bit, he has planted, of bananas and figs about one acre. This short resume of the Judge's operations will indicate the possibilities of Florida agriculture perhaps more vividly than if disconnected from personalities.

As I want to go down with my family to stay at the Judge's from the time of beginning to grind sugar-cane in November, and along through the orange season, and remaining till water-melons ripen their fruit (specially luscious down here) in June; I hope he will take no offence at being made the means of showing what can be done in the way of horticulture in Florida

A FOWL STORY.

But I must hurry on to tell of the great gulf hammock, the wild turkeys, big and fat, for sale at one dollar each; venson haunches for two dollars and a half and Cedar Keys oysters. Stop one moment, however, for speaking of turkeys reminds me that I heard Judge Dawkins, of Gainesville, offer an English lad, who sought a situation as bookkeeper, a chance to raise poultry. Chickens feed themselves the year through on a good range, though it were better, as a matter of protection against two-legged vermin, to have a care of them. So the easy-going Judge offered the young man one hundred acres of land in fee, house and a stock of chickens to begin with, if he would honestly give him half he proceeds. The young man turned away sorrowful, as he was bent on having a clerkship, and he started in the next train.

REMEDY FOR CABBAGE LOUSE.

It is well known that there was a large loss last year by the *Cabbage Louse*, many of our Cabbage-growers losing their entire crop.

The Agricultural Department at Washington, has been furnished by P. T. Quinn, Esq., the Market Garden Reporter of the New York *Tribune* with the following notes on the subject, it will be recollected that Mr. Quinn visited California last year with the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Quinn says:

On his return from California, last Summer, he found his cabbages infested with worms, and threatened with total destruction. He went to work with his accustomed energy, experimenting, trying everything new and old, promising riddance of the plague, all to no purpose, until he hit upon the following: 20 parts of superphosphate made of slush acid, 1 of carbolic powder, and 3 of unslacked lime, mixed well together and dusted thoroughly into each head four times at intervals of four days. The result was, the saving of 75,000 cabbages, and a loss of but five per cent. The worms would eat fresh lime with impunity, and carbolic powder would destroy cabbages and worms alike, but the ingredients in the proportion named, with the unsavory perfume of the superphosphate, either sickened or disgusted his swarming enemies.

CURE FOR THE PEACH BORER.

M. B. Bateham says, that after two years trial of Carbolic Soap, he feels quite safe in recommending its use as the cheapest and best method yet found for the prevention of injury by the peach borer, and presumes that it will be equally as efficacious for the apple borer. His method of using is as follows: "Take a five pound can of the soap (costing only $2); and turn it into a barrel one-third full of hot water; stir it occasionally and let it stand a few hours, or over night, for the soap to dissolve; then fill up the barrel with cold water—or I sometimes use suspends from the kitchen for this purpose. The liquid is now fit for use. It is a milky appearance, and pungent but not offensive odor. It is too strong for using on plants, but will not hurt the bark or wood of trees, applied with a paint brush around the base of the trees, taking care to have the liquid enter all crevices; it immediately destroys all the insect-eggs that have been deposited, and any young worms which have not penetrated farther than the bark; and I believe that for some weeks at least, unless heavy rains occur, the odor prevents the moth from depositing eggs. One application in July or early in August is sufficient. The barrel of liquid described is sufficient for a thousand trees of bearing size, and an active lad can do the work in two days."

Mr. Bateham's suggestions are valuable, and we endorse his method, but think five pound is too much for one barrel; it had better go over two barrels. If this strong liquid, in one barrel only, comes in direct contact with any tender roots, it will surely kill them; but if dissolved a little more, than it will do the same work of destruction to eggs, with less danger to the trees.—*New York Horticulturist.*

The Lost Found

A member of the South Carolina Legislature, an old bachelor by the name of Evans, got off the following *jeu d'esprit* recently. He was introduced to a beautiful widow, also named Evans. The introduction was in this wise: "Mr. Evans, permit me to present you to Mrs. Evans." "Mrs. Evans!" exclaimed the spirited bachelor, "the very lady I have been in search of for the last forty years!"

A music-teacher once wrote that the "art of playing the violin requires the nicest perception and the most delicate sense, of any art in the world." Whereupon a Western editor comments thus: "The art of publishing a newspaper and making it pay, and at the same time making it please everybody, beats fiddlin' higher than a kite."

Agriculture.

HONOR TO THE PLOW.

Though clouds o'ercast our native sky
And seem to dim the sun,
We will not down in languor lie,
Or deem the day is done:
The rural arts we loved before
No less we'll cherish now:
And crown the banquet as of yore,
With honor to the plow.

In these fair fields, where peaceful toil,
To hope and faith are given,
We'll seek the prize with honest toil,
And leave the rest to heaven.
We'll gird us to our work like men,
Who owe a holy vow,
And if in joy we meet again,
Give honor to the plow.

Let art, arrayed in magic power,
With labor hand in hand,
Go forth, and now in peril's hour
Sustain a sinking land,
Let never sloth unnerve the arm,
Or fear the spirit bow;
These words alone should work a charm—
All honor to the plow.

The heather dress, the meadow drain,
The latent swamp explore,
And o'er the long expecting plain
Diffuse the quickening store;
Then fearless urge the furrow deep
Up to the mountain's brow,
And when the rich results you reap,
Give honor to the plow.

So still shall health by pastures green
And nodding harvest roam,
And still behind her rustic screen
Shall virtue find a home;
And while their bower the muses build
Beneath the neighboring bough,
Shall many a grateful verse be filled
With honor to the plow.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

IMPORTANT ITEMS.

GIANT MARMONT POTATO.

A potato known as the Giant Marmont is much praised by late German writers, as occupying the very first rank among potatoes, in consequence of various excellent peculiarities. A single tuber was said to have produced a weight of twenty pounds.

STIMULATING HENS TO LAY WHILE MOULTING.

According to a good authority in poultry-raising, it is considered inexpedient to encourage hens to lay while moulting. When new feathers are forming the ovary usually remains perfectly dormant, and in fact sometimes becomes greatly reduced in size. When, however, the feathers are renewed, if a hen be judiciously fed, and in good health, the production of eggs will soon recommence.

CATTELL'S METHOD OF PREPARING VEGETABLE FIBER.

A system of utilizing vegetable fibers that does not involve the practice of rotting, has lately been devised, by Dr. Cattell, and is said to be coming rapidly into use. The special superiority of the fiber prepared by this system is said to be that it possesses a greater degree of strength, estimated at 20 per cent. over the rotted article. The yield of fiber is also considerably greater from the same weight of material, while its divisibility can be carried to much more than the ordinary degree, and the whole labor accomplished in much shorter time.

PRESERVATION OF MILK IN RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION.

Among the precautions taken by an extensive milk company, near London, to insure the safe transportation of milk and cream by railway, that to which the most importance is attached consists in the cooling of it to the temperature of 50° to 59° Fahrenheit before filling the cans. Should the milk be placed in the cans at a higher temperature, as from 70° to 82°, the motion of the cars will cause the butter to separate as well as to produce a deposit of caseine, which change need not be apprehended when milk is at the lower temperature indicated. A further requirement is to have the vessels completed with the milk, and closely fastened. Sometimes a small proportion of bicarbonate of soda is added to the milk in hot weather, with important results in preventing it from turning sour.

A NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER

A Scotchman named Hay was patented a process for making paper of oat-husks. He first immerses them in water, in order to remove any other seeds which may have become mixed with them, and which, if not removed, would injure the quality of the paper. The seeds rising to the surface, are drawn off by an overflow pipe at the top of the tank. The water is then drained off by a pipe at the bottom of the tank, and beneath a perforated false bottom, with a strainer which retains the husks. These are left to steep in the water five to ten hours, in order to loosen the silica from the fibre and facilitate the boiling. The other features of the process resemble those usually employed in making straw paper.

The author of "Gates Ajar" is going to marry a nice young clergyman, that's *her gait* now.

A COMIC CUP.—The *last* cup won at a drinking frolic, is the Hic-cup.

STOCK BREEDING.

RESPECTIVE INFLUENCE OF SIRE AND DAM ON THE PROGENY.

While all agree that both parents impress their respective characters on the progeny, much discussion has arisen with regard to the relative influence of the male and female on the young organism, and what parts and properties each most powerfully controlled. Whether the male wields the most potent influence, as the common practice of breeding from otherwise useless females might imply, may well be questioned. We have already seen that that parent, of either sex, which has the strongest constitution, enjoys the more vigorous health, and belongs to a breed whose characters are more permanently fixed, will exercise more influence over the progeny than the parent in which these characters are deficient or wanting. And the customary attention given to the selection of a sire usually secures these. But eliminate these and we shall see among our domestic animals, as we now see among the families of our friends, that the male parent must share pretty equally with the female one the credit of the family. The Arabs indeed, no mean judges if experience and success afford any criterion, esteem the qualities of the mare as much more important than those of the horse. Thoroughbred Arabian stallions are common but whoever persuaded an Arab to sell his favorite mare? If we can obtain tolerable animals by selecting one of the parents an animal of good quality and pedigree, how much better must they be if both are of this stamp.

As regards the parts whose formation is controlled by the different parents, the most generally received doctrine is that the male has the most potent influence on color, skin, hair, head, ears, neck and locomotive system generally; while the female tends to control the size, the internal organs and the constitution.

This idea seems to have been suggested to Buffon by the brown hair, short thin neck, quadruple udder, and long legs of his nine hybrids between the he-goat and ewe. Also to Flourens by the fur of his hybrids between the jackal and bitch. Richard Booth is said to have acted under this idea in producing his unsurpassed breed of Shorthorns. But Mr. Orton was the first to truly state the doctrine and defend it. He saw that the mule resembled the jackass his father, in his male external characters but approaches the mare in size, stamina and energy; conversely, that the hinny is externally like its father the horse, but in size, sluggishness and want of vigor more closely allied to the donkey; that the cross between the he mouflon and she-ass at the *Jardin des Plantes* had the external characters of the male parent mainly, and that the crosses between certain breeds of fowls present the same characters. The exceptions to the rule are neither few nor slight, yet results so frequently accord with it in the ordinary course of breeding, that we cannot, I think, afford to look on them as purely accidental. While withholding a full assent thus to the broad doctrines of Orton, I still think them sufficiently well founded to guard us against breeding from mare, cow or ewe, with an insufficient development, weakness or unhealthy taint affecting the internal organs; or from any male deficient in nervous energy and vigor, and above all, faulty or predisposed to disease in his locomotive organs. It does not follow that a female may be used with these latter failings, nor a male with the former. An animal of either sex is likely to transmit any fault it may possess, but failings of the nature I have indicated should be specially guarded against.

BREEDING OF MALES AS A SPECIALTY.

As we have seen, the male of a highly improved breed usually impresses the progeny in a higher ratio than the less improved female. The male too can more quickly cross a whole flock than the female, which can only yield two or three increase yearly. Hence the importance of raising males specially for breeding, and bringing them to the highest possible state of excellence. And wherever this plan is adopted we see the beneficial effect on the enhanced value of the progeny. Examples might be cited among thoroughbreds and trotters, Durhams, Jerseys, Ayrshire and Devons, but they are specially remarkable among sheep. The best Cotswold rams raised by Wells, Beale, Browne and others, on their native hills, and the finest Leicesters will readily let at auction for the season for £20 to £40 per head. And the successful bidder finds his profit in paying these high prices rather than in perpetuating inferior qualities in his flock. He reaps his reward, as any one who will examine his flock and his yearly balance sheet will not fail to see.

REGULATING THE SEXES OF OFFSPRING.

Could such breeders of males succeed in obtaining male and female stock at will, their specialty might be made more satisfactory and remunerative. It is often equally desirable to secure a majority of females in the offspring. No wonder then that men's minds have been, in all ages exercised with this question of regulating the sexes. Many rules have been laid down for this purpose, but the great majority are self-evidently absurd, while the remainder are but of very questionable value. I will mention a few of the most reasonable of these hypotheses:

1. The desire and idea of the parents at the time of conception determine the sex.

2. The nature of the food of the parents, and particularly of the mother during pregnancy.

3. The manner in which the spermatic artery is given off from the aorta.

4. The male germ is supplied by the right testicle or ovary, and the female from the left.

5. The full age and greater strength and vigor in one parent, will secure its sex in the majority of the offspring.

6. The germ impregnated just after the rupture of its ovarian vesicle will be a female, while that impregnated later in the lower part of the Fallopian tube will be a male.

7. The persistent selection of females, for breeding purposes, which yield one sex mainly, will finally obtain a race producing mainly males or mainly females.

Concerning the influence of the mother's wishes, we have some of us known instances of strong conviction and strong desire on the part of the mother, during pregnancy, being fulfilled and verified in the birth of a son or daughter. But how often is the opposite also the case?

Giron de Buzareingues alleges that more females are born when the mothers are well nourished and fed to repose than when worked and on spare diet. This question ought to be easily settled by some of our Shorthorn breeders, accustomed to the forcing system.

The supposed effect of the variable origin of the spermatic arteries and the alleged male and female characters of the right and left testicles are noworthy of serious remark. Even the authority of the father of medicine, and his curious instructions for binding up the right or left testicle according to the sex desired, will not overrule the fact that males and females with single testicles and ovaries are capable of producing both sexes.

Leroy, Giron and Colin agree that the more fully developed and vigorous the male as compared with the female, the more males will appear in the offspring; and conversely, that a strong female served by a weak male will have more female offspring. This they observe on dogs, but much more conclusively on sheep. The full-grown, strong and vigorous ewes with a young or weakly ram, brought forth a majority of females, and the union of a full-grown robust ram, and old, weak or diseased ewes, yielded a preponderance of males. Hofacker says he has noticed the same thing in the human subject, and Saddler's "English Peerage" appears confirmatory of the theory. Burdach has observed a greater proportion of male progeny than females, from the most prolific women, but whether from weakness caused by child-bearing, may be open to question. Presuming the theory to have some basis in truth, it may serve to explain a predominance of female offspring among domesticated gregarious animals, as the females are better fed and have less exertion than their wild compeers, and the male may be presumed to be, in many cases, weakened during the breeding season, by excessive use.

Lately, Professor Thury, of Geneva, upholds the doctrine that the ovum impregnated at an early and comparatively undeveloped stage becomes a female, whereas if more fully developed before impregnation, the product is a male. Huber's observation, that the queen bee lays first female eggs, then males, and lastly again females, he explains by the theory, the first eggs are not fully developed when laid and impregnated, that the second lot laid later have had more time to undergo full development; while the last laid are but partially developed on account of the comparatively exhausted condition of the oviduct. Under his instructions, George Cornax, an intelligent agriculturist in Vaud, applied the principle to breeding cattle. He had twenty-two Swiss cows served by a Durham bull on the first signs of heat, and all brought forth heifers. He had six Swiss cows served in the last stages of heat, by the same bull, with the view of raising work oxen, and all produced bull-calves. He had an imported Durham cow served, the first day of heat, to obtain a pure successor to his valuable Durham bull, and his wishes were crowned with success. This looks like solid ground; but alas! subsequent experiments made by Coste and others, on cattle, rabbits, birds, frogs and fishes, have given uncertain and contradictory results. Is is difficult to set aside altogether the results obtained by Cornax, and, on the whole, there is probably some truth at the foundation of the theory, but even if so, it must be granted that modifying circumstances will often, if not usually, set aside the rule.

And lastly, the proposal to *breed in* and perpetuate the tendency to produce young of one sex only, though exceedingly plausible in what it offers, will probably prove still more worthless. I am not aware that the attempt has been made to perpetuate such a power in the lower animals, but my own observations on human families are altogether unfavorable to its success. One family of six daughters, all married and all prolific, had each about an equal number of sons and daughters; and another family of seven daughters and one son, have so far had families equally well balanced as regards the sexes.

NEW WEAPON OF DEATH.

We have the catalogue of description and illustrations of the Parker breech-loading double barrel *shot gun*. As this weapon is not for the "Battle field" we need only say to the little Birds: look out "Birdies, Parker is coming"—by the description a *great* gun.

The *Technologist* says:—"One cord of wood, cut and split fine, and corded up beneath a shelter, while it is yet green, will furnish more heat after it has become seasoned than two cords of the same kind of wood which has been continually exposed to the alternate influences of storms and sunshines."

There is a machine in Rochester, N. Y., which operated by steam and fed by one girl, will put nine thousand covers on books in a day. It was invented by W. H. Clague and R. B. Randall of Rochester.

A certain country editor thus courageously dashes the hops of those patrons who believe that they could control his course by any threat of withdrawal of patronage:

"We do not belong to our patrons,
Our paper is wholly our own;
Whoever may like it may take it,
Who don't may just let it alone."

NIL DESPERANDUM.

Have faith, Farmers, the "Latter Rains" will come as promised.

CHEAP INSURANCE

AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

[*From the Chicago Evening Post, Feb.* 15, 1870.]

A few days ago *The Post* made some remarks on the dangers threatening the insurance interests of the country—urging the public, as a matter of self-interest, not to let the idea of *cheap* insurance be the only one in view, but to endeavor to bestow it in such a manner as will support the reliable companies of the country. The public have for some years had the idea that insurance, like other patronage should be bestowed where it will involve the least outlay—and agents, bidding for patronage, have advertised to write policies *cheaper* than others. Of course, irresponsible companies could afford to write policies at much cheaper rates than sound companies, because they do not and have not given absolute indemnity. If they have paid *loss*, it has been because of the accidents circumstance that, at the time, it seemed to the managers to be to *their* interest to pay; and the other accident, that the company had funds with which to pay. Companies started without capital, trusting to some accidental incident of business to earn a capital, and feeling that if such could not be done, its managers could at least get their hands on sufficient money to compensate them for the wear and tear of conscience and loss of time—companies organized and conducted on this basis, having everything to gain and nothing to lose, could, of course, afford to take risks at whatever rates were offered—while sound companies, with *bona fide* capital, could not compete without almost certain loss. The public, searching after what was *cheap*, and never considering that an insurance *cheap*, at the time of its execution, may be *cheaper yet* in case of a loss by fire, have given these irresponsible companies an encouragement so strong as to compel the sound companies to come down to their rates. As a result, the capital of many of the most responsible companies has been very materially reduced, and they have been placed in a condition where a year or two more of competition, under the cheap "cut" rates of irresponsible companies, will wind up—so says Superintendent Miller, of the New York Insurance Department—half the responsible companies in this country. And we are hastening to a day, if the delusion of cheap insurance is not exposed, when, no matter what rates a merchant may pay, he cannot find enough insurance companies in the country whose policies he knows will be paid, to cover a moderate stock of goods. Such a state of affairs, it is hoped, will never prevail, but can only be averted by struggling these "Cheap Johns" in insurance and patronizing companies known to be sound, at rates known to be safe and reasonable to the companies, regardless of the terms offered by the Peter Funks.

Since the remarks made by *The Post*, the other day we have received a copy of the Hartford *Post*, February 5th, which contains an article on the same subject, with statistics showing the disastrous effects of the competition with the cheap rates on the sound companies of the country. The article contains so many valuable facts, that we translate it to our columns entire. It is as follows:

"Though it has often been repeated, that the year 1870 was a most disastrous one for the Fire Insurance Companies, we think the following figures will surprise all. Those who complain of exhorbitant rates, and clamor for a reduction would do well to read and ponder. We believe it to be for the public interest, and cheaper for them in the end, to assist and sustain our best companies in the maintenance of fair rates—and not to nurse into a brief, life weak and unreliable companies, for a small saving in premium. When our wealthiest merchants, largely interested, and even directors in insurance companies, remove their business from our oldest and best companies, for a petty difference in premium of one dollar on a $5,000 policy, we must believe that for such failures as the "Home," the insuring public themselves are more or less responsible, for in too many cases they act without knowledge of the actual condition of companies, but take for gospel whatever an agent tells them, who offers to insure at a low rate, looking more to low rates than companies' high standing. As a consequence a large majority of insurance companies have been, and still are, selling their wares below cost. Is this true policy for the assured? Superintendent Miller, of the New York Insurance Department, is reported as having said, that a year or two more would wind up one-half the companies in the country. These figures, at least, furnish good foundation for such a prediction.

"From the advance copy of the *Spectator's* chart, compiled from the official returns, showing the standing of all the companies doing business in the State of New York, we find on comparing the net surpluses with the returns one year ago, that out of 141 companies, 68 show a loss amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $2,585,000, some of which is, of course, attributable to shrinkage in assets.

All the foregoing applies equally to California, and it is very necessary that parties seeking actual protection by Insurance should look well to the character and ability of Companies. The *best* is always the *cheapest*.

"*The following table shows the loss in the net surplus as compared with last year, of some of the leading New York Companies:*

Ætna	$45,000
Buffalo Fire & Marine	33,000
Commerce, Albany	11,000
Fulton	12,000
Home, of New York	74,000
Market	74,000
North America	42,000
Washington	28,000
Astor	10,000
Capital City	15,000
Continental	11,000
G	30,000
Irving	43,000
Merchants'	47,000
Republic	42,000
Western, Buffalo	18,000
Atlantic	41,000
Columbia	16,000
Corn Exchange	7,000
Hanover	46,000
Lamar	22,000
Niagara	52,000
Security	300,000
Yonkers	56,000

"*The following table shows the falling off of some of the Foreign Companies doing business in New York.*

American, Philadelphia	$174,000
Detroit Fire & Marine	3,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	65,000
Independent, Boston	55,000
Manufacturers'	67,000
Norwich	43,000
Boston, Boston	60,000
Eliot, Boston	10,000
Girard, Philadelphia	80,000
People's Worcester	17,000
Lancaster, Pa.	22,000
Merchant's Providence	33,000
Narragansett, Providence	36,000
Cleveland	7,000
Equitable, Providence	8,000
Hide & Leather, Boston	85,000
Providence, Washington	17,000
Rodger Williams	6,000
Springfield	6,000
Sun Cleveland	42,000

"*The following table gives a list of the agency companies showing a gain in net surplus of over $20,000:*

Lorillard	$47,000
Phœnix	61,000
Merchants', Chicago	33,000
North American, Philadelphia	132,000
Manhattan	30,000
National, Boston	30,000
Pacific, San Francisco	35,000

which list is lamentably small.

"*The following shows the losses in surplus of the Hartford companies:*

Ætna	$40,000
Charter Oak	16,000
North American	27,000
City	13,000
Phœnix	75,000

"*Companies showing a gain:*

Hartford	
Merchants'	$110,000
Connecticut	7,000

"This out of 141 companies only eleven companies have shown a gain to surplus."

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. This description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or working, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-10 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden change of weather or over-driving, they are equal

For MILCH COWS particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for the cow at the commencement is one quart in the morning and the same quantity at night, either alone or mixed with any other food, generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or other food of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

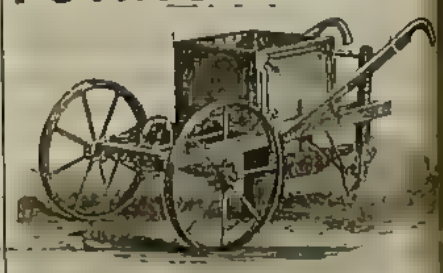
FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine motion or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($42 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $40 per ton, and at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those of us on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS
NOS 8 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER



This is, unquestionably, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such slices as the farmer may prefer, drops them pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value, because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all summer and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "In the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, upstairs.

Fresh, Pure Seed.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree and Shrub, and Evergreen Seeds, prepaid by mail, with directions for culture. Twenty-five different packets, of either class for $1 00. The 12 classes $5.00.

20,000 lbs. Evergreen and Tree Seeds; Apple, Pear, Cherry, &c.; Grass Seeds; Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Onion, Squashes, Turnips, and all Vegetable and Flower Seeds in small or large quantities; also Small Fruits, Stocks, Evergreen Shrubs, Roses, Verbenas, &c.; by mail, prepaid. Also Golden Banded Japan Lily, 50c. Priced Descriptive Catalogues sent to any one who will send address, gratis. Agents wanted. Wholesale List to Agents, Clubs and the Trade. Send for Circular.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the compilation of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who keep Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping Bees should have this book, a volume of over 100 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

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Italian Queen Bees.

Reared from Choice Imported Mothers and warranted Pure, sent to any point of California or Oregon, and

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Any information respecting Italian Bees, Hives, or anything pertaining to Bee Keeping, sent on receipt of stamp for postage.

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Horticulture.

POMOLOGY AND FLORICULTURE.

A SUPPOSED HYBRID PEAR.

The ninth volume of M. Decaisne's excellent work, the "*Jardin Fruitier du Museum*," contains the completion of the account of the more important Pears in cultivation, of which M. Decaisne describes and figures no less than 317 varieties. To make the history of the genus as complete as possible, M. Decaisne now adds, in the 104th part of his magnigcent publication, an account of certain species of varieties growing wild, or apparently so, in different countries, and which have been regarded as distinct species by various authors. Great interest attaches to these trees, inasmuch as they, or some of them, are the parents of our domestic varieties. Among the trees so mentioned is the Polwiller Pear (Pyrus Polvilleriana), a hybrid form, thought by Bauhin to be intermediate between the Apple and the Pear. The Polwiller Pear, says M Decaisne, affords a remarkable illustration of the persistence of character in a hybrid tree, perpetuated for three centuries by grafting, and which affords strong evidence against the opinions of those who maintain that our old varieties of fruit trees degenerate and disappear. The only plants of the Polwiller Pear known are there derived originally from the hybrid form described by Bauhin. In 1860, out of 150 fruits collected in the garden of the museum, M. Decaisne found only 13 seeds well formed, and these seeds, when sown, produced four very different forms In 1864, 139 of these small Pears furnished 62 seeds; in 1867, 50 seeds which were obtained from the Jardin des Plantes of Dijon all proved sterile. Lastly, in 1865—a very hot and dry summer—it was found necessary to cut open 356 fruits in the Museum garden in order to obtain a single well-formed seed. Among the four forms derived from the seed of the Polwiller Pear, three were remarkable for the small size of their leaves, while their pubescence was like that of the parent tree, on that of Crataegus Aria. The seedlings belonging to the fourth form seemed to M. Decaisne to belong entirely to the category of cultivated Pears, but were not referable to P communis, the leaves of which are roundish. On the other hand, the bark of old trees of P. Polvilleriana remains smooth and greyish, like that of Crataegus Aria, instead of cracking and becoming blackish like those of the Pear.

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA.

Mr. Worthington G. Smith calls attention in "Nature" to certain living plants of *Darlingtonia Californica*, or the American pitcher plant, described many years ago in the Smithsonian Contributions, by Dr Torrey, from specimens brought by General Frémont from what is now Nevada. According to Mr. Smith, the plant possesses an irresistible attraction to insects the nature of which is entirely unaccountable. When in bloom the flower is said to resemble the upraised head and body of the cobra, with mouth expanded, and prepared for a spring, the head being at right angles with the hollow, vertical body, and apparently presenting no opening by which an insect can enter. Blue-bottle or blow flies are said to make their way immediately to this plant whenever they come into a room where it is growing, and alighting on a portion of the flower, they fly upward into the previously unseen entrance to the tube, and from this they descend the hollow body, and apparently never return alive, keeping up a buzzing noise for have an hour and then dying. This cavity of the plant soon becomes entirely filled with dead flies, so that, as a consequence, the walls decay and the insects drop out.

USES OF THE "WATER-PEST" PLANT.

Much alarm has been caused in Europe by the spread of a certain plant, living in running water, called the water pest, (*Elodea canadensis*,) and said to have been introduced from America. By its very rapid growth it speedily chokes up the channel-ways, thus impeding the flow of water in mill-races, and interfering also with fishing. A recent German writer, however, finds consolation in the fact, which he thinks he has ascertained, that this "water-pest" exercises a very important function in purifying the water, and that if planted in streams which form the drainage of sewers, it will take up entirely and destroy any disagreeable smell, as also the noxious properties of ordinary sewerage. The composition of its ashes is said to be extremly complicated, and the plant itself is recommended as furnishing a manure of the greatest value. It has also been tried with success in paper-making.

WATERING PLANTS WITH HOT WATER.

It has lately been shown, by careful experiment, that sickly potted plants, even some that have almost died out, can be greatly benefited, and sometimes, indeed, entirely restored to vigor, by applying warm water to them instead of cold. In certain cases, oleanders which had never bloomed, or did so only imperfectly, after being treated with luke-warm water, increasing the temperature gradually from 140° up, to 170° F., produced the most magnificent luxuriance of bloom. Similiar results occured with an old plant of Hoya; and also with an India-rubber tree which had nearly withered away. In all these cases the application of water heated to about 110° F., without any other precaution, caused a new and flourishing growth.

BLIGHT AND INSECT COMPOSITION.

BY MR. J. M. MATTISON, JACKSONVILLE, TOMPKINS, COUNTY, N. Y.

Some of our townsmen, with myself, paid $50 for a blight composition, but I do not think it is equal to the following. My mode is:

25 ozs. of Salt, fine or coarse.
5 ozs. of Copperas.
3 ozs. of Blue Vitriol.
1½ ozs. of Saltpetre.
1, or 1½ ozs. of Oil of Vitriol.
1 lb. of Babbitt's concentrated Lye.
6 lbs. of hard soap, or 1 gal. soft soap.

Take an old iron pot, and put in the salt, with a sufficient quantity of water, then heat. Pound up the Blue Vitriol, then the balance of the compound; if too hard, put in lard or harness oil until it is thin enough to brush on. Clean the roots of the tree, and cut out the borer; have a small brush something like a marking brush, and cover the wound. Then take the body and limbs. On the largest parts of the body and limbs I use a very small whitewash brush 4 to 5 inches wide, and not very thick. This will make the varnish regular, and kill every insect. To every man that owns an orchard, it is invaluable. I have some 3000 pears and 1000 to 2000 apples, plums and peaches. I intend to hire a man in the spring, and let him go all over my orchard.

The oleander—so popular as a house and garden plant—is said to be extremely poisonous. A child, in Ohio, who ate some fragments clipped from an oleander bush was recently poisoned, the symptoms being sudden and violent, and the result almost fatal.

NEW ZEALAND FAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to o ate than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in ounce packages

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc. we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said 'In the making of Books there is no End,' and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS; now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the Age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals; those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL FARMER

To Farmers & Gardeners.

If the Garden Seeds you may have proved fresh and true to name, stick to the man who sells them to you; he is worth encouraging. If you have not found them fresh and true, I shall be happy to add your name to those of the fifty thousand farmers and market gardeners scattered throughout the United States and Canadas, whom I annually supply with my *warranted* garden seeds. I raise over one hundred varieties of vegetable seed on my three farms and a every practical farmer and gardener knows, it is for the interest of all who plant to get their seed *directly from the grower*. I invite attention to my Cabbage, Onion and Squash seed. My large Vegetable and flower seed Catalogue, abounding with engravings sent *free* to all.

35.10 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

WE WILL PAY

AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions.

Address J. W. Fyink & Co., Marshall, Mich 36.5

NEW FRUIT CATALOGUES.

Every Farmer and Fruit Grower should send for our Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits and Annual Guide to the Flower Garden and Fruit Culture, by mail postpaid 10 cents Address George W. Frazier, Publisher and General Agent, Lawrence Nurseries, New Castle Penna 33.5

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868,

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30.12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them .....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully Illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and outdoor Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $1 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions — Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. 35.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS.

The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry

Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

34.12

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LAND ESTATES FOR SALE.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

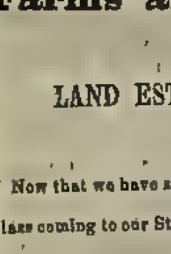
ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will do wise that consult our columns.

One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

G. CROEZINGER.



DEALER IN

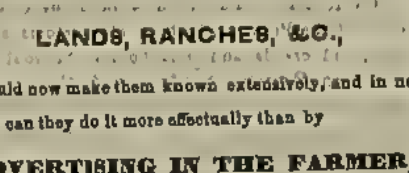
NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO



GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address. WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR A *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE,

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles or merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that those who send orders shou be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can, and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.,
Farmers' Headquarters. 320 Clay Street, upstairs.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. At hereto fore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their consideration, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for us same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found on file at their READING ROOMS.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

Our Home Department offers an important chapter for *Mothers*.

The Agricultural Department asks of our Stock Raisers their careful attention to the article on *Stock Breeding*, which we take from the Reports of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. Here are important truths

The new plants, under the Horticultural head, include our "California Pitcher Plant," as reported on the 147th page.

We have received too late to notice, several books, magazines and pamphlets, of which we shall report duly.

We are indebted to Hon. Horace Capron for valuable Reports from Department of Agriculture.

We return thanks to E. E. Elliot, Esq., Chief Clerk in Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, for valuable reports.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

We have copies of the Missionary *Herald*, published at Boston in the cause of "Foreign Missions." A publication and a cause that has done much to evangelize and bless mankind.

OUR CHURCHWORK.

A publication in the cause of the Episcopal Church and the spread of that cause. Copies with interesting reports kindly sent us.

THE TECHNOLOGIST.

This most valuable publication comes to us, (the May number) full of valuable matter and fine illustrations of new inventions, among them Thompson's Road Steamer, Crampton's Coal Dust Furnace, Eason's Steamometer, and other valuable inventions, and with a new and beautiful design for a Garden Summer House. The publication is highly creditable to the publishers.

We have received the Poultry Breeder's and Fancier's Directory for 1871, published by S. E. Gleston, New Haven, Conn., being a complete list of all the breeders of note in the Union, save California, opportunities not yet had to procure from our State before its issue. The work is of particular interest to raisers of Poultry and fanciers generally. Copies will be had at FARMER office next month.

LAID OVER.

A valuable lengthy Letter from S. W. Jewett, is necessarily deferred till our next.

Places for Summer Travellers, will appear in our next.

The Artists' Gallery next week.

Several Letters of Inquiry, received late, will all have attention next number.

NEW STOCK ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have some superb Illustrations of Horses and Cattle, which will appear next and the following weeks.

FROST IN SPOTS.

A severe frost has been experienced in several places in the last few weeks—like sly "Reynard," Jack Frost slipped into the gardens and *nipped things*.

THE CROPS—SEASONS—RESOURCES.

Again we are to speak of the crops, seasons, etc., and again we shall but reiterate what we have all along been saying—our crops will be good in the aggregate, and enough for all the wants of our State and plenty to spare.

Whatever speculators may say, Whatever croakers may say, Whatever slipshod and shallow workers may say, *we believe* in a good general crop for California, even *beyond* what even sanguine persons may say.

We know many persons have lost crops, some largely and heavily, but no loss without a cause. We need not repeat what that cause is, for the farmers themselves will tell it, and their bitter and costly experience will remedy the evil in years to come, and our State will advance more rapidly for any loss this year.

We have visited the grain fields—many. We have heard from reliable sources, and we know there are places, large sections of country, where the crops are *better* and heavier than ever known before, and we have no doubt that when the "Report of the Crop of Grain for 1871," shall be made, it will be found that in addition to the full supply of the State for all its own wants for food and seed, California will then have ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS TO SPARE, That is only 200,000,000 pounds, or TWO MILLIONS CENTALS, or ONE HUNDRED CLIPPER SHIP LOADS, giving to each ship ONE THOUSAND TONS.

Does this look like a failure of crops? We have great faith in California and that her future in AGRICULTURAL development will be great.

CALIFORNIA MUST SUCCEED.

California is a NEW COUNTRY, a NEW WORLD, when compared with other sections of it, and the most intelligent people of all other countries feel such an interest in California that they *want California to succeed*.

It is an indisputable fact, that California has *made her mark* in the progress of the world.

California stands alone in her peculiar characteristic of development, as a State.

There is something strange and wonderful in the history of her progress; her course has been totally different from any other State in our Union. "Her hills and mountains are full of Gold and Silver;" there are "Cattle upon a thousand hills," and her "Land is flowing with Milk and Honey;" there is no spot of earth where the prophecies of Holy Writ would seem to point out as the "Promised Land" for "God's Chosen People" more than California, and the "Pioneers" that came to "spy out the land" are like in many cases to those very people that Moses led from Egyptian bondage. For Californians came from a land, even the "Land of the Pilgrims," where old customs and habits, old creeds and isms bound the soul in worse than Egyptian bondage, and these very people that came to this "Promised Land" fell into the same snares and sins that the children of Israel were tempted with.

The first great evil that befel the Israelites, it will be remembered, occurred while their leader was up on Mount Sanai, and when he came down, bearing the "Tables of the Law" that was to guide them, he found them bowing down to the "Golden Calf." And this is the great sin of all on the Pacific coast—they are *worshipping the Golden Calf*—for the pursuit of wealth absorbs every feeling; and yet with riches they revel also "among the flesh pots of Egypt"—even though the "Manna" falls from the trees; and here, too, the "Quails rain down," and even if we do dwell in a "Land of perpetual Fruits," and "new Wine gushes out from the press," and although it be indeed a very "Land of Plenty" and "Our lines are fallen in pleasant places," and "God has given us a goodly heritage," yet for all this the *Heart of Man* fails to remember only the "Giver of all Good," and for this very reason, there are but few that will be permitted to enter in and enjoy the "Promised Land."

There is no spot of earth on the civilized Globe where so many and continued blessings are offered of "Goodly Seasons," "Healthful Climate," "Rich Soil," "Abundant Harvests," and every Blessing to *gratify* and *satisfy* the wants of Humanity as are found in California, when these blessings are rightly used and rightly appreciated and enjoyed, and where the Heart of Man is duly sensible "From whence these Blessings flow.

Life is granted to man not only for his own enjoyment and the pursuit of selfish purposes, but that according to his possessions and means of doing good he finds Happiness in doing good to others—that he "*does not live* for himself alone."

We have been speaking of the "Seasons," the "Crops," our "Resources," and it would almost seem when we hear men talk of *lost crops, drouth* and *disappointed hopes*, as if "Life," "Hope" and "Heaven" were gone also. *We* have a very different "stand point," for we do not believe these losses come without a *cause*, and that cause is not a *fault of nature*. Nature's laws are perfect, and when the "tiller of the soil" will give more time to the *study of these laws*, the cause of his *lost crops* will be made plain to him that it was not nature's fault but his own.

We close by simply saying we *see the silver lining* of the cloud that has long been over our Farmer's prospects by want of a proper study of their profession, for now, all over the State, the Press everywhere reiterates *this truth*, the "loss of crops this year" is mainly to be attributed to a wrong system of cultivation and time of planting. This is our belief, and what this journal has said and said again and again for years.

Our climate, our soil, our seasons, are all right, and when the farmers *all* work *right*, complaints will cease, and gratitude to God for Blessings will be heard instead of murmurings.

A RARE BOOK

Our State Library has recently come into possession of a very rare volume on "Oriental Scenery." It was originally published in 1795, and there are but a few copies of the work in the United States.

CULTIVATION VERSUS IRRIGATION.

There can be no question of the value of both of these means to be used by our Farmers in order to promote the growth of crops and to guard against the changes of the seasons, but the whole secret of their use and utility lies in the *knowledge* of *how*, *when*, and *where* to use them.

There is at the present time, owing to the extended discussions going on over the State, relative to the effects of the drouth, quite an anxiety to start various enterprises in order to introduce water canals, irrigating ditches, &c., on those sections where the drouth has most seriously cut off the crops. These discussions about remedial measures against drouth, these examinations of lands for such experiments, and the meetings of Farmers and Capitalists who are planning such operations, will result in some good whether such enterprises are carried on or not, for it will reveal and bring into sale large tracts of land that otherwise would remain idle, and as it will lead to the sale of large tracts of land, much of it ostensibly as a speculation, this very change of owners will bring the lands into market, and if the *speculation fails* the land will soon come into cultivation, and thence good will come to the public.

In all the great plans for the overflowing and irrigation of large tracts of land in those sections where they are now agitated, and of which we speak in other portions of our Journal, as reported by the press in those sections, it is all important that SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE based upon the LAWS OF NATURE should be the guide of those who are now engaged and deeply interested in forwarding these plans.

One thing is very certain, the mere purchasing immense tracts of lands on speculation that nature designs for the growing the *Vine* or other *Fruits*, or crops that prosper only in a dry and warm soil that can be made sufficiently moist by a good and wise CULTIVATION so as to secure rich saccharine juices to these fruits which make them more valuable, to take such lands and flood them so as to permit Wheat, Barley, Oats, &c., to grow, is only a *perversion of the Laws of Nature*, and in the end will result in a most disastrous failure without a due and careful study of the *Soil* to be overflowed, the *Season* to overflow and the *Time* the water should remain upon the soil, the laws of nature must be obeyed.

"Nature is her own interpreter,
And she will make it plain."

The *banks of our rivers* are *overflowed*, and this is done in the *Spring time* before the sun reaches the meridian heat, and sometimes our Valleys and Plains are flooded by the rise of rivers and showers and excessive rains, and this is done in the *season of rains*, and this is nature, and when this water is *poured over the surface of the soil* the sun is generally obscured by clouds or the rays of the sun are not hot enough to injure those products that are flooded.

Let those who talk of flooding lands, or of irrigating them *on the surface* during hot weather see the effects upon trees or on vegetables that has been covered by water one, two, or three weeks as was always seen on the banks of the Sacramento and elsewhere during flood time, there, trees, grass, and vegetation turned pale and sickly, and perished, and this must always be the case where *surface* irrigation is carried on excessively as we have often seen.

There are many instances of it at the present time, among those who grow Strawberries and small fruit in their orchards, they flood their land for the *small fruit*, and kill the trees that bear *large fruit*, while even the small fruit is brought to market often half white and sour, devoid of those rich juices that make up the goodness and nutrition that makes them wholesome.

In other columns we note the plans of whole sale Irrigation and shall speak again hereafter.

CULTIVATION.

Every earnest and careful cultivator must certainly know that *deep and constant cultivation produces moisture*. Every Farmer can prove this for himself among his orchard trees or in his vineyard, cultivation of small fruit and of Corn or Potatoes, and of all kind of Vegetables can prove in the most perfect manner the benefit of *Cultivation over Irrigation* in a climate like ours, and in our hottest and dryest Summers too.

We base our arguments; be it understood, upon such lands as are properly plowed to start with, and upon all such soil its cultivation can can be kept up all summer to great advantage, and any Cultivator can take such soil, plow it in the very hottest and dryest weather of the summer, be it a Cornfield, Potato patch, Peas, Beans, or Beets, and although the soil may be hot and dry as ashes when plowed, look on the crop the next morning and a heavy dew will rest upon it, giving a great refreshing, and the entire soil will seem to have been changed to one of a different kind; this continued and it is far better for the crops than surface watering, the first keeps the soil open and fine, the other bakes the soil like a brick, those who have never tried this had better begin.

MULCHING.

When the soil of a Garden or Orchard is well cultivated one of the best means of retaining the *moisture to the soil* and giving it to the plants and trees is by mulching them.

We are much surprised that when great good is so easy to be accomplished, and when a crop can be so easily enlarged and improved at so little cost, that the plan of mulching is not more universal in our dry climate, Orchard trees, Vineyards, Blackberries, Raspberries and Strawberries Plantations could be very greatly benefitted by a regular system of mulching, as almost every grower has ample means at hand of various materials that is constantly going to waste that could answer the double purpose of mulching and also manuring the soil.

For the Orchard trees, old straw and bottom of hay and grain stacks partially rotted, or strawy manure covering the surface of the ground to the diameter of the branches thus protects the surface or feeding roots.

For our Vineyards, all the branches of summer prunings and similar material as the Orchards—the same for Blackberries and Raspberries.

For the Strawberry, clean Oat Hay or Barley and other straw, thus keeping the fruit clean and free from grit, which would secure for such fruit a higher price, as fruit *thus ripened* on straw would always have a darker color, more of the saccharine juices and thus pay for the care given to a good cultivation. The growers of all our small fruit, who now contracts with Chinese labor, could easily convince these laborers they would make more money by such a course and this work would be promptly done.

While we approve of every and all plans for the introduction of water for a judicious overflow of lands at the right time and on the right soil, we must adhere to the constant doctrines of the CALIFORNIA FARMER that CULTIVATION IS BETTER THAN IRRIGATION, though they may be Twin Sisters.

THE MANURE SHOWS ITSELF.

Now is a good time to test the question of the value of manures to the soil, as many Farmers say the "Land is rich enough," or we cannot manure our soil. "It would cost too much," and "It will not pay."

Let any person who travels, look among the grain fields of our State, and particularly where the crops are the poorest, and they will note particular spots, often large places in a field where the grain is green and fresh and twice the hight of other parts of the field. These spots are where the grain was threshed the preceding year, here for a number of days ten or a dozen horses or mules were at work threshing the crop, here their droppings became mixed with the soil, and here too the refuse straw was burned, leaving a large deposit of ashes, this with the manure dropped was plowed in and thus this now green spot was in some degree enriched and the result is shown in the appearance of the crops now.

Again, to the changing of fields an old wagon road is taken into the field and plowed up—a road that for years had received the droppings of the teams passing over it, here, too, can be seen now through the grainfields a rich path of green rich grain, while all the rest of the field is a failure.

There are also fields where ditches have been dug and the deep soil thrown up, and on these ridges the grain will be rich and luxuriant, giving a heavy yield. This is from the deep virgin soil such as sub-soiling and deep plowing would always give soil that has not been worn out—and the seed grain revels in it and grows and thrives. Will our Farmers note these things?

NOT TOO LATE TO PLANT

CORN, BEETS, AND MELONS!

On a large amount of land upon which crops have made a partial failure and from which a *Hay Crop* will be harvested, if a little extra exertion and labor be given, a good return may yet be had from the land, and a good portion of the loss may be made up by an extra crop.

After the Hay crop has been gathered, if a strong team is put to work and the stubble turned under before it is dried, it will soon decompose, but before plowing let there be 400 to 800 or even 1000 pounds of Gypsum spread over the land, and this with the green stubble plowed in deeply, then have the land well and firmly harrowed and in two weeks the soil could be planted with *Corn*, *Sugar Beets*, *Melons*, *Beans* or *Cucumbers* and each and all these crops will pay well but care and attention is but given to doing the work well.

Sweet Corn, well grown, always pays, Sugar Beet pays as feed for stock, Melons sell always, Cucumbers pay for the *Pickle Factories*, Beans are ready sale even dry for export.

We would be understood in this matter now, we do not mean that a crop can be had from any and all the lands that have failed as grain land from most of it is only half cultivated and generally overworked, exhausted soil, but we mean those portions where there is some character or strength, or life yet remaining, such lands could be worked now and with good results, but of course more labor and greater care and attention, and with these, a portion of the first loss could be restored.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S PREMIUMS AND FAIR.

We have received the pamphlet of the State Agricultural Society, containing the full "List of Premiums for 1871;" also the Rules, Regulations, &c., for this Fair—THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR—which takes place in September, commencing on the 18th, and continuing six days.

The Premium List is more extensive in variety, the premiums better arranged and more liberal than heretofore, being more directly applicable to the real interests of the Industrials than any former year.

We notice that in this pamphlet there is no mention of the RACES, as to be connected with this Annual Fair, although it is to be supposed there will be, as usual, a season of Races, it would be a most creditable event if the State Society could dispense with the Races, as heretofore conducted, and let the Races take place at some other time, and thus give all the time of the Fair to the legitimate business of the Industrials, the Products and their examination, as we believe the grand results would be highly beneficial to the Society the Contributors and State.

LABOR.

It is to labor, and labor only, that man owes every thing possessed of an exchangable value Labor is the talisman that has raised him from the condition of the savage; that has changed the desert and forest into cultivated fields; that has covered the earth with cities, and ocean with ships; that has given us plenty, comfort, and elegance instead of want misery, and barbarism.

OLE BULL.

HAS THE VIOLIN A SOUL?

It is reported that "Ole Bull" is now engaged at Cincinnati in finishing up his new and wonderful piano, which promises to be a most valuable invention.

"Ole Bull" is also engaged in preparing a book to be entitled "The Soul of the Violin."

It is very certain that if the "Violin" ever had a soul, "Ole Bull" would find it, for he seems to hold a communion with it, and it gives to *his touch* sounds such as no other human being could draw from it.

It will be remembered that "Ole Bull" was recently married at Christiana, his Norwegian home, about a year since, and the latest news we have is stated above, save that his latest "good fortune" is a daughter has been born to him, and *this* we suppose is the "Soul of the Violin," as it is the Soul of this GREAT VIOLIN MASTER.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

This distinguished and eloquent advocate of the Temperance cause is now in our city, and will give to our citizens evidence of his great ability, for he is, indeed, a very eloquent speaker, one that will charm and hold a large audience two or three hours without fatigue.

Mr. Gough has changed since we saw him in early years—some twenty-three years ago—and when we listened to his eloquence on Tuesday, in the lecture on "Peculiar People," although *years* has silvered his head, age has not quenched the *fire* in his heart; *that* burns brightly, warmly and earnestly as ever for the cause of the poor and unfortunate in the world.

That lecture was truly admirable, there was variety, yet the various pictures were true. We shall not attempt now to give a critical notice, we could not do him justice. *He must be heard*, seen and heard, to be fully appreciated.

Mr. Gough speaks again this evening, on "London" and *its* varieties, and again on Saturday, on TEMPERANCE, his SPECIAL FIELD OF LABOR.

These lectures are held in the Pavilion, at which some fifteen hundred, we think, were present at the first lecture, and the Pavilion will be full as long as Mr. Gough will labor.

Mr. Gough will find here warm hearts, ready workers and a host of friends. He may feel assured that to this "Land of Gold" he will be made ever WELCOME.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF FRANCE?

When the white-winged messenger of Peace spread its wings and hovered over that beleaguered and blood-stained nation, when the army of King William took up their line of march for their own homes and Peace was declared, millions of hearts over the world sent up to Heaven their Thanksgiving and Praise that bloodshed had ceased, and Peace jubilees were held all over the world.

But while the Christian and philanthropist were rejoicing, the blood-thirsty and wily schemers cried out more blood, more sacrifice, and as the one cried Peace! Peace! they cried, "There is no Peace;" and worse than war, the civil strife began, until now, the clouds gather the blackness of darkness, and there hardly seems a ray of light to peer through the horrifying scenes of blood and carnage, and we see no hope of Peace or of saving the once proud and beautiful city of Paris, without that fearful result, a return to a Monarchy, and it surely seems verging to that last result, and it would not be at all strange. We think it more than probable that ever the eventful days of July 15th, the anniversary of Napoleon's "Declaration of War," Napoleon himself should be seated in power again, for he is indeed the only "master spirit" that can rule this nation, and as the past is reviewed, *this truth must be admitted*, that Napoleon has done more to advance all the great Industrial interests of France than any ruler that was ever in power in that kingdom.

Better that Peace shall come, and Civil War and bloodshed cease, and Napoleon reign again, than this desolation go on, for France is not yet ready to be a Republic, for the people cannot *rule themselves*.

FAMILY GENEALOGY.

A gentleman relates the following curious family experience: I got acquainted with a young widow who lived with her step-daughter in the same house; I married the widow; my father married the step-daughter of my wife; my wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's daughter is my step-mother; and I am the step-father of my mother-in-law; my step-mother, who is the step daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my step-brother; my wife has also a boy; my step-mother is, consequently, the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her step-son, and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got his step-sister for a wife; I am the brother of my own son who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother; my wife is the aunt of her own son; my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather!

From Sacramento Bee, May 17.

OFF FOR YOSEMITE.

A party of Sacramentans, among whom were Charles Crocker and wife, Mrs. E. B. Redding, E. B. Crocker, and wife, Mrs. Clements, Mr. George Redding and wife of New York, started this morning for a trip to Yosemite.

SEVERE AND DESTRUCTIVE FROST.

We learn from Mr. Meyer, of the Tivoli House, located some half a mile beyond the city limits on the northeast, that a heavy frost ranged in this vicinity night before last, which so injured his and his neighbors' grapevines and potatoes as to destroy both crops.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Cattle.—The receipts of Cattle for the past week were 11,938 head, and shipments 9,816 head.

The market has ruled weak, dull and unsatisfactory since the date of our last, and prices have depreciated full 25c for all qualities.

Money.—The condition of the Money Market continues easy, with very little activity. Trade is fair, and gradually increasing. The farmers have had an unusually favorable season; a largely increased breath of land has been sown, and bountiful crops are thus far promised, and unless prices of produce rule very low and depressed, this state of affairs promises large and remunerative earnings for our Western railroads the present year.

Flour.—The market has ruled very quiet during the week review, transactions having been exceeding light. There was a moderate shipping demand, but holders were unwilling to pay the prices asked, hence the small sales reported. Holders were firm in their views, and unwilling to make any reduction on the closing prices of last week, except on some lots which parties were compelled to store. At the close there was no improvement in the demand though prices remained steady and firm.

Wheat.—The market has been in a very unsettled condition during the past week, prices ruling irregular and subject to frequent fluctuations. Early in the week there was a strong upward tendency in prices; later, however, a dull and stagnant feeling existed.

LIFE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK.

Mr. James L. Swift is insured for $55,000.

Mr W. H. Newman is insured for $15,000.

Mr. M. Firman Hunt has insurances on his life for $50,000.

Mr. Homer Morgan is insured to the amount of $100,000.

Mr. Joseph Navarro, of New York, is insured for $100,000.

Mr. Alexander Barrett has life policies to the extent of $200,000.

Mr. John H. Draper, the well-known auctioneer of New York, is insured for $40,000.

Mr. John G. Dale, the agent at New York for the Inman line of Steamers, is insured for $60,000.

Mr. Samuel Borrows, the Secretary of the Equitable Company, is insured for about $100,000.

Mr. W. A. Garrison, of the well-known New York shipping house, is insured for $45,000.

Mr. F. R. Fowler, of New York, is insured for $60,000, and his brother, W. R. Fowler, for $50,000.

James McCreery, of the great retail dry goods house of James McCreery & Co. of Broadway, New York, is insured for the large sum of $100,000.

Not only are the evils of death mitigated by life assurance, but the prosperity and comfort of life are actually increased by it.

Mr. Smith Sheldon, the senior partner in the large publishing house of Messrs. Sheldon & Co., New York, is a strong advocate of life insurance, and practically exhibits his faith in the system by having his life insured for about $80,000.

EXPORTS BY RAILROAD.

In addition to large shipments of Wool per steamer and sailing vessels, a large amount will go by rail.

A car load of Peanuts from California to Omaha is a new feature.

Wine, also, is now being sent East from the vineyards of El Dorado. Wine, too, that will do credit to the vineyards and wine makers of that fast developing vineyard country.

CLIPPINGS.

Man-hood—a hat.

A Bangor merchant glories in the fact that he shipped 15,000 dozen eggs to Boston last week.

There are in the world about 120,000 miles of railway, that have cost $10,000,000,000, and give employment to, 1,000,000 persons.

The Prussian Government lately gave $50,000 to a Berlin cook for his secret of making peas-pudding sausages that will not turn sour.

A Connecticut schoolboy has written a composition on the horse, in which he says it is an animal having four legs, "one at each corner."

It has been estimated by Dr. Burke that an average brain is capable of holding 3,155,760,000 thoughts, and Ballogue has estimated that the cerebral convolutions contains 134,000,000,000 cells.

Rothschild, the founder of the world-renowned house of Rothschild & Co., ascribed his success to the following: "Never have anything to do with an unlucky man. Be cautious and bold. Make a bargain at once."

Probably the most curious species of ant in the world is the parasol-ant of the West Indies. Dr. Forbes Winslow, in his work on "Light," says these ants walk in long procession, each one carrying a cut leaf over its head as a parasol, in the sun, and they deposit these in holes ten or twelve feet under ground, apparently with no other object than to form a comfortable nest for a species of white snake, which is invariably coiled up among them.

The best quality of mucilage in the market is made by dissolving clear glue in equal volumes of water and strong vinegar, and adding one-fourth of an equal volume of alcohol; and a small quantity of a solution of alum in water. The action of the vinegar is due to the acetic acid which it contains. This prevents the glue from gelatinizing by cooling; but the same result may be accomplished by adding a small quantity of nitric acid. Some of the preparations offered for sale are merely boiled starch, or flour, mixed with nitric acid to prevent the gelatinizing.

SPECIAL.

JAPANESE STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

By the arrival of the last steamer from Yokohama, several young men came over to pursue a course of study to fit them for various positions and branches of business on their return to Japan.

Among the number came *Two* young men of good general education and from good families, who came here under the patronage of the government, to commence the study of Agriculture, and to do this by entering upon the Farm and pursuing a regular course of practical labor themselves as the best way to be truly educated.

The young men desire to find some place, some large ranch where the Proprietor would feel an interest in such studies and be willing to aid them in the pursuit of such knowledge. They do not *seek wages*, but on the contrary, would pay a just consideration beside yielding their labor but not as ordinary servants or day laborers, but good earnest honest labor by which alone true knowledge is attained.

Any Proprietor of a Ranch or Stock Farm, that would be interested in such a cause, will please address the Editor CALIFORNIA FARMER or

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, ESQ.,
Consul of Japan.

35.19.

A FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

A well educated and most thoroughly Practical and Scientific Agriculturist from Scotland, wishes to find a position as a General Superintendent of a large Farm or Ranch, where he can have a field of labor that will occupy all his time and make it very advantageous to his employer.

The advertiser is thoroughly versed in Stock Breeding, Horses, Cattle, and particularly Sheep, and is familiar with the true science of Sorting and Packing Wool for shipment.

Whoever may desire a truly competent Superintendent can obtain such by addressing

EDITOR FARMER.

MOST
IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
EVER MADE
ON
Sewing Machines
CAN BE SEEN IN USE AT THE
HOWE SEWING MACHINE
OFFICE,
No. 113 Kearney Street.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENT,
signed by some of the most
Prominent Physicians:

"We the undersigned, practicing Physicians of San Francisco, having examined and witnessed the operations of

MILLS'
ADJUSTABLE TREADLE

For Sewing Machines, take pleasure in giving our testimony to the great value of the improvement, in a sanitary point of view. The peculiar feature of this new Treadle is that THE FOOT-BOARD IS MADE ADJUSTABLE BOTH VERTICALLY AND LONGITUDINALLY; so that whatever the size or shape of the foot or shoe, THE TRUE CENTRE OF MOTION OF THE FOOT MAY ALWAYS BE BROUGHT TO COINCIDE WITH THE CENTRE OF MOTION OF THE TREADLE, AND HELD THERE, thus permitting the feet to move on their natural centre without having first to overcome the inertia and weight of the heavier limbs.

First—It saves the excessive labor and waste of power consumed in keeping up the rapidly alternating motion of the lower limbs and body, whenever the maching is run with any speed.

Second—It avoids the frequent and serious injury to female health resulting directly from that motion.

By the general adoption of this Treadle we believe the only serious objection to the foot-power sewing machine will be removed, and that so far from being prejudicial to the health of the operator, its use will prove as harmless and positively beneficial as other physical exercise, tending directly to develope the muscles of the calf of the leg, strengthen the ancle, restore the elasticity of the foot, and promote circulation in the extremities."

Signed,

H. H. TOLAND, M. D.,
President Toland Medical College.
G. HOLLAND, M. D.,
H. H. HUBBARD, M. D.,
J. CAMPBELL, SHORB, M. D.,
Late Professors Physiology Toland Medical College.
C. M. BATES, M. D.,
Health Officer,
Constituting the San Francisco Board of Health.
L. J. HENRY, M. D.,
WM. F. HALE, M. D.,
BENJ. D. DEAN, M. D.,
President Medical Society of City and County San Francisco.
WM. H. GARWOOD, M. D.,
DAVID WOOSTER, M. D.,
R. BEVERLY COLE, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, Toland Medical College.
J. P. WHITNEY, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Physiology, University of the Pacific.
L. C. LANE, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, University of the Pacific.
C. T. DEANE, M. D.,
Physician S. F. Female Hospital, and Professor Diseases of Women and Children in Toland Medical College.

"I have carefully examined the New Treadle attached to the Howe Sewing Machine, and consider it a valuable improvement, doing away with most of the motion of the back and pelvis, which is unavoidable in operating the old style treadle, and which has proven so detrimental to health. I cheerfully recommend it to those who work with Sewing Machines, believing it to save them much suffering.

35.14 M. KOSHER, M. D."

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cash than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT
THE FARMER OFFICE,

New Advertisement.

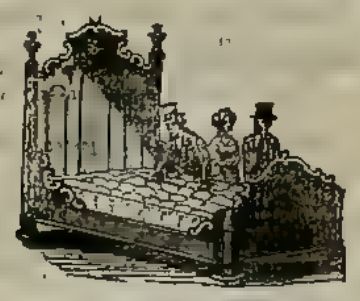
NEW FIRM!
JOHN ROHR & SON,
Successors to
Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,
NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,
539 Market Street,
OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET.

Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
FURNITURE & BEDDING.
LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,
Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Palm, Springs, Twine, &c.
A SPECIALTY
Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

JACOB SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BEDDING & FURNITURE,



520 Washington Street,
OPPOSITE WASHINGTON MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.

I Manufacture a Spiral-Spring Bed, which I feel confident cannot be equaled for Ease and Durability, and which cannot fail to give Perfect Satisfaction.

☞ **N. B. Particular Attention Paid to Renovating Bedding, and Repairing Furniture.**

35.16

GRAND CHANCE FOR A YOUNG MAN

A young man with a little capital can learn a chance where he can make nearly One Hundred Dollars per Month by *three or four hours per day* in a Mechanical but easy employment, and have the rest of the day to himself—if an early riser, he can do it and not interfere with other daily duties.

Address G. H., at FARMER OFFICE, giving real name and residence. The business is permanent for years.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT,
PAMPAS GRASS,
A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety
JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We also the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to
FARMER OFFICE

TRUE OPIUM SEED.

JUST RECEIVED—A Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, For Sale of a Superior Quality.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR A *ORANGE PLANTATION,*
Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the
FARMER OFFICE

New Advertisements.

J. W. MEYER. CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,
REMOVAL.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,
Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of
Main and Mission Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35.14

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WAITING FOR PAPA.

We have put away our playthings
Cleaned the trinkets from the floor,
Mamie's doll is in its cradle,
My old horse behind the door:
With our tidy hands and faces
All impatiently we wait
For the sound of papa's coming,
And his footstep at the gate.

Little ones, when all the lustre
Of your locks shall change to snow,
When the light shall all be faded
From those eyes that sparkle so,
May you lay your very idol,
All earth's playthings gladly by,
And as fondly greet our Father
When he cometh in the sky.

—*The Christian Weekly.*

AN ENCHANTED ISLAND.

A wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rhythm, and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
And blends with the ocean of years.

There's a musical isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are played,
There's a cloudless sky, and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the tones with the roses are staying.

The name of this isle is the "Long Ago,"
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty, and bosoms of snow,
There are heaps of dust—but we loved them so,
There are trinkets, and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer,
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows, and pieces of rings,
And the garments she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh, remembered for aye be that blessed isle,
All the day of life till night;
And when evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to slumber awhile
May that "Greenwood" of soul be in sight.

CONVERSATION.

How incalculably would the tone of conversation be improved if it offered no exceptions to the example of Bishop Beveridge: "Resolve never to speak of a man's virtues to his face, nor his faults behind his back." A golden rule, the observance of which would at once banish flattery and defamation from the earth. Conversation stock being a joint and common property, every one should take a share in it, and yet there may be societies in which silence will be our best contribution. When Isocrates, dining with the King of Cyprus, was asked why he did not mix in the discourse of the company, he replied, "What is seasonable I do not know, and what I know is not seasonable." A brilliant talker is not always liked by those whom he has most amused, for we are seldom pleased with those who have in any way made us feel our inferiority. "The happiest conversation," says Dr. Johnson, "is that of which nothing is distinctly remembered but which leaves behind a pleasing impression." "No one," says Dean Locker, "will ever shine in conversation who thinks of saying fine things; to please, one must say many things indifferent, and many very bad." This last rule is rarely broken in society.

Food as Motive Power.

The effect of food upon the passions and feelings are thus poetically rendered by Prior:

Observe the various operations
Of food and drink in several nations.
Was ever Tartar fierce and cruel
Upon the strength of water gruel?
But who shall stand his rage and force
If first he rides, then eats his horse.
Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Don Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight.

The brain, according to Liebig, is altered chemically by every atom of opium taken into the stomach, and a new train of vital actions must follow this change in chemical composition and minute organization. Dunberry also favors this chemical view of life actions.

A health paper says that the habit of taking a nap after dinner is a bad one. Ten minutes' sleep before dinner is worth more than an hour after. It rests and refreshes, and prepares the system for vigorous digestion. If sleep is taken after dinner it should be in a sitting posture, as the horizontal position is unfavorable to healthful digestion.

Spirits given to A baby, or, what is much the same, drank by its mother, is poison for the body, and may be the starting of a habit which leads to ruin.

EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.

[In the May Number of the *Herald of Health* is a series of Letters from Mrs. R. B. Gleason, M. D., furnishing valuable instructions which Mormons should observe if they wish well to their Daughters.

The series embrace the study of the *Eyes, Exercise, Sleep, Mental Influences, &c.* We give "Diet" and "Exercise" and hereafter give other Chapters, these now given are vitally important.—Ed. F.]

DIET.

Students who apply themselves closely, need to be well nurished. It requires good food and a great amount of it to make the brain work well, and to repair the body. Sedentary habits often induce indigestion; therefore, many have supposed the less they eat the more they could study. About twenty five years ago earnest persons with limited means worked and studied very hard, and ate and slept very little. Many a good constitution was thus ruined. Nervous dyspepsia was often induced by overwork and lack of suitable nutrition. The more abstemious they were as to food, the less able they became to dispose of what was taken. Many of our ladies *not* pinched by poverty or pressed by hard work, lose their appetite by too little exercise, too little sleep, and too much study. This course, if long continued, will induce indigestion. The nervous system being exhausted through brain-work, has not power to carry on the bodily functions, and the victim wonders that she should have any stomach trouble when she had eaten so very sparingly. The truth is, limited nutrition has induced indigestion.

The morbid appetite of school-girls, for which they are often blamed, or ridiculed, is a nervous disease brought on by impaired nutrition. There is a lack, a longing, "a sense of goneness," which craves, but lacks relish for hurtful food. Med suffering from this, take to beer and alcoholic drinks; women more often to tea and coffee in excess, and school-girls to chalk, slate-pencils, cakes, candies, etc. A busy brain, as well as an active body, requires beef, bread, oysters, eggs, vegetables, and fruit, all well cooked, and plainly prepared. Physiologists are making investigations as to what food is suited to supply brain and nerve-power, and physicians are talking of remedies best able to restore it when lost, and perhaps in years to come, we may have a bill of fare exact and definite for those who wish to work with the head, and another for those having hand-labor. But certain it is that those of intense activity ought not to be helped on, and hurried on, by stimulants, or they will die before their time. Stimulants may be use ful or emergencies, for sickness, or for advancing years but young life, with its enthusiasm, does not need the aid of tea, coffee, or alcohol, unless impaired by sickness or over-work. Those will help one through a hard lesson, or a night's gayety, but if it be persisted in, it is at the expense of strength for the years that follow. Tea makes our girls over excitable, wakeful, nervous. Coffee induces constipation, yellow skin, and mental depression. Washerwomen take their strong tea and "wash it off," work it off through the muscular system, and are ready to sleep. Our sensitive girls take it and are bright for study, for social life, but are wakeful after, and they come to live on tea and coffee, and care less and less for plain nourishing food. There are few chronic individuals so hard to cure as those who have long studied with too little food and too little sleep. If girls must study too hard, if women must work when they are not able, or if they must be social and gay when they do not feel so, then tea is the best aid, the stimulus safest and best, and very efficient if not relied upon constantly. If needed, it is the best in the morning. At night it makes one wakeful, and hence should not be used, save when we *must* sit up, and then it is as good as the Irishman's whisky, which was "vituals, and drink, and lodgings." But if used two or three times a day than something stronger is wanted for extra occasions, for emergencies.

School-girls remain plump and fresh sometimes when they are not imperfectly nourished. The brain work brings a determination of blood to the head, which gives a flushed face. Beside this, those of studious habits are likely to suffer from torpidity of the excretory organs, hence the system is plump from being loaded with effete material, which should have been thrown off by way of the skin and bowels. Thus, what seems to be strength, is merely weight, weariness, an excess of adipose, with a poverty of muscular tissue. In such cases there is a craving for something to eat, but a lack of appetite for regular rations. The whole system is surcharged with impurities which should have been thrown off, and this depresses the appetite and disturbs digestion.

Half the complaints of school-girls about food are the result of lack of relish. Then they feel half famished and nibble cakes, crackers, and candies between meals, or have a "box of goodies" from home, and these will certainly destroy all desire for bread and meat. Of course in supplying a table for large numbers there must be a lack of deference to individual tastes, which can only receive attention in the home circle. But the need of change in occupation, quite as much as in food, causes nine-tenths of the trouble about farm. Over-study, over-anxiety, too little sleep, too little exercise, too much sugar, takes away the appetite, and those who can not eat should not study, for nerve-power is thereby permanently impaired.

EXERCISE.

Our girls, amid the multiplicity of muscular work have less strength than time, for mental activity. They have no elasticity, no exuberance of life, to expend in sheer physical exercise. There is no fun and frolic left, and they ask with a forlorn face, and languid air, "Can't I be excused from exercise?" and look as if they wanted to lean up somewhere and think, like Mark Twain's mule, in which case I fear their thoughts would be neither brilliant or cheerful. Young ladies out to walk, with ribs compressed, arms pinioned, staid as a funeral procession, going from a sense of duty, drill response to school order, get a little fresh air, but much less than they would if there was freedom of chest, and fun and frolic to prompt the free inspiration, the exhilarating exercise. The discipline at our military schools is found excellent to develop the chest, improve the step and general bearing, and to correct physical defects, etc. Gymnastics—Dio Lewis's system—should do the same for our girls; but to accomplish this work, the young lady should not only have her period of her daily drill, of an hour or so, but should be dressed so that she can breathe deep, and sit erect, without whale-bones or braces, and walk without hindrance at all times. Instead of this, after the exercise to expand the chest, she goes straight into the compressors again. While in uniform, she is careful to stand straight, to walk erect; but when once "beflorbelowed, the *dress* is *all*, the position nothing. Some of our schools have very fine facilities for physical culture. But the pupils are equally too hurried, too tired with their lessons, to get much benefit therefrom. Gymnastics, riding, skating, rowing, etc., must consume both time and strength. For instance, a mother asks me if riding lessons will not be of advantage to her daughter? Upon examination I find the young lady is already so burdened with lessons, that she is worried and nervous, and can not eat or sleep as much as she ought. Horseback exercise would do her good if she could take a good sleep after it. But tax her delicate frame, which scarcely weighs eighty pounds, with severe physical exercise, and then send her to a hard study before resting, and it is making a bad condition worse. We must have nerve-power for muscular exercise, as well as for mental activity, and the secret of good health and good scholarship, is to properly divide this life-element, between the wants of brain and body.

THE OLDEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.

BY J. P. LESLY.

1. Health be to him that honoreth me! Honor be to him that goeth with me willingly!

2. Open lies the casket of my speech; uncovered the place of my word-building.

3. Furnished with swords to attack the negligent, who is never found present at his post.

4. When thou sittest in the company of men, scorn thou thy favorite viands; for a short moment renounce them with thy heart.

5. For gluttony is a vice, and scandal lies hidden therein. A cup of water slakes one's thirst; a mouthful of Schnu strengthens the heart.

6. Virtue is the end of good things, and what is of no account determines greatness.

7. Miserable is he who is servant to his belly, or who spends his time in senselessness. Fatness lords it over the house of such.

8. When thou sittest with a banqueter, who eats until his girdle bursts:

9. When thou drinkest with a wine-bibber, who receives thee, his heart rejoicing itself with drink more than a butcher with flesh:

10. Take thou what he handeth thee: reject it not

11. Nevertheless, it is disgusting, when he, who cannot possibly make himself intelligible in any word, torments himself in vain to win for himself a favorable heart.

13. He is a shame to his mother and to his friends.

18. When he knocketh as a suitor at the door, every one crieth out, Make haste! depart!—*From Old and New for May.*

A STORY FOR JOHN B. GOUGH.

The distinguished orator can so well illustrate "character" that we select this anecdote of the Western States for him to comment on:

There is a droll story going through the newspapers of a deacon in Illinois, who had no instrumental music in his soul, and who strenuously opposed, though in vain, the purchase of a church organ. Soon after, being asked to engage in prayer, he retorted with mordicant sarcasm: "Call on the machine! If it can sing the glory of God, it can pray, too. Call on the machine!" Poor deacon! perhaps he did not comprehend exactly how much of a "machine" he was showing himself to be. It has not probably dawned upon his mind that there may be quite as much formalism in rejection; and he never, for a moment thought that the call upon himself to pray might be as purely mechanical as the performance of the piped monster in the loft.

A GOOD LIFE.

Virtue undoubtly promotes longevity, as witnessed by the long lives of newspaper men. The oldest newspaper man in the world, Mr. Lewis Doxat, died in London the other day. Sixty-five years ago he was editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, the great daily organ of the Whigs. After that he conducted the *Observer*, a leading Sunday paper, for over fifty years. He was born in 1779—only two years younger than Sir Walter Scott—and therefore had attained the great age of ninety-eight. He was a paragraphist at the age of sixteen, in 1789, when the first French Revolution began, and consequently had witnessed the rise, progress and fall of the first Napoleon. He retained all the faculties of his mind to the last.

Satire is a sort of glass, wherein beholders generally discover everybody's face but their own, which is the chief reason for that kind of deception it meets in the world, and that so very few are offended with it.

An American widow, with one little girl three years old, advertises in an Eastern paper for a situation to do general housework, cook, or teach music. What a sad history that appeal hints at!

Several cases lately of poisoning by chloral hydrate have been mentioned. They were people who took the drug without the directions of medical men.

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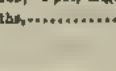

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A SWIM FOR LIFE.

BY REV. W. C. SCANDLIN.

After I had been about an hour in the water, my labor and the chill began to tell seriously upon me. I had tried all familiar ways of rest, by floating and treading water, attempting twice to obtain a little support from the bag I was towing: but the water had leaked through its mouth, saturating the clothes and reversing its position, the bag being under water, and the plank above; the last being its only means of support, frail even at that, for with the weight of my hand it would settle. This was a great addition to my task,—double work when I seemed nearly exhausted. If I should leave the bag, I could get on shore with ease; but our all was in it. We had nothing on; and Callao was not quite so favorable a place for such an appearance as the Sandwich Islands would have been. No: I must master with, for I should certainly fail without it. I struck out again, knowing that there was a large buoy about a half a mile from the shore, where the mail steamers usually moored to coal. After what seemed to me an endless effort, I discovered the object of my search. Here my hoped for succor almost proved my complete destruction. Its sloped and slippery sides defied my every effort. If I gained a foot in my desperate struggle towards its summit, I was sure to slip, and descend like a dead weight far beneath the surface, rising again to renew the conflict with what seemed a floating fiend. During this part of my ordeal, I had lost the end of the tow-rope from my mouth, and taken in more salt water than was convenient or healthy at so late an hour of the night. Fully convinced that further effort in that direction was worse than useless, I secured the bag; and throwing the end of the rope over the upper edge of the buoy, catching its end on the opposite side, I gained from it, in this way, some little support. I whistled *cautiously*, aye, incautiously, but no response. Had Harry reached the shore, or gone down? Question I did not want to discuss then; so slipping my rope from its rest, and grasping it firmly with my teeth, I headed once more towards the shore. I may have been within one-fourth of a mile of it, when further effort seemed impossible. I could hear the rattle of the pebbles, as the surf rolled them on the beach, as distinctly as though I stood upon the beach itself. I came into a perpendicular position, feeling sure that I could touch bottom; but, the moment I reached the perpendicular, I went down, down, down, in a troubled dreamy state until the floating bag stopped my descent, and called me by its check to consciousness. How distinctly I remember the dog-paw motion by which I ascended, fully convinced that drowning and I were very close neighbors! I wondered where the sharks were, that they had not assisted in my programme. I floated on the water, and seemed to float through the past. The dear ties of home seemed to smile upon me, while the record of my life went by in review. Nothing of malice or hate, no stain of crime, but much that was questionable and wrong. Suppose this is the end? Well, if it is, I must go as I am, leaving all to Him whose angles are said to "sit up aloft, and look out for the life of poor Jack;" but, if I reach the shore, purer and better deeds shall grow from my efforts.—*From Old and New for May.*

A BARBER'S RAZOR.

Recently we have seen two of the worst cases of *Sycosis Contagiosum* which have ever come under our notice. Both patients were shaved by the same barber, and no doubt by the same razor as that used—for the barber acknowledge his fault—in shaving "a man with a bad chin." In one patient the yellowish scales have extended to the upper lip and sides of the face covered by hair. The vegetable nature of the disease, and the rapidity with which the seeds are transmitted from part to part, until the cryptogamic plant surrounds every hair follicle, is only too well known for repetition here. Our chief object in directing public attention to a most serious matter is, that barbers will learn, through us, to be more careful in indiscriminate shaving, and that the public seeking their aid will, for their own sake insist upon what we hope will now become an universal practice in the barber-shop—namely, the razor to be immersed in some warm water before being applied to the face. This is pretty sure to destroy the vegetable organism, should any exist, on the instrument. Those who may have suffered from *Sycosis Contagiosum*, and the physician who has had experience in the treatment of it, alone know the protracted nature of a most unsightly complaint in yielding to treatment, and the value of the hint we offer in the simple immersion of the razor in warm water, and then wiped before use. Indeed, in the filthy barber-shops of our great towns, diseases of more kinds than *sycosis* are propagated; but with that we do not purpose entering upon now. Our simple desire being to record a painful occurence with which we have recently met—a faithful corroboration of the testimony of Gustav Simon, of Gruby of Vienna, and of the experiments made by Foville, who noted over and over again the transmission by contagion of *sycosis*, from the use of a razor employed in shaving an affected person.—*London Medical Press.*

The other day a women stepped into the office of the county clerk of Indianapolis and asked if "here's where divorces were made." The clerk replied that sometimes they were granted. "Well," replied she, "I've concluded to leave my husband; he's mean; I want a divorce; how much does it cost?"

One of the French journals says that a society has been formed in Paris, now numbering more than a hundred members, each of whom declare that his body, after death, be used for the promotion of anatomical science.

HOW TO CHEAT THE DOCTOR.

A soldier, a patient at Herbert Hospital, England, a few days ago, wrote the following advice to a comrade:—"Previous to going to hospital rub you tongue with chalk, ready for the word 'Put out your tongue;' then, when the doctor is going to feel your pulse, be sure to knock your elbow against the wall, and it will beat to any number in a minute; then, if you wish to persevere to be invalided, be on the look out for a friend to bring you a bit of raw bullock's liver every morning, in order to spit blood for the doctor; of course, have a little bit of the liver in your mouth, under your tongue, fresh, ready for him when he comes round the hospital ward, and have a good piece ready to spit out for him when he approaches your cot: then give a great sigh and a groan, and you are sure to be ordered lamb chops, chicken, rice pudding, port wine, Guinness's stout, in fact you may live on the fat of the land for the remainder of your soldiering, which will not be long; but, depend upon it, you are sure of a pension, even under ten years' service."

We hope there are not many in hospital quite so clever as this "old soldier."

LIFE INSURANCE.

In all policies of life insurance, these among other questions, occur: "Age of father, if living?" "Age of mother, if living?" A man in the country who filled up an application to one of our companies, says the Hartford *Post* made his father's age one hundred and twelve years, and his mother's one hundred and two. The agent amazed at this showing, sucied he had got an excellent subject, and remarked that the man came of a very long-lived family. "Oh, yousee, sir," replied the applicant, "my parents died many years ago; but if living, would be aged as here put down." "Oh, I see," said the agent.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Vegetable, Agricultural AND Flower Seeds,

Keeps constantly on hand Grass and Clover Seeds of all kinds; new collection of

California Flower and Conifera Seeds;

California, Filigree Grass Seeds;

Trees, Shrubs, and Plants

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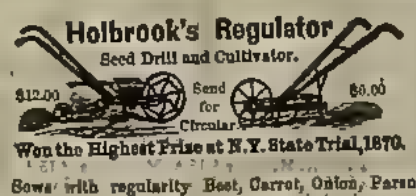

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freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach on to oil, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

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Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

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Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H. & L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

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GENUINE COFFEE.

We have received direct from the Plantations of Costa Rica an Invoice of the Seed Coffee of that Country.

This seed comes in the whole envelope or round Kernel, and is fresh and more sure to vegetate.

We offer packages in small lots sent by mail at $1 per package.

Address FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing place.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, May 18th.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England	110x110½
Price of Gold	111
Value of Greenbacks	90@91
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s. 3d.
do do New York	170@175 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

Boston—Money is abundant at 4 to 5 per cent. on call—and loans on time made at 6 to 7 per cent.

New York—Money is easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call—6 per cent. on time.

Price of Money in San Francisco.

Money is considered to be very abundant here, yet the rates are 1 to 1½ per cent per month Bank rates. Large amounts are loaned by capitalists at 10 per cent. per annum, and great loans at 8 per cent.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market of Liverpool has again advanced 2d.—now ruling 12s. 5d.—and yet our own market recedes. Will our Grain-growers look to this fact, was it a want of Wheat that caused the rise, or the move of speculators? Was it the abundance here that caused it to recede? No, the arrivals are small—it was there is no demand for shipments abroad because "It don't pay to ship" it is held th high.

There is now at least Thirty Thousand Tons of Old Wheat "lying round loose" over this State and Oregon—has a large pile to spare, and this with more favorable reports of crops in this State, the price is not and cannot be sustained, it has receaded from 3.15 for extra to 2.90@2.95 that is the outside now.

Barley and Oats are both dull of demand and prices declining and will go lower.

Corn and Corn Meal in good and fair demand—other small grains steady.

Potatoes not so brisk, the big speculation is over. Beans not to much demand. Onions scarce and passing away.

Hops abundant of California growth and low in price.

Hay comes in with a rush, so much grain hay made, prices has fallen.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$2 75	@	2 85
do Extra	2 90	@	3 00
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	2 10	@	2 15
Barley, old, for brewing	2 30	@	2 40
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 40	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	2 40
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	2 75
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	7 00	@	7 25
do Extra	7 50	@	8 00
Extra, Family, ₱ bbl	7 75	@	8 50
Oregon Superfine	7 00	@	7 25
do Extra for shipping	7 75	@	8 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	3 50
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	3 50
Bran ₱ ton	25 00	@	27 00
Middlings ₱ ton	42 00	@	45 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton			
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	3 50
Potatoes	1 00	@	1 75
Choice Varieties	2 25	@	2 50
do. new	2 50	@	2 75
Onions	1 50	@	2 50
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	20 00
Hay, ₱ ton, Ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Bulletti & Sarmi.

The Fruit market can be said to be *mouth watered*, as it is now high meridian in "Strawberry Time," they come to market by *Tons* and *Tons of Tons*, never has our market been so fully supplied, and rarely so abundant and so cheap. *Four Dollars a Hundred pounds*, or peddled about the streets at *Two Bits a four pound box*, they are now so cheap that poor children, heaven help them, now they shall have a taste, only 30 to 40 Tons come to our market daily.

Tahite Oranges nearly a half a million have arrived good and cheap.

Cherry Currants begin to show their clusters in market, selling at 25@30.

Cherries come in fine, sell freely. Gooseberries abundant and cheap, other small fruit promises to be abundant.

The crop of Grapes, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Figs, Pears and Apples give great promise. It will be a very great *Fruit year*.

Apples, ₱ box	2 00	@	3 50
Apples, new, ₱ lb		@	..
Pears, new, ₱ lb		@	..
Prunes, ₱ lb		@	..
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₱ lb		@	..
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb		@	..
Apricots, ₱ lb		@	..
Cherries, ₱ lb	25	@	40
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Black foreign Grapes	..	@	..
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Melons, green flesh	..	@	..
Watermelons	..	@	..
Quinces, ₱ box	..	@	..
Figs	..	@	..
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Raspberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₱ lb	..	@	12½
Currants, ₱ lb	25	@	30
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Oranges, ₱ doz	30	@	1 00
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	25
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 50
Fine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	13	@	15

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Never has our Vegetable display been better. All that human appetite craves can be had in our markets, and of the very best quality and at low rates.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	6	@	8
do green	8	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@	60
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	50	@	25
Cauliflower, each	18	@	25
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carrots, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cranberries, ₱ gal	..	@	1 00
new canned, ₱ gal		@	..
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant		@	..
Garlics, new	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	..	@	6
Green Corn, new ₱ doz	..	@	..
Sugar Peas	..	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	12	@	25
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	50	@	75
do cultivated		@	75
Onions, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	5 00
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb		@	..
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	..	@	..
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	50
Green Peppers ₱ lb	..	@	50
do Red	25	@	50
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard		@	5
Beans, String	8	@	10
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	..
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, Mexican, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Garlic	..	@	20
Eschalot	..	@	20

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,

The Fish supply is good, even excellent, all that is wanted, and best of its kind. There is scarcely a fish of note that the San Francisco market does not supply.

Salmon, ₱ lb	10	@	12
do smoked, new		@	13
do pickled, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Lake Bigler Trout per lb		@	12
Smelts		@	12
Perch	19	@	12
Rockfish		@	10
Codfish, dry		@	10
Herring, fresh	20	@	25
do smoked ₱ 100		@	25
Tomcod		@	25
Sardines, fresh		@	25
Bolefish		@	25
Mackerel pickled, each		@	40
do fresh		@	12
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	62	@	75
Sea Bass		@	..
Halibut	62	@	75
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	40	@	50
Pompono		@	1 50
Eels		@	25
King Fish		@	50
Anchovies	10	@	12

Shell Fish.

Solomon Tesmore,

57, 58, 59, California Market.

The Bivalves and all Shell Fish are now in good supply right from our Sea, Bays, Rivers and Streams. Californians are becoming expert in the Fishing line.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 30 each			..
Craw Fish	13	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

The solid Meats are good, and the abundant supply causes the prices to decrease at wholesale, but our meat stands in the market still hold good prices for choice retail prices.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	20	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	18	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15	@	18
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do cutlet	..	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	15	@	18
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Head brains, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	23
Choice Hams Buffalo	..	@	23
Whitaker's St. Louis, Ma	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22½

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

Poultry is very abundant, indeed all kinds of Poultry comes in very good condition, and can be had at low figures—see rates below.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₱ pair	3 50	@	..
do tame		@	2 00
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz		@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	3 00	@	4 00
Fine Geese from Chicago	..	@	..
Chickens, Young, each	62	@	75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Hens, each	75	@	87
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Quails, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	50	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	9 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₱ doz	7 00	@	8 00
Spring Chickens	4 50	@	6 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	7 00	@	8 00
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 25	@	2 75
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Venison	..	@	..
Hares, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

M. D. French & Co.

The Dairy market may be said to be steady—prices are maintained as the supply only comes to meet the demand—this keep up the prices of Butter and Eggs.

Our Dairy-men would do better to study the market, and sell when there is a demand; they miss good sales often by the "hold on" principle—our motto is always "meet the market" that makes an outlet for more.

Eggs are plenty and prices must go lower, as Oregon and Chicago will look to our market for an outlet for their surplus.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	33	@	40
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Duck eggs	..	@	25
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₱ lb	22	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	..	@	20
Lard, Eastern	..	@	20
do Oregon	..	@	20
Honey, new	..	@	25
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	28	@	32
do do packed	25	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	27½
Cheese, California	12	@	15
Eggs, ₱ doz	25	@	27
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₱ lb	15	@	16

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 25	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05	@	1 10
Hops, California	10	@	12½
do Imported	15	@	20
Mustard Seed	..	@	..
English Seed	..	@	..
Canary Seed	7	@	7½
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	8	@	10
Bees Wax	27	@	30
Pea Nuts	5	@	7

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

The Wool market is very active and prices fully up and maintained. The Clip is large and will pay our State well. Eastern buyers will strip our State bare of wool.

Wool, Spring Cup	25@30
" Choice Extra	30@35
Medium	20@23
do burry	20@23
Wool-sacks, new	18@20
do second-hand	30@40
Wheat Sacks, 22x35	40@50
Potatoes Gunny Bags	11@12
Dry hides, ₱ lb	17½@19
Green salted, ₱ lb	8½@9
Deer Skins	40@55
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	40@60
Refined Tallow	7½@8

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughtering Prices.

Beef—American, 1st quality	8	@	8	₱ lb
do. 2d do.	6	@	7	"
do. 3d do.	5	@	6c.	"
Veal—	6	@	9	"
Mutton—	5	@	6	"
Lamb—	7	@	9	"
Pork—undressed,	6	@	7½	"
dressed,	10	@	11	"

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Time Schedule, February 7, 1871.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily	Passenger Sunday excepted	Mixed*
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m	5.30 p.m
Oakland	"	8.40 "	4.42 "	
San Jose	"	7.30		
Stockton	"	12.10 p.m.	7.58 "	4.13 a.m
Sacramento	"	2.10 p.m	9.35 "	7.40 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p.m
	"	9.00 "		5.25 "
Sacramento	Lv	2.20 p.m	*Daily East of Sacramento.	3.30 "
Colfax	"	5.25 "		5.45 a.m
Reno	"	1.15 a.m		10.15 p.m
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		3.10 a.m
Battle Mount'n	"	12.00 m		
	"	4.49 "		12.30 p.m
Ogden	Ar	6.10 a.m		4.00 "

WESTWARD.		Express Train Daily	Passenger Sundays excepted.	Mixed.*
Ogden	Lv	5.15 p.m	*Daily East of Sacramento	5.00 p.m
Elko	"	8.45 a.m		7.15 p.m
Battle Mount'n	"	1.25 p.m		3.10 a.m
Winnemucca	"	4.05 "		9.00 "
Reno	"	1.00 a.m		11.10 p.m
Colfax	"	8.45 "		11.30 "
Sacramento	Ar	11.45 "		5.15 "
Sacramento	Lv	4.20 "		10.00 a.m
Marysville	"	9.10 "		2.30 p.m
Sacramento	Lv	11.15 "	7.00 a.m	7.30 "
Stockton	"	1.46 p.m	8.35 "	11.20 "
San Jose	Ar	5.40 "	1.00 p.m	
Oakland	"	6.12 "	11.58 "	
San Francisco	"	6.45 "	12.30 "	a.m

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FROM OAKLAND.		FROM BROOKLYN.	
a 6.50	A.M.	a 6.25	A.M.	a 5.15	A.M.
8.00	"	a 6.40	"	a 6.30	"
9.10	"	7.40	"	7.40	"
p 10.20	"	9.00	"	8.50	"
p 11.10	"	10.10	"	10.00	"
12.00	M.	11.10	"	.....	
1.50	P.M.	11.50	"	1.30	P.M.
p 3.00	"	1.40	P.M.	.....	
4.00	"	2.50	"	2.40	"
5.15	"	3.50	"	.....	
6.46	"	5.05	"	4.55	"
a 11.30	P.M.	6.35	"	6.25	"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FROM ALAMEDA.		FROM HAYWARDS.	
a 7.20	A.M.	a 6.15	A.M.	a 4.15	A.M.
x 9.00	"	a 7.35	"	a 7.00	"
xp 9.30	"	x 9.06	"	x 8.30	"
xc 11.30	"	a 9.36	"	x 9.00	"
x 1.30	P.M.	x 11.36	"	x 11.00	"
4.00	"	1.35	P.M.		
5.30	"	4.05	"	3.25	P.M.

a Sundays excepted. x Sundays only.
p To Oakland only. c To Fruit Vale only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. C. P. R. R.,
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times. Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

PRICES REDUCED

TO SUIT THE TIMES

—AT THE—

AMERICAN

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD:

Per Day	One Dollar
Per Week	Six Dollars
Per Month	Twenty-Five Dollars

BOARD AND ROOM:

Per Day	from $1 50 to $2 00
Per Week	from $8 00 to $14 00
Per Month	from $30 00 to $60 00

According to the Size and Locality of the Rooms.

Prices for Families Reduced in the same ratio

Terms—Payable by the Day, Week or Month, in advance.

TIMOTHY SARGENT,
Proprietor

34 22

NEW SEEDS.

THE Connover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for successive planting.

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Fancy Pigeon Depot.

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Between Pine and Sumner Streets,
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Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City

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JAMES CARDWELL, Proprietor.

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A FINE LIVERY STABLE

is connection with the Hotel, at which Fast Turn-outs can be had at any time.

The Table will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

INVALIDS no better resort than this can be found the World, as their air is always Pure and Invigorating. 33 23

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AND

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and to place it at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

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Those who desire to procure *fresh* seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the Genuine Imperial French Sugar Beet Seed, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

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Those who desire to secure the Genuine Italian Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice Tea Seed just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

320 Clay Street San Francisco.

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

One Hundred Cantons of Japanese Silk Worms Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,
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A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

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Make your business known widely if you want to prosper. No business man can lead in his trade without a judicious use of and a liberal expenditure of means in advertising. This is fully proved by all large advertisers, who have paved the way to a Splendid Fortune by Advertising Liberally.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXV. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA; THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1871. NUMBER 24.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*

SAN FRANCISCO

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Send for Sample Papers and get up a club, Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

THE FLOWER OF LIBERTY.

What flower is this that greets the morn,
Its hues from Heaven so freshly born?
With burning star and flaming band
It kindles all the sunset land:
O tell me what its name may be,—
Is this the Flower of Liberty?
It is the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

In savage Nature's far abode
Its tender seed our fathers sowed;
The storm-winds rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves were streaked with blood,
Till lo! earth's tyrants shook to see
The full-blown Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Behold its streaming rays unite,
One mingling flood of braided light,—
The red that fires the Southern rose,
With spotless white from Northern snows,
And spangled o'er its azure see
The sister Stars of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

The blades of heroes fence it round,
Where'er it springs is holy ground;
From tower and dome its glories spread;
It waves where lonely sentries tread;
It makes the land as ocean free,
And plants an empire on the sea!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Thy sacred leaves, fair Freedom's flower,
Shall ever float on dome and tower,
To all their heavenly colors true
In blackening frost or crimson dew,—
And God love us as we love thee,
Thrice holy Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the Banner of the Free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.

"The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

"I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

"The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

"I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

"The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust, were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust, I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eye, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and, every day, the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shades of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if the circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary. I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

* * * * *

"Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

"Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your heart, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

"The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is so justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee, that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

"For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth, or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discrimination. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

"But these considerations, however powerful they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here, every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

* * * * *

"While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and peculiar interest in union, all the parts combined can not fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government; which their own rival-ships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which, opposite foreign alliance, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter. Hence likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

* * * * *

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *geographical* discriminations,—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *western*; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You can not shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together in fraternal affection.

* * * * *

This government, the offspring of our own choice uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitutions which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

"All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberations and action of the constituted authorities, to this fundamental principle, are of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation the will of party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

"However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men, will be enable to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

* * * * *

"I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the state, with particular reference to the founding them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

"This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of the popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

"The alternate dominion of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which, in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later, the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind, (which nevertheless ought not to be entirely out of sight,) the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party, are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

* * * * *

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmer props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

"It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempt to shake the foundation of the fabrick?

"Promote, then as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlighted.

"As a very important sources of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue, there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects, (which is always a choice of difficulties,) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

* * * * *

"Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favors or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; but it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

"In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions; or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

"How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have, at least, believed myself to be guided by them.

* * * * *

"Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

"Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is so natural to a man who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labors, and dangers."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Mr. John Balsir Chatterton, who died recently in England, was one of the most celebrated harpists of the century, and a gentlemen universally beloved and respected. At his funeral an incident occurred which is faithfully related in the following beautiful lines, which we quote from the London *Musical World*:—

STANZAS

By Rev. Charles Driscoll, on an Interesting Incident at Mr John Balsir Chatterton's Funeral.

O'er the grave where Music sleeps,
See the tiny warbler high,
While the loving circle weeps,
Pours his thrilling melody,
Swelling with the sacred rite,
Fuller, louder still he sings;
Till with an unwonted might,
Through the grave his carol rings.

But when the coffin's hollow sound,
From "Earth to earth" thuds on the heart,
The bird, with wild and sudden bound,
Shoots heavenward with a rapid start.
Did he a loving mission bring,
To trill a dirge o'er Music gone,
And waft the spirit on his wing
To lead the harps before the throne?

—*Watson's Art Jour*

There is only one stimulant that never yet never intoxicates,—duty. Duty put sky over every man—up in his heart, into which the sky lark, happiness, is singing.

Agriculture.

ROOTS FOR STOCK.

Perhaps in the course of time, farmers will begin to compare notes between raising small grain and grass. I think if more attention was paid the latter, it would pay better than small grain. I think it can be conclusively shown that, if half the amount of labor was devoted to meadows and pastures, which is at present devoted to the culture of wheat and oats, there would be a greater margin of profits at the year's end for the farmer, and with more ease. But this supposes a certain amount of capital, which I think is not very general; therefore, men are compelled to act as circumstances suggest. When Illinois has fewer acres of small grain, and more acres of good grass and roots with corn, her position among the States will be one of greatness in wealth and social influence. Roots are invaluable, combined with hay and corn; only those who have tried the practice can fully appreciate their importance as a promoter of healthy growth and fattening principles. I am aware some object to them on account of their watery nature. Their virtues lie in this. What more healthy to the animal system than pure water, and where so pure as in the vegetable, distilled and filtered by an unerring principle? Three-fourths of the animal system is composed of water; then how necessary to have a proper supply in its purity! To all who are skeptical about the utility of roots, I would say, try them—that is the only touch-stone of comparison. You should give hogs, say mangles, boiled or steamed, along with a little corn meal, and those hogs will thrive and grow more rapidly than when fed on corn exclusively. Physiologists say man can live too much or too long on a concentrated diet, which is equally as prejudicial to his health as the reverse. This is as applicable to the lower animals as to man; the same immutable laws govern each. I think necessity will compell their (the roots) adoption. When that occurs, I venture to predict there will be fuller pockets and less whining.

[*Farmer's Journal, Lexington, Ky.*

WHIPPING HORSES DANGEROUS.

I would caution those who train or use horses, against exciting the ill-will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training by means of severe whipping, or otherwise rousing and stimulating the passion, and then, from necessity, crushing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this, and there is nothing so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman, as the care and tact display in winning, instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously, and great care should be taken not to rouse the passion or excite the will to obstinacy.

The legitimate and proper use of a whip is calculated to operate upon the sense of fear almost entirely. The affections and better nature must be appealed to in training a horse, as well as in training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of a child, but if only passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses, only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known horses of naturally good character to be spoiled by whipping once; and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once while standing in his in his stall.—*Ex.*

OBSERVATION ON SHOEING

No person should ever allow his horse to be shod by a farrier who employs or keeps in his shop the knife used for cutting away the hoof, shaped like a small shovel, and usually braced against the shoulder when used in shovelling away the horn.

The Creator designed the frog as an elastic, insensible cushion, on which the horse should walk, as do the fowls and other animals; yet blacksmiths delight in cutting away this most useful part, and thereby expose that which is sensitive to contact with the hard road. No greater folly can be imagined; and to a sensible man it only requires to be noticed to make the error self-apparent. The blacksmith will argue that he must "cut away the rags;" and some are so ignorant as to declare they cut away the frog "to prevent pressure on it"—that it is to say, they cut it away to prevent the accomplishment of the very object for which it was made. The frog should never be cut, nor any portion of it. If allowed to make its natural growth, it becomes a perfect safety-stand and protection to the foot. In colts it may be seen in its full vigor and usefulness; but at the first shoeing, the knife goes to work, and so it continues while there is any frog to cut.—*Pub. Royal Society.*

BLOOD STOCK IN OREGON.

Oregon will become a great State for Blood Stock. The *Willamette Farmer* says:

Mr. Cross informs us that by the next steamer he will recive some fine blooded stock, purchased by him while in Chicago, consisting of ten South Down sheep, from Alexander's farm, in Kentucky; twenty Leicestershire sheep, from Cochran's farm in Canada; ten Cotswold sheep, from the same party; and eight Berkshire swine, bred from imported stock, and the best Mr. Cross could find. A portion of the Cotswold sheep were purchased in England by Mr. Cochran.

FAST YOUNG MEN.

A Boston letter says: "The Rev. Henry Morgan has repeated his lecture on 'Fast Young Men' twenty-five times in Boston, and is engaged by the dry goods merchants of the city to deliver it again for the benefit of the clerks, who will be furnished with free tickets. He presents two classes of fast young men—those who reform and those who resist every effort made for their reformation. While paying tribute to their friends, Mr. Morgan deplores the vice of such men as Coleridge, the poet, who was a slave to rum; Burns, no less a drunkard, who was in a maudlin state when he composed his immortal lines over 'Highland Mary's' grave; Douglas Jerrold, the great wit, who was a devotee of gin; Lord Byron, the sum of whose life was gin, women, and licentious poetry; De Quincey, whose imagination ran riot from the excessive use of opium; Steele, the brilliant author of the 'Christian Hero,' who was a beastly dunkard; Charles Lamb, who was a votary of the cup; and lastly, Edgar A. Poe, from whose melancholy death from *manie a potu* a wholesome moral is drawn. Mr. Morgan's description of Poe, as he appeared before the Boston Lyceum, twenty-five years ago, whilst bordering on frenzy by recent potations, makes a forcible impression on the audience. Fast young men were not beyond the pale of salvation. Bunyan, Robert Olive, Benjamin Abbot, John Summerfield, Richard Weaver, John B. Gough, and others, are mentioned among those who have been reclaimed."

[Would it not be a wise move for the "Young Men's Christian Association" to secure the services of this distinguished Lecturer for this section of country?—ED. F.]

MULCHING BEARING FRUIT TREES.

There is no doubt now by our most intelligent horticulturists about the practical advantages to be gained by mulching the surface of the orchard and fruit garden. This should be more generally practiced in fruit-producing districts, for it is the least expensive and most effective method of protecting the fruit trees against the bad results often following the frequent and sudden changes of temperature during the summer and fall months, when the surface of the ground is left exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Again, when the mulch is put two or three inches in thickness, the surface soil is constantly moist and loose, even when no rain falls for a term of several weeks, and the trees or fruit receive no check for want of moisture and food under such circumstances.

My method is to cultivate the spaces between the rows of trees in the orchard, using a small one-horse plow and cultivator, running not more than two inches deep, during the early part of the season. From the 1st to the 15th of July I have put on a heavy coating of salt hay, covering the surface as far as the branches extend. After this there is no more trouble with weeds or grass. There may a few scattered ones start up, but they are easily destroyed.

Every fruit grower knows that two or three weeks before the time of gathering the main crop of fruit, fine specimens are constantly falling off by strong winds. When the ground is mulched the majority of such specimens are not bruised or injured for sale. This saving alone I consider pays me for the trouble of mulching the orchards.

There is only one serious drawback to the application of mulch, that is the danger of hay or straw getting on fire when rendered dry by continual warm weather.—*P. T. Quinn, in N. Y. Tribune.*

WARM WATER FOR COWS.

O. H. Hubbard, Springfield, Vt., sells milk this winter and gives all his cows warm water. He mixes a pailful of shorts with water the day before it is used; then puts a quart of the shorts in a pail, and fills with warm water from the reservoir of the stove, and gives his cows all they will drink. They take from two to seven pailfuls each; they also have access to cold water in the yard. Another gentleman told me that he could take any cows that had been kept the common way, and cause them to give double the quantity of milk they had been giving, by giving them barley boiled meal. Put the meal into a pail and pour scalding water upon it, then cool it off with cold water. One of his neighbors inquired how he managed to get so much milk. He said he took good care of his cows. In Barton, Vt., two of Thomas Baker's Dutch cows calved the first of the winter, and they drank warm water the first week, but after that they had access to cold water. One of the cows gave thirty-five pounds of milk a day; the other not quite so much. L. Tenney, of Irasburg, Vt., has only one cow. He says; "I do not believe turnips and potatoes are worth anything to make a cow give milk; for when I change and give my one cow a pail of warm water with a quart of meal in it, night and morning, she doubles her milk.—*Ex.*

APPLES FOR FOOD.

The *Western Rural* says:

There is scarcely any article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked than the apple. Why every farmer has not an orchard, where the trees will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every housekeeper lay in a good supply of apples, and it will be the most economical investment in the whole range of culinaries. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbages require five hours. The most healthful dessert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples,—sound and ripe,—for pies cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are too frequently stuffed, there would be a dimunition in the sum total of doctors' bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. V, now in press, contains the statistics of our Foreign Trade for the month of January, 1871, and the seven months ending the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1869-'70. The chief of the Bureau, Mr. Edward Young, furnishes the following synopsis:

PERIODS.	Imports.	Domestic Exports. (specie value.)	Foreign Exports.
Month ended Jan. 31, 1871,	$41,346,476	$48,577,793	$1,744,225
Month ended Jan. 31, 1870,	37,084,717	35,285,700	4,419,159
7 mos. ended Jan. 31, 1871,	279,8[illegible],803	2[illegible],610,291	15,078,386
7 mos. ended Jan. 31, 1870,	251,190,460	229,913,023	17,670,263

The proportions of the foregoing which consisted of merchandise and specie, respectively, for the seven months ended January 31, 1871, were as follows:

Articles.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise	$207,963,123	$229,423,553	$7,649,863
Specie and bullion,	11,927,380	16,185,229	7,378,546

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 1870.

Articles.	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise	$237,022,730	$205,186,693	$9,208,941
Specie and bullion,	14,167,730	24,789,321	8,461,319

The values of the Imports and domestic and foreign Exports carried in American and foreign vessels and in cars and other land vehicles, during the seven months ended January 31, 1871, were as follows:

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (mixed values.)	Foreign Exports.
American vessels,	$77,829,503	$104,990,102	$5,482,303
Foreign vessels,	193,413,288	121,163,605	8,341,754
Other vehicles,	8,637,812	3,224,153	1,403,229

SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 1870.

	Imports.	Domestic Exports, (mixed values.)	Foreign Exports.
American vessels,	$78,370,504	$105,167,504	$6,376,363
Foreign vessels,	172,9[illegible],956	170,110,944	11,263,900

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse January 31, 1871, was $46,804,589, against $52,676,735 January 31, 1870.

Vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the twelve months ended January 31, 1871:

	Entered. Number.	Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Tons.
American vessels	10,198	3,572,402	10,360	3,629,695
Foreign vessels	12,834	5,696,894	12,721	5,615,760
Total	22,332	9,269,296	22,081	9,245,565

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 1870.

	Entered. Number	Tons.	Cleared. Number.	Tons.
American vessels	10,339	3,478,639	10,149	3,499,330
Foreign vessels	12,695	5,727,914	12,487	5,728,118
Total	23,161	9,205,953	22,636	9,227,437

The report contains the statistics of the foreign trade of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands; also of the Netherlands, by principal articles, from 1866 to 1870, and of the foreign and coastwise trade of Spain from 1865 to 1867, compiled from the latest official returns received.

THE ART OF DINNING.

The following sensible advice in the art of dining is from the pen of Prof. Blot:

"The mind has its diseases as well as the body, and I think vegetarianism is one of them. It is by practical experience that we learn what food is proper for us, and not by chemical analysis. Every thing we eat, with the exception of salt, can be turned into charcoal; yet who can live on charcoal? An experiment has been made by the great chemist, Magendie. He fed geese on gum only and they died on the 10th day; he fed some upon starch only, and they died the 24th day; he fed others on boiled white of eggs, and they died on th 28th day; he fed others on the three kinds mixed together and they fattened instead of dying. So we must vary our food as much as possible in order to supply the waste of every part of our system. In cooking vegetables, green vegetables, such as cabbage, spinach, etc., should be put into water at its first boiling, with salt. Dry vegetables, like beans, peas, etc., should be put over the fire in cold, soft water, after having been soaked in lukewarm water—beans for twenty-four hours. Potatoes should be steamed but never boiled. Steam with the skin on. Bear in mind that a potato must never be pealed; the part immediately under the skin contains the most nutriment. Cut out the eyes or germs if any; if young and tender, the skin can be taken off with a scrubbing brush; if old, scrape the skin off and then roast them. In selecting the potato, remember the smaller the eye the better the potato. By cutting a piece from the thickest end, you can tell whether they are sound. They must be either white or pink, according to the kind. Always select beans without spots. Milk and eggs partake of the nature of animal as well as vegetable food. Fish is less nutritious than meat, containing only 20 per cent. of nutritious matter, ought to be partook of at least twice a week. It contains more phosphorous matter than any other food, and is very good to supply the waste of our system, especially of the brain. The brain of an idiot contains about one per cent of phosphoric matter, while that of person of sound intellect contains from two to two and a half per cent. The brain of a maniac contains three and a half per cent. We need not fear, however, of losing our senses from eating to much fish. It supplies the waste, but does not augment the proportion of the phosphoric matter."

The chemistry of the matter might, perhaps, be stated with more precision. For instance, instead of saying that everything we eat may be turned into charcoal, it would be more accurate to say that carbon, being the one solid of the four organic elements, the others may be driven off by heat, leaving the carbon behind in the form of charcoal.

It should always be borne in mind that there is an unending, active competition now in farming as in every other pursuit, and he who would be successful must be on the lookout to secure all the assistance he can procure, all the advantages that science, inventive genius, and research can offer, to make his labor profitable and to enhance the fertility of his land.

CHEAP INSURANCE

AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

[*From the Chicago Evening Post, Feb. 16, 1870.*]

A few days ago *The Post* made some remarks on the dangers threatening the insurance interests of the country—urging the public, as a matter of self-interest, not to let the idea of *cheap* insurance be the only one in view, but to endeavor to bestow it in such a manner as will support the reliable companies of the country. The public have for some years had the idea that insurance, like other patronage should be bestowed where it will involve the least outlay—and agents, bidding for patronage, have advertised to write policies *cheaper* than others. Of course, irresponsible companies could afford to write policies at much cheaper rates than sound companies, because they do not and have not given absolute indemnity. If they have paid loses, it has been because of the accidents circumstance that, at the time, it seemed to the managers to be to *their* interest to pay; and the other accident, that the company had funds with which to pay. Companies started without capital, trusting to some accidental incident of business to earn a capital, and feeling that if such could not be done, its managers could at least get their hands on sufficient money to compensate them for the wear and tear of conscience and loss of time—companies organized and conducted on this basis, having everything to gain and nothing to lose, could, of course, afford to take risks at whatever rates were offered—while sound companies, with *bona fide* capital, could not compete without almost certain loss. The public, searching after what was *cheap*, and never considering that an insurance *cheap*, at the time of its execution, may be *cheaper yet* in case of a loss by fire, have given these irresponsible companies an encouragement so strong as to compel the sound companies to come down to their rates. As a result, the capital of many of the most responsible companies has been very materially reduced, and they have been placed in a condition where a year or two more of competition, under the cheap "cut" rates of irresponsible companies, will wind up—so says Superintendent Miller, of the New York Insurance Department—half the responsible companies in this country. And we are hastening to a day, if the delusion of *cheap* insurance is not exposed, when, no matter what rates a merchant may pay, he cannot find enough insurance companies in the country whose policies he knows will be paid, to cover a moderate stock of goods. Such a state of affairs, it is hoped, will never prevail, but can only be averted by strangling these "Cheap Johns" in insurance and patronizing companies known to be sound, at rates known to be safe and reasonable to the companies, regardless of the terms offered by the Peter Funks.

Since the remarks made by *The Post*, the other day we have received a copy of the Hartford *Post*, February 6th, which contains an article on the same subject, with statistics showing the disastrous effects of the competition with the cheap rates on the sound companies of the country. The article contains so many valuable facts, that we transfer it to our columns entire. It is as follows:

"Though it has often been repeated, that the year 1870 was a most disastrous one for the Fire Insurance Companies, we think the following figures will surprise all. Those who complain of exhorbitant rates, and clamor for a reduction would do well to read and ponder. We believe it to be for the public interest, and cheaper for them in the end, to assist and sustain our best companies in the maintenance of fair rates—and not to nurse into a brief life weak and unreliable companies, for a small saving in premium. When our wealthiest merchants, largely interested, and even directors in insurance companies, remove their business from our oldest and best companies, for a petty difference in premium of one dollar on a $5,000 policy, we must believe that for such failures as the "Home," the insuring public themselves are more or less responsible, for in too many cases they act without knowledge of the actual condition of companies, but take for gospel whatever an agent tells them, who offers to insure at a low rate, looking more to low rates than companies' high standing. As a consequence, a large majority of insurance companies have been, and still are, selling their wares below cost. Is this true policy for the assured? Superintendent Miller, of the New York Insurance Department, is reported as having said, that a year or two more would wind up one-half the companies in the country. These figures, at least, furnish good foundation for such a prediction.

"From the advance copy of the *Spectator's* chart, compiled from the official returns, showing the standing of all the companies doing business in the State of New York, we find on comparing the net surpluses with the returns one year ago, that out of 141 companies, 86 show a loss amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $2,565,000, some of which is, of course, attributable to shrinkage in assets.

All the foregoing applies equally to California, and it is very necessary that parties seeking actual protection by insurance should look well to the character and ability of Companies. The best is always the *cheapest*.

"*The following table shows the loss in the net surplus as compared with last year, of some of the leading New York Companies:*

Ætna	$45,000
Buffalo Fire & Marine	55,000
Commerce, Albany	11,000
Fulton	12,000
Home, of New York	74,000
Market	74,000
North America	42,000
Washington	38,000
Astor	40,000
Capital City	15,000
Continental	11,000
G	90,000
Irving	43,000
Merchants'	47,000
Republic	42,000
Western, Buffalo	18,000
Atlantic	44,000
Columbia	15,000
Corn Exchange	7,000
Hanover	46,000
Lamar	22,000
Niagara	52,000
Security	300,000
Yonkers	54,000

"*The following table shows the falling off of some of the Foreign Companies doing business in New York:*

American, Philadelphia	$174,000
Detroit Fire & Marine	3,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	65,000
Independent, Boston	55,000
Manufacturers'	87,000
Norwich	43,000
Boston, Boston	60,000
Eliot, Boston	10,000
Girard, Philadelphia	20,000
People's Worcester	17,000
Lancaster, Pa.	22,000
Merchant's Providence	33,000
Narragansett, Providence	36,000
Cleveland	7,000
Equitable, Providence	8,000
Hide & Leather, Boston	33 000
Providence, Washington	17,000
Rodger Williams	8,000
Springfield	6,900
Sun Cleveland	42,000

"*The following table gives a list of the agency companies showing a gain in net surplus of over $20,000.*

Lorillard	$67,000
Phœnix	61,000
Merchants', Chicago	33,000
North American, Philadelphia	132,000
Manhattan	36,000
National, Boston	30,000
Pacific, San Francisco	35,000

which list is lamentably small:

"*The following shows the losses in surplus of the Hartford companies:*

Ætna	$40,000
Charter Oak	16,000
North American	27,000
City	13,000
Phœnix	75,000

"*Companies showing a gain:*

Hartford	$110,000
Merchants'	7,000
Connecticut	36,000

"*Thus out of 141 companies only eleven companies have shown a gain in surplus.*"

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing, a description of feed so greatly promotes the health of stock as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or who are growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it this country, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of food, viz: Oil Cake Meal, 14 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 12 per cent; Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Rye Meal, 10 per cent; Wheat Meal, 8 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 21 3-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock against cold weather or over-driving it has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and greatly improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for the cow at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other feed, but generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or other feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—has fed always better, more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($35 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, and at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

TRUE'S
IMPROVED
POTATO PLANTER

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of Ten Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over the ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

WATER BROWN & SON,
WOOL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
26 and 28 Park Place,
21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN,
HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

11-22-1y.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the collection of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who keep Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

WE WILL PAY

AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions. Address J. W. Fralick & Co., Marshall, Mich.

Horticulture.

THE WINE CROP IN FRANCE.

We give a Letter from a distinguished Wineman from the Burgundy District in France, to show the condition of the Vine there, as our own Vineyardists are all, more or less, affected thereby. This Letter appeared in the *Wine and Fruit Reporter* of New York.—Ed. F.]

The condition of the vine, in France, is far from improving. What I formerly reported concerning the ill results of winter, is at present rather increased than diminished, at least in Burgundy. The young vines which, thanks to their low stature, were entirely covered by the fall of snow which protected them, have not suffered at all; it may even be said that they are in a satisfactory condition. Their vegetation is fine, and far advanced for the season; they already show numbers of grapes. But the proportion of young vines thus preserved, does not exceed an eighth part of the whole number of vines in Burgundy; and all the other vines, of various ages and heights, are so shockingly damaged that the crop to be derived from them is to be regarded as amounting to nothing. Supposing the atmospheric conditions on which the success of the vintner depends to remain entirely favorable down to the vintage, our region of country will not supply him one fourth or one fifth of his ordinary income.

The description of suffering to which the cold has subjected the vine this year, is singular enough to be noticed. The wood is intact; the bark alone is, or rather the several barks are, damaged. When carefully removed with the pruning hook these backs are found to be black instead of green; nor do they contain the smallest trace of sap; if at the same spot, the underlying wood is cut, the sap instantly escapes, and falls to the ground drop by drop. Vegetable physiology gives a simple and rational explanation of this phenomenon. As is well known, the sap, drawn in by the tendrills of the roots, travels up the medulary canal and the fibres of the wood, reaches the shoots and enters the leaves which it expands as it seeks its reunion with the air; thence, redescending by the bark to secrete itself in the soil. This year the roots are sound, as is the wood, and their functions are performed in the regular way; but the bark is morbid; its channels are dry and obstructed, and will not permit the sap to descend, and the circulation ceases. Hence this abundance of sap at the heart of the stem, while not a shoot, nor the least trace of vegetations is to be detected in its limb. Nothing is so sad as to see an old vine beside a young one. In the latter is beheld all the luxuriance of super abundant vegetation, that soft verdure which gladdens the eye and relieves the delicate and brilliant shadings of the young leaves, and of the tendrills, in the other nothing but great twisted black arms, which appear to writhe in the agonies of death. Scarce a few feeble buds spring from the stem near the earth where the snow yields its kindly shelter; but of course they do not bear a single fruit.

I am speaking of Burgundy alone, and particularly of the southermost part of it, where I live. I know that La Provence has suffered little from the cold of winter; if the weather is favorable to its vineyards, it may have a good average crop. I should add that for a week the cold is again sharp that hoar frost is apprehended, and that a brisk north wind, added to the entire absence of spring rains, is already an unfavorable symptom, although the vines have not as yet suffered perceptibly from it. But after suffering so much we are afraid of every wind that blows.

The prices of wine are going up rapidly, particularly those of ordinary wines, which have doubled in three months. This is the more surprising as our deplorable civil war has suspended all transactions already in negotiation, so that very few sales of wines have been made. It may be inferred from this fact with certainty that high figures will be reached as soon as Paris shall have been reclaimed, by kindness or force, to reason and duty. Alas! Where will its criminal folly end? And when this last scourge shall cease to wound, will there yet be time to repair our hurts, and will we be able to do it?

NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This truly distinguished Society of Horticulture, of which the Hon. M. P. Wilder is the President, and which is composed of the best and most influential and scientific Horticulturists and Florists in the land, will hold their next annual meeting and exhibition of Fruits at Richmond, Virginia, in September, beginning on the 6th, and lasting three days.

It is hoped that there will be a representation of California Fruit there to speak for our State.

Every aid, attention and courtesy, will be shown to all Delegates and Contributors.

In May, 1870, about a month before his death, Charles Dickens wrote to the biographer of Macaulay, thus "A few years ago I destroyed an immense correspondence, expressly because I considered it had been held with me, and not with the public, and because I could not answer for its privacy being respected when I should be dead. I have since allowed no letters from friends to accumulate in my possession."

It may not be generally known that editors get one important item of subsistence at a low price—they get *bored* for nothing.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

CIRCULAR.

The Board of Managers of the Eighth Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, with a view to promote the study of Drawing in the public day and evening Schools of California, herewith offer the following Premiums, to be awarded at the close of the Exhibition, to the classes and ages as annexed:

Class 1.—Mechanical Drawings and Designs.
Class 2.—Architectural Drawings and Designs.
Class 3.—Landscape Drawing.
Class 4.—Marine Drawing
Class 5.—Still Life Drawing.
Class 6.—Maps.

The pupils competing will be divided into three grades, ages being as follows:

SEX.	GRADE A.	GRADE B.	GRADE C.
Girls.	16 to 14 years	14 to 12 years.	12 yrs and und.
Boys.	18 to 16 years	16 to 14 years.	14 yrs and und

There will be a first and second Premium awarded to each class and grade, or thirty-six premiums in all; the first premium being a *Silver Medal*, and the second premium a *Bronze Medal*.

No male pupil over 18 years of age, or female pupil over 16 years of age, will be permitted to compete.

The classification does not include Oil or Water Colors.

All schools desiring to compete, must give notice through the Principal to the Board of Managers, before the 25th day of July next, and the Drawing must be placed in position before Tuesday, August 8th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR DRAWING.

The following Premiums will be awarded by the Mechanics' Institute to regular attendants of the Evening Public Schools for Drawing:

Sweepstake Premium—Best Architectural or Mechanical Drawing, either a design or from a model, but not a copy of a drawing,—a set of Drawing Instruments, (of the value of seventy-five dollars,) to which is added by the President of the Mechanics' Institute, Fifty Dollars, coin.

Premium for best Mechanical Drawing—Silver Medal.

Premium for best Architectural Drawing—Silver Medal.

Premium for second best Mechanical Drawing—Bronze Medal.

Premium for second best Architectural Drawing—Bronze Medal.

The competitor who carries off the Sweepstake Premium is not eligible to compete for any further premium.

Notice of intention to compete must be made through the Principal or Drawing Master of the class, before the 25th day of July next and the Drawings must be placed in position before 11 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, August 8th.

A. S. Hallidie, President.

NEW ZEALAND FAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom or the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the California Farmer. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to o tate than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the Farmer' office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

Those who desire to secure good and reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and know ledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *Best Men*.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us

A FARM SUPERINTENDENT.

A well educated and most thoroughly Practical and Scientific Agriculturist from Scotland, wishes to find a position as a General Superintendent of a large Farm or Ranch, where he can have a field of labor that will occupy all his time and make it very advantageous to his employer.

The advertiser is thoroughly versed in Stock Breeding, Horses, Cattle, and particularly Sheep, and is familiar with the true science of Sorting and Packing Wool for shipment.

Whoever may desire a truly competent Superintendent can obtain such by addressing

EDITOR FARMER.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street*.

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8 tf Post Office Address Folsom, Cal.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$1 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

THOSE WHO WISH TO RAISE TREES FOR A *ORANGE PLANTATION*, Can obtain SUPERIOR SEED at the FARMER OFFICE

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S

WINE BITTERS.

The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

LAND ESTATES FOR SALE.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our Journal, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

G. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

NEW FRUIT CATALOGUES.

Every Farmer and Fruit Grower should send for our Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits and Annual Guide to the Flower Garden and Fruit Culture, by mail postpaid 10 cents. Address George W. Frazier, Publisher and General Agent, Lawrence Nurseries, New Castle Penna. 33.5

TRUE OPIUM SEED.

JUST RECEIVED—a Small lot of the TRUE OPIUM POPPY SEED, For Sale of a Superior Quality.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions.—Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. 33.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shall be as explicit as possible as to the kind wanted—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND HOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

Farmers' Headquarters, 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of our *Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

CLOSE OF ANOTHER VOLUME.

With this number we finish another Volume, our THIRTY-FIFTH, and agreeable to our custom, we take our Week Holiday, and this gives us *rest*, and the preparatory for the enjoyment of the coming Glorious FOURTH OF JULY.

During our vacation and rest we anticipates calling on many of our kind Patrons, and catching by our respite from labor and toil a Free breath of air.

Our No. 1, of NEW VOLUME THIRTY-SIX will appear on the 5th of July and we design some Improvements and Illustrations, with several valuable Letters received especially for that number. In the mean time we return our sincere thanks to our many kind Patrons for long years of kindness, and hope to walk with them and commune with them many years to come

HON. HORACE CAPRON TO VISIT CALIFORNIA.

We are happy to know by letters received, that the Hon. Horace Capron, the Commissioner of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, will pay the Pacific Coast a visit this Summer, and be with us during the season of our Public Exhibitions.

We hope the friends of agriculture will take measures to do honor to the Official Head of the Agricultural Cause in our country.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

This distinguished College commences its *Twenty-First* Collegiate year August 7th, and no College on our Coast possesses so large, complete, and variable a Library and Cabinet, or such extensive Philosophical Apparatus, with means of Study in all departments of science or even the Artistic and Mechanical Sciences at this College; in fact the Philosophical apparatus is larger and more valuable than even Harvard University.

The number of Pupils is 225, and steadily increasing.

The number of Professors is 25, besides the President, all devoted by Love to their work. This College is very prosperous.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

The interest manifested by the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Fair to give a just encouragement to young Draughtsmen, Architects and artists generally, has induced us to give publication in full to their Two CIRCULARS, to which we call special attention, and hope our young artists, and all our young APPRENTICES will take notice, *Improve this opportunity* and win the prizes.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR THE FOURTH.

A. Giorgiani has this year made a great effort to have a Superior Lot of Fire Works for the Fourth of July, and our citizens should be sure to purchase of him our own Home made Fire Works.

Mr. G. can also supply the Table with delicious Fruits. See advertisement.

OIL CAKE TO ENGLAND.

The value of Oil Cake Meal as feed, of which we have spoken, is now being better appreciated here, but England consumes it in vast quantities. The Linseed Oil Mills of this city shipped the last year about 250 Tons to England, realizing much higher rates than is sold for here.

PAY UP.

As our Register shows a very respectably long list of Subscribers measuring *only a few miles*, we notice there are some *mile stones*, marked *not paid*.

Now we would most kindly say to our Patrons, who know they are indebted to this office, and have omitted the important duty, that we will be very grateful if they will only help us to *enjoy the coming* FOURTH OF JULY, and in no way can they do this more effectually than by sending in the amount due this office promptly.

THE NATION'S INDEPENDENCE.

We are now near to our "NATAL DAY," and we are glad to see that due preparations are being made for it in our City, in our State, and over our whole Country

MILLIONS Celebrate the day now, that less than a century ago was hailed but by a small band of Patriots, but let the day be remembered and kept as a holyday, one that is connected with the Liberty of the World.

We place on our Front page a portion of the "Farewell Address" of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY as most fitting to be read at this time. It is not as familiar as it should be to the Sons and Daughters of the Siggers of the Declaration. We place selected portions of it before our readers now, as we shall soon be called upon to elect a Chief Magistrate for the Nation, and also a Chief Magistrate for our State, let the last words, the Benediction of the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON prompt every man who wields a vote, to bear in mind the value of the Inheritance bequeathed to him by Washington and the Patriots of the Revolution, an Inheritance sealed with their Blood, and priceless to mankind.

CROPS, SEASON, PROSPECTS.

To a careful observer of the events daily transpiring and of the business which is done when the incoming harvest of a season begins to move, no other proof need be had to show that California will show not only a fair crop, but a very satisfactory one.

Was the harvest short, was there a possibility of a scarcity of grain, speculators would be scouring the country and securing all within their reach, but the dullness in the market, the fall in price, are the evidences of a larger harvest than was anticipated, and a certainty of lower rates, and thus purchasers hold back till clear results of the crops are manifest.

There can be no doubt of a good general crop, far larger than was believed, and only those who were well posted could form a good judgment of. See note of value under Market Rates.

From every quarter comes cheering news of good harvests in every department, not only in Grain, but the Wool clip has been very large and sold at high rates also.

The Vineyards promise very abundantly, and the presses this year will, as the Good Book says, "Gush out with new Wine," while our Orchards are bending with overloaded crops.

The Harvests this year will show a greater variety of crops, and to a large amount, which will add a considerable amount to our Export trade; for not only shall we export Grain, Wool and Wine, and Oil, and Oil Cake, but we shall export, to a generous sum, Hops, Mustard Seed, Peanuts, Beans; and also in manufactures, Leather, and the Raw Hides, Tallow, Horns, &c., so that we feel confident our sum total of *Exports* will balance all our *Imports*, and leave us a margin of Gold in our favor.

Our markets show the excellence of our Fruit Crops. Already the luscious Fig and Peach are added to our list of fruits now in market. The crop of these will be large. We are also supplied now with the Red Astracan Apple, as an early apple, while all the small fruits are now abundant and cheap, never cheaper than now.

The Gardens of the Alhambra of Dr. Strenzel send the glossy Black Tartareans, and the noble Biggereaus; the finest cherries sent to this market come from these famous Orchards, whence also come Peaches, Pears, Apples, Pomegranates, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, and Grapes of rare excellence, and "Wine, that maketh the heart glad."

We see no cause to complain of our California Harvests this year, but on the contrary, great cause of congratulation, and of *Gratitude* and *Thanksgiving* for the ABUNDANCE that will crown the year with PLENTY.

SUMMER PLANTING.

Many persons suppose, yes, the great majority think, that it is now out of season to plant any thing, yet the very reverse is the case. We have summer *heat*, and we can give *moisture*, and *heat* and *moisture* are the moving powers for vegetative life.

It is true that greater care is now required to start and to perfect plants or seeds, but nothing is worth doing that is not worthy of care.

In our high mountain valleys the Gardens in many places are *now* being planted, and in the region of the new irrigating companies where the soil has been thoroughly softened, experiments are being made very successfully with late summer crops of vegetables.

Stepping into the Seed Store of C. L. Kellogg, on Sansome street, we noticed he had orders from Visalia and that region for seeds for Summer planting, and in many places along the line of the Irrigating Canal from Stockton; efforts will be made to grow good Summer crops of Vegetables, Melons, Corn, &c. This can be done successfully, as the soil will be put into a *fine, mouse* condition. It is, however, all important that at this season the surface soil should be kept from baking by a constant cultivation so as to keep the soil porous.

Mr. Kellogg can furnish Seeds to the satisfaction of his patrons. See his card in our columns.

DON'T FORGET THE MULCHING.

The warm, yes, the hot July weather, is coming, and the garden grounds will suffer unless cared for, and cared for well, and the true way, the true protection for the Garden is mulching.

We have urged this subject for years, and we are glad to see it is being adopted in many places with great satisfaction to those who try it, and benefit to the Trees, Plants, and Shrubs that mulching keeps in a healthy growth.

We copy an article on this subject from the well known Horticulturalist, P. T. Quinn, Esq., of New York. It will be found on 186th page, under the agricultural head.

GUBERNATORIAL.

"SUBSIDY OR NO SUBSIDY."

It is said in Military Tactics, that those who stand apart at a distance or upon an eminence can always see how the battle goes, and quickly tell which army will be victorious in the strife before them.

And thus, we stand apart upon an eminence to view the present Political struggle in the coming contest for the Chief Magistrate of our commonwealth, and our eminence is an INDEPENDENT GROUND; not that we have no preference, but that we are INDEPENDENT TO SPEAK upon a subject that vitally affects all the INDUSTRIAL interests of our State.

We believe *false issues* have been raised for Party purposes, and we see cause of alarm, for there is great danger hanging over the Industry of our State in this question of "No Subsidy."

Why was this question raised? was it to protect the People from too heavy Taxation? No! Was it to prevent the waste of our Public Lands? No! Was it because it was a legal or moral wrong to grant aid to Railroads that open up a new country? No!

This question was raised, in our humble opinion, for a personal and party purpose, and has been agitated and fomented until a candidate was found whose character and standing was so high as to give it the appearance of some great interest for which the people demanded a reform.

No Subsidy in California, simply means opposition to the Central Pacific Railroad Managers, and nothing else; and the origin of this cry of No Subsidy! was from the "Sacramento Union," and its personal hatred of that mighty enterprise which has built a Great Highway that makes California the grand *Entrepot* of a world's commerce.

No Subsidy? What is a Subsidy? The great Lexicographer says, a *Subsidy* means Support, Aid, Co-operation, *and rendered to a friendly power*, and what man in his senses will not say the Pacific Railroad has not been a FRIENDLY POWER TO OUR STATE?

What would California be without Railroads now to compete with the world? This State must have Railroads and other great Improvements, Schools, Colleges, Churches, Bridges, Asylums, &c., and shall none of these have a Friendly aid from our State Government?

To make this question a "Sine qua non" in the election of a Chief Magistrate, would be to strike a DEATH BLOW to all progress, for every Public Improvement must have a *friendly aid*, and this is Subsidy.

The source whence this cry of "No Subsidy" comes makes it clear that it does not come with a sincere purpose and for the highest good of the State. Let us see!

A Lottery was granted to the Mercantile Library as a *Friendly aid*, a Subsidy from the Legislature. Statutes against this species of *Gambling* were repealed, and a Subsidy granted.

What does the Sacramento Union do then? it advertised it; took the price of advertisement, and when the wrong (which has not ceased) was done, uttered this strong anathema against Lotteries—(which are Subsidies):

"Governor Haight did a most popular act when he vetoed the mammoth railroad subsidy scheme, but a most popular and unconstitution one when he declined to veto the infamous lottery bill, the consequences resulting from the passage of which has done more to demoralize the moral sentiment of the State, to say nothing of its influence in a pecuniary way, than any public act within our recollection. He committed a most fearful mistake. We denounced the bill at the time, and predicted the sad results."

And now the Sacramento Union comes out boldly against Subsidies, and would control our State by its own *Gubernatorial Candidate*, while its pages contain upon the front, boldly, *Eight Lotteries*, asking *Five Millions of Dollars* of the People's money.

Beautiful Consistency! Glorious Sincerity!! Noble Philanthrophy!!!

Let every reflecting citizen of our State ask themselves, which is the better Subsidy, to build Railroads, and open up our State to immigration that shall cover its waste places with Happy Homes and fertile fields, and by which improvements, five dollars for one shall be returned to the State or County Treasuries that give a "Friendly aid," or to flood our State with *Lotteries* that make Gamblers of the people, and destroys all disposition to improvements, and thus ruin our State.

If the Sacramento Union would advocate the "No Subsidy" doctrine, let it first pull down their "Lottery Flags," which are the Black Flags of Subsidies, then it may with more consistency advocate its present cause.

Most fortunate is it, as we said last week, that California has now before the people, as candidates for Governor at the coming contest, three men of Unblemished Record, men of worth, either of whom would rule our State with Credit and Honor, and no Governor can please all parties, nor should he expect to do so.

And now a word to Voters. There can be but two candidates regularly nominated, one for each party, Democratic and Republican.

Governor Haight has made truly a good Governor, though not pleased everybody—one sign of a good Governor.

Mayor Selby and Mr. Booth are candidates for the Republicans. Both these gentlemen stand high, both honorable and talented men.

Mr Booth is the anti-Subsidy candidate This means *no aid to Railroads*, or Public Works.

Mayor Selby stands unpledged like the former noble candidate for Governor, Hon. John Bidwell and in our opinion the result with the Republicans will be the same. We have some knowledge of our State and the "Bone and Sinew" of the State. No Subsidy means, stop all public improvements, stop Railroad enterprises, compel Farmers to team their grain and produce to market, let thousands of working-men want labor, hinder the opening up of waste lands, and let the State stand still.

This is a partizan scheme, and there is something the people do not understand—and the result we have the vanity to believe *we can see now*, and it is this: It is a blind, this anti-Subsidy cry. If Mr. Booth is nominated, all the "Railroad" interest everywhere, and their influence is powerful, will be thrown for Governor Haight, and the Republicans *will be beaten*. But if wisdom prevails and Mayor Selby is elected, the Republicans win, and an Independent man will rule our State who will only approve such aid to such enterprises as shall tend to build up our State, and men of all parties will hail his election with joy, for Mayor Selby is a man of character, wealth, and great influence, and has done, and is doing now, very much for the working-men and the Industrial Interests of our State, and his own character is a guarantee that our State and its highest interests will be the chief aim of his ambition. He has done nobly as Mayor and will do nobly as a Governor, and our Farming population must have Railroads and other public improvements, and if "No Subsidy" rules, then no grants to Schools, Colleges, Agricultural Societies, Mechanics' Institutes, Orphan Asylums, &c., and farewell to the Industrial progress of our State.

EATING TO LIVE.

In our last issue we gave some articles on eating and drinking, from Hall's "Journal of Health." In this article we design to speak of the daily matter of eating as is practiced among the great masses, and the sad mistake that is made in this matter of partaking our daily meals.

Hotels and Boarding Houses are very numerous and Restaurants are plenty, such as they are, but very few of our common Boarding Houses, or our Restaurants, are places where a person can "Eat to Live;" they may *Eat to fill up*, and that is a common every day affair, but to Eat to Live is quite another thing.

It is a well established fact in Physiological Science that the Brain has a quick sympathy with the Stomach, and when persons sit down to eat, what they see, smell and taste go in sympathy quickly to the brain, and thus if the food is badly cooked, the table or dishes unclean, or those who wait on table are unpleasant or uncourteous, the mind of the eater is affected, the brain rebels through the stomach, and the will power rejects what is set before them, and though they may eat, the food does not relish nor set well on the stomach, nor will it digest, and the result is *indigestion*, Dyspepsia, bad blood, and a sour disposition, and this unfits the eater for any and all the duties of life, and a fearful penalty is paid by any one who sits down to a table to eat where *all* the surroundings are not congenial, pleasant, and also agreeable to the taste and to the mind.

Great numbers of persons go into a Restaurant to eat because it is *cheap*, many because it is convenient, and a saving of *time*, yet in each case, these persons do not *Eat to live*, they eat mechanically, and wonder that they do not *relish their food*

It is also too true that many persons have so debased their stomachs and are of so gross a habit that the Stomach has almost become like the receptacle of cast-away food, that is destined for the lower order of animals, and when food does not exactly please, the addition of Brandy, Whisky, or Tobacco, stupifies the delicate nerves of the Stomach that were rebelling against bad treatment of its delicate organs, and for a while they are silent, but a constant repetition of this *crime against nature* cannot always go unpunished, and sooner or later there is recorded, "Sudden Death" by Liver complaint, or Heart disease, or Apoplexy, when the real truth is, the violated organs of the Stomach refused to make blood, and this failed to give due action and strength to the movements of the powers of the body, and the *machinery failed* to go on, and Sudden Death was the Penalty paid for not "*Eating to Live.*"

The *place* where we eat; the *Food* we put into our Stomach; the *manner* in which it is *prepared*; the *preparation* of the *table* and its *surroundings*, the *condition* of the *mind* when we eat; the *haste* with which food is swallowed and the want of a proper mastication of the food, these are all important, very important considerations, to the *vital duty* every person owes to themselves in the preservation of the body, so as to enable them to perform every duty of life promptly, earnestly and faithfully, for it is an admitted fact that a vast number of sudden deaths, quarrels, and much unhappiness in life arises from the very cause of which we are discussing, the *manner of Eating*.

It is not necessary to cite the many cases of broken up families caused entirely by *bad food*, making *bad blood*, but the waste and extravagance resulting from a want of knowledge how to prepare the food, how to set a table, and how to make those pleasant surroundings that give a sunshine to all who come to the table, a zest to the food set before them, and thus induce smiles, joy, and a pleasant conversation that gives action and power to the brain to go on to its proper work of digesting the food, and thus show that *this* is "Eating to Live."

We read of murders, suicides and sudden deaths by wholesale almost every day—and we believe there is no greater promoter of all these calamities than the way in which a great mass of the people partake of their food; cheap eating may be a necessity sometimes, but it is a *slow poison*. It would be found so if one could go to the kitchen where that food is prepared; it may read well in the Bill of Fare, but it really needs the bribe of a dish of Ice Cream to all who spend *twenty-five cents* to make it *go down*.

LAND GRANTS TO PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

SUBSIDIES, OR FRIENDLY AIDS.

Now that our State is to pass through a Political battle for a Chief Magistrate, and as the war cry is No Subsidy, we have placed in our columns a portion of the very able and *unanswerable* speech of Hon. Chas. Pomeroy, of Iowa, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 2d, who was the advocate of Subsidies for Public Roads and other Public Enterprises.

It is urged as an objection to these grants that it is a waste of the nation's resources. But that cannot be a resource, in the sense in which it is presented, from which no revenue is derived; and we were told by the first Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Lincoln that the public lands had ceased to yield a revenue to the Government. Though this is not strictly true now, it would be so but for the extension of roads by means of these grants to open these lands up to settlement and cultivation. It was true when made, and was made at a time when there was an entire prostration of western railroad enterprises, and even large subsidies of lands that were freely given were not sufficiently valuable to insure their immediate completion.

* * * * *

The land-grant system was inaugurated over forty years ago, and though sometimes shamefully abused, has been continued under Democrat, Whig and Republican administrations. In making these grants the Government gives one-half the lands within certain prescribed limits and doubles the selling price for the other half, thus realizing for the one half retained as much as without this road it would have received for the whole. There is no loss of property in this transaction, and instead of being a charity bestowed upon some scheming, pertinacious beggar, it partakes more of the character of the transaction of a shrewd operator who has bargained one-half of his profitless estate in consideration of the erection of certain improvements thereon that will enable him to realize speedily for the other half all or more than he had asked and could not obtain for the whole.

* * * * *

It is true that it would be very desirable to have these roads built without absorbing a portion of the lands, if such an end could be attached; but capitalists do not invest their money where there is no prospect of returning profits, and railways will not pay dividends when built through countries destitute of population and connecting no great commercial terminal points. It is true that their completion will bring inhabitants to the country and consequent traffic to the road; but we have no right to expect that railroad companies will act as great public benefactors solely, and magnanimously develop and improve the national resources, leaving their posterity to reap an uncertain and tardy income from their investments. The settler, in most instances, would feel himself exceedingly fortunate to be enabled to divide his land equally with a company that would build a railroad near or through it, if that alone would insure the completion of a road within a reasonable distance from his home.

Is a policy that would enrich individuals unsafe or wasteful for the Government? It is not the gift of the odd-numbered sections, on which there have been no improvements, made to the country honestly builds its road, through the lands donated for that purpose that stirs the anger of the emigrant in search of a home; but it is the gift of lands to States and corporations for real or pretended improvements in distant localities, or lands which have been obtained without any equivalent having been rendered, the disposal of lands on which the settlers had already built his home, or the absorption of both the odd and even-numbered sections by speculators under those laws which seem to have been framed solely in their interest, the swamp land and college grants. Scrip under these acts is issued in large quantities from the General Land Office, thrown upon the market, bought upon a low price, and located in tracts of thousands of acres, embracing all the vacant lands in whole townships; and the holders, impelled by no obligation or interest aside from the value of the land, will only sell when the full demands of their avarice are satisfied.

Some of these men who have become enriched by dealing in vacant lands are now among the most determined and noisy opponents of monopolies, and earnest advocates of the rights of the poor settlers. Their change of feelings would assume an appearance of touching and gratifying sincerity, if the remembrance of former misdeeds should force them to imitate one of their erring and repenting brothers of old, and would also furnished evidence that, like poor Judas, they were not destitute of consciences.

* * * * *

It was but a few years ago that our school geographies described the Missouri territory embracing eight hundred thousand square miles, as a "vast wilderness, resembling from the State of Missouri and the river Mississippi to the Rocky mountains; a region of open, elevated plains, generally destitute of forest trees, and interspersed with barren hills." The region between the Missouri river and the mountains was designated on the school maps as the great American desert. The land-grant policy of Congress has settled a part of this "vast wilderness," and the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, with a population of two millions, is evidence of its wisdom. This desert yielded in the last year over forty-six million bushels of wheat, and the cash value of all its productions were not less than $130,000,000. And not two per cent. of this wilderness is yet brought under cultivation. When we remember that wheat will not bear transportation over three hundred and fifty miles by wagon, the east to States of the Union will see how much they are indebted to railroads for cheap breadstuffs and many of the necessaries of life.

There is still enough of this barren tract, utterly worthless without railroads, to make ten States as large as New York, and capable of exporting more than five hundred million bushels of wheat

alone annually, and adding to the total agricultural products of the nation more than one-fourth the amount of our national debt yearly. Shall these lands, together with the remainder of our unoccupied territory lying beyond the terminus of existing roads, be abandoned, together with a few brave pioneers who are already there, to the wild beasts and equally wild Indians who are wandering over it, and by whom alone without roads it is inhabitable? To my mind a renunciation on the part of the nation of that wise policy that has encouraged and stimulated these enterprises in which $300,000,000 have been invested within the past year, giving an untold impulse to every form of internal enterprise and industry, is a timid step backward, and an expression of doubt in the superiority of our civilization, of railroads, telegraphs, and universal knowledge over the ancient civilization of dromedaries, camel paths, and general ignorance of the people.

Neither the fear nor envy of the riches of a few should be allowed to frighten or blind us to the great interests of our whole people and of mankind.

THE SOUTH ACT WISELY.

[We copy the following from the *Southern Rural*, showing that our Southern Agricultural Brethren are wide awake to the true interests of Agriculture.—Ed. F.]

The Rural Southerner, Southern Cultivator, Rural Carolinian, and Practical Planter, especially in editorials, and through some at least, of their correspondents, are not only advocating but urging the Southern agriculturist to diversify his crops, both for individual good and prosperity, as well as to develop more fully and profitably the various resources of our Southern climate and soil. I mention these because I regularly read most of them. I suppose all the agricultural journals south of the Potomac (and I think some north of that line), are advocating that policy. For the day has passed when a man is pronounced a *fool* by would-be wise men, who raises more supplies than is actually needed for his own consumption. The time *was*, but no longer is, when a farmer is looked upon as insane, who does not bend all of his energies of every kind, to the neglect of everything else to King Cotton. The staple is no longer worth 25 to 30 cts.—even in greenbacks. But he is fast becoming the prudent, judicious, and successful farmer, who raises a little of almost everything to health and strength of man and beast, and then as much cotton, on as *few* acres, as he can.

HANDSOME FITTING GARMENTS.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

The *fashions* rule with a powerful sway, and a good fashion, a *good selling Garment* is indeed a most desirable attainment, and especially for a Lady.

Fashions are often *reported* as very beautiful that are not seen or known, and often when obtained causes great disappointment; but of late every fashionable garment can be seen and examined by those that desire them, and among the late inventions none are more advantageous or satisfactory than Butterick's Book of Fashion Plates, showing every new and desirable Garment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, and from this source the *Patterns themselves*, ready to cut and make by, and so simple and plain that any one can use them, and each for the trifling sum of Twenty-five Cents.

Butterick's Book of Fashions is now published Monthly and Quarterly—a valuable periodical for every Family; Magazine and Patterns always found at the agency of the Howe Sewing Machine, by H. A. Deming, 115 Kearny street.

FROM THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

After all the stories about the failure of the crops in the San Joaquin Valley, the *Argus* of the 10th inst., says:

We observe considerable activity among our farmers in harvesting their crops and notwithstanding the dryness of the season and numerous failures in consequence, those in this immediate vicinity along the line of the foot-hills report a fair yield. Though grain and all kinds of farm produce will bear good prices, yet we think there need be no fears entertained of extreme scarcity or famine rates. Instead of importing this year California will export nearly or quite as much grain of the incoming crop as in any former season, and obtain in foreign markets better prices than have ruled for the past three years.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

A daughter of William M. Tweed of New York, was married one evening last week, to Arthur A. McGinniss a merchant of New Orleans. The ladies will be interested to know that the presents were displayed in the front room on the second story, and occupied the entire four sides. Such a wealth of Bridal presents was never before seen at a metropolitan wedding. They represented over half a million of dollars in value. Lace, turquoises, pearls, diamonds, gold, silver, and many other things of beauty and value, reposed in satin or velvet on every side, vieing with each other in brilliancy and beauty. One diamond set cost $45,000. The bridal dress, with its lace trimming, cost $5,000. Besides this there were fourteen stylish dresses, costing in all $6200.

SHEEP MOVING FOR PASTURE.

Over 10,000 head of Sheep have passed through Sacramento recently from Mariposa and the lower counties for Potah Creek and Humboldt county for better feed. When will our stockmen look ahead and prepare feed for their stock, by prepared grass pastures, Root crops, &c., in case of need.

AURORA BOREALIS.

Stockton and Sacramento have had a vision of the "Northern Lights" the past week. This is in anticipation of the great "Political Light" that will be gathering at the latter city.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF FARMERS HOMES.

We gave in a recent number of our Journal a valuable Essay on this subject, and hope every farmer in our State will carefully consider this subject.

Our farmers' "Homes," the great mass of them, are far from being inviting in their outward appearance; the structure seems to have been erected without any regard to beauty of appearance or practical comfort, often the situation is bad for health, and of inconvenient access to it, or in too open a space, exposed to the sun and winds without a tree or shrub to break the wind or light up its dreary loneliness.

If our farmers in building their Homes would but consult an Architect, the cost of this artist would well repay in the increased value of the building, in case of a sale, and Ornamental trees, and a little Garden around a Farmer's Home would add *twenty-five per cent.* to the real value of such a Home, to say nothing of the Health, comfort and satisfaction the Farmer himself and his family would enjoy by a little forethought and a trifling additional expenditure at first in the preparatory work.

LIFE INSURANCE LAWS.

The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of Sacramento, one of the most successful on this Coast and one of the soundest and best managed, liberal in all its Policies, yet well guarded *so as to be safe*, have lately passed the following rule:

"That from and after the first day of July, 1871, there shall be no loans given on annual Premiums until after *Two full* annual payments have been made."

This is a wise precaution, and Circulars have been sent out to all Insurers and members accordingly, and this is for the good of all.

Henry Ward Beecher says that, when he sees a murder reported in the columns of a newspaper he goes around it, keeping as far off as he would from "a horse two weeks dead in the month of August."

A JUST REBUKE.

Parents and teachers may learn a valuable lesson from a remark once made by the Duke of Gloucester, the third son of the Prince of Wales, father of George III. He was a dull child, and his mother used to cause him great distress at times by jeering him, on account of his dullness, in the presence of his brothers and sisters. On one particular occasion she told them to laugh at the fool. The sensitive child held down his head and said nothing; upon which the princess changed her tone, accused him of sulkiness.

"No," he said, "I was not sulky; I was only thinking."

"And pray what were you thinking of?" inquired the princess, with increasing scorn in her manner.

"I was thinking," said the poor child, "how I should feel if I had a son as unhappy as you make me."

TO THE APPRENTICES OF CALIFORNIA.

The Board of Managers of the Eighth Industrial Exhibition, desiring to encourage and advance the interests of the Mechanical Apprentices, will, at the incoming Exhibition, award Special Prizes for the Best Specimens of Drawing, Designs, Models, or Mechanical Workmanship, and space will be allotted to this special Department.

The class, and value of premiums, to be awarded on the merit of the exhibit, by a Committee appointed by the Board of Managers.

Each exhibit must have attached the name, age and residence of exhibitor; and an application to exhibit in this Department must be accompanied with a voucher from the employer, that the exhibit is the sole work of the exhibitor.

Information will be furnished and applications for space may be made to J. H. Gilmore, Special Agent Eighth Industrial Exhibition, at the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, 27 Post Street, San Francisco.

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 13th, 1871.

FIRE WORKS

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And all Kinds of SMALL FIRE-WORKS. Also all kinds of Tropical Fruits received monthly from Honolulu and Mexico. 3524

MILLS' SEMINARY.

REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN,

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
35.23 Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

New Advertisement.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St. Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary.

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FURNITURE & BEDDING.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

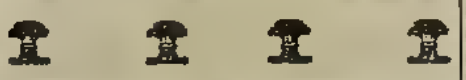
Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu, Springs, Twine, &c.

A SPECIALTY

Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16



Sheaves of Grain.

As the present Season will offer many interesting and valuable samples of Grain of all kinds, we shall feel greatly indebted to our subscribers, and all interested in our Grain Crop, for Sample Sheaves of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and any other Samples of this year's products.

We will cheerfully repay them for their kindness and attention, will send them in return choice Seeds to more than the value, and also pay all expenses of transmission per Wells, Fargo & Co.

Cultivators in such cases can command our services for a full reciprocity.

Address, WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

One Hundred Cartons of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

SILK WORM'S EGGS AND COCOONS.

A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the Genuine Imperial French Sugar Beet Seed, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

MOST

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

EVER MADE

ON

Sewing Machines

CAN BE SEEN IN USE AT THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

OFFICE-

No. 113 Kearney Street.

READ THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENT,

signed by some of the most

Prominent Physicians:

"We the undersigned, practicing Physicians of San Francisco, having examined and witnessed the operations of

MILLS'

ADJUSTABLE TREADLE

For Sewing Machines, take pleasure in giving our testimony to the great value of the improvement, in a sanitary point of view. The peculiar feature of this new Treadle is that THE FOOT-BOARD IS MADE ADJUSTABLE BOTH VERTICALLY AND LONGITUDINALLY; so that whatever the size or shape of the foot or shoe, THE TRUE CENTRE OF MOTION OF THE FOOT MAY ALWAYS BE BROUGHT TO COINCIDE WITH THE CENTRE OF MOTION OF THE TREADLE, AND HELD THERE, thus permitting the feet to move on their natural centre without having first to overcome the inertia and weight of the heavier limbs.

First—It saves the excessive labor and waste of power consumed in keeping up the rapidly alternating motion of the lower limbs and body, whenever the machine is run with any speed.

Second—It avoids the frequent and serious injury to female health resulting directly from that motion.

By the general adoption of this Treadle we believe the only serious objection to the foot-power sewing machine will be removed, and that so far from being prejudicial to the health of the operator, its use will prove as harmless and positively beneficial as other physical exercise, tending directly to develope the muscles of the calf of the leg, strengthen the ancle, restore the elasticity of the foot, and promote circulation in the extremities."

Signed,

H. H. TOLAND, M. D.,
President Toland Medical College.
G. HOLLAND, M. D.,
H. H. HUBBARD, M. D.,
J. CAMPBELL, SHORB, M. D.,
Late Professors Physiology Toland Medical College.
O. M. BATES, M. D.,
Health Officer,
Constituting the San Francisco Board of Health.
L. J. HENRY, M. D.,
WM. F. HALE, M. D.,
BENJ. D. DEAN, M. D.,
President Medical Society of City and County San Francisco.
WM. H. GARWOOD, M. D.,
DAVID WOOSTER, M. D.,
R. BEVERLY COLE, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, Toland Medical College.
J. P. WHITNEY, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Physiology, University of the Pacific.
L. C. LANE, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery, University of the Pacific.
C. T. DEANE, M. D.,
Physician S. F. Female Hospital, and Professor Diseases of Women and Children in Toland Medical College.

"I have carefully examined the New Treadle attached to the Howe Sewing Machine, and consider it a valuable improvement, doing away with most of the motion of the back and pelvis, which is unavoidable in operating the old style treadle, and which has proven so detrimental to health. I cheerfully recommend it to those who work with Sewing Machines believing it to save them much suffering.

35.14 J. M. MOUSER, M. D."

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

35.21

HO! FOR YOSEMITE

J. K. DOAK. H. DUNNING.

MAIN STREET

Livery and Feed Stable

Opposite the Court House,

STOCKTON.

DOAK & DUNNING, Proprietors.

Carriages, Buggies Concord Stage Wagons and Saddle Horses on the most reasonable terms.

Parties desirous to make an easy and very pleasant trip to the Mountains, Big Trees and Yosemite Falls, wishing handsome, easy and reliable teams, can also be furnished with drivers if desired.

As the Proprietors are long residents here they know what travelers want, and they can give them a good fit out. 35.21

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice Tea Seed just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street San Francisco.

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

—AND—

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

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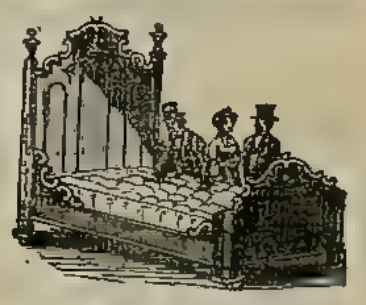
JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BEDDING & FURNITURE,



520 Washington Street,

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.

I Manufacture a Spiral-Spring Bed, which I feel confident cannot be equaled for Ease and Durability, and which cannot fail to give Perfect Satisfaction.

☞ N. B. Particular Attention Paid to Renovating Bedding, and Repairing Furniture.

35 16

Stock of all Kind.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine*, also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

ADVERTISE!

Make your business known widely if you wish to prosper. No business man can lead in his trade without a judicious use of and a liberal expenditure of means in advertising. This is fully proved by all large advertisers, who have paved the way to a Splendid Fortune by ADVERTISING LIBERALLY.

Home Miscellany.

THE BOWL OF LIBERTY.

Before the fiery sun—
The sun that looked on Greece with cloudless eye,
In the free air, and on the war field won—
Our fathers crowned the Bowl of Liberty.

Amidst the tombs they stood,
The tombs of heroes! with the solemn skies,
And the wide plain around, where patriot blood
Had steeped the soil in hues of sacrifice.

They called the glorious dead,
In the strong faith which brings the viewless nigh,
And poured rich odors o'er their battle bed,
And bade them to their rite of Liberty.

They called them from the shades—
The golden-fruited shades, where minstrels tell
How softer light th'immortal clime pervades,
And music floats o'er meads of asphodel.

Then fast the bright-red wine
Flowed to *their* name who taught the world to die,
And made the land's green turf a living shrine,
Meet for the wreath and Bowl of Liberty.

So the rejoicing earth
Took from her vines again the blood she gave,
And richer flowers to deck the tomb drew birth
From the free soil, thus hallowed to the brave.

We have the battle fields,
The tombs, the names, the blue majestic sky,
We have the founts the purple vintage yields;
—When shall we crown the Bowl of Liberty?

A LEAF FROM LIFE.

I lent my love a book one day;
She brought it back—I laid it by;
'Twas little either had to say—
She was so strange, and I so shy.

But yet we loved indifferent things—
The sprouting buds, the birds in tune
And Time stood still and wreathed his wings
With rosy links from June to June.

For her, what task to dare or do?
What peril tempt? what hardship bear?
But with her—ah! she never knew
My heart, and what was hidden there!

And she, with me so cold and coy,
Seemed like a maid bereft of sense,
But in the crowd all life and joy—
And full of blushful impudence.

She married. Well, a woman needs
A mate, her life and love to share—
And little cares sprang up like weeds,
And played around her elbow chair.

And years rolled by—but I content,
Trimmed my own lamp and kept it bright,
Till age's touch my hair bespraut
With rays and gleams of silver light.

And then, it chanced, I took the book
Which she perused in days gone by;
And as I read such passion shook
My soul—I need not curse or cry.

For here and there her love was writ
In old half-faded pencil signs,
As if she yielded—bit by bit—
Her heart in dots and underlines.

Ah! silver'd fool!—too late you look!
I know it; let me here record
This maxim—*Lend no girl a book*
Unless you read it afterwards.

WOMAN CAN KEEP A SECRET.

Woman can keep secrets—until they want to tell them. In proof whereof is the story of one whom we will call Mary Smith, although that is by no means her real name. When the war broke out the was employed in a farmer's kitchen in Ohio, and her father's family moving to Iowa, she was left there to finish her engagement, and follow them later. She was a large, healthy girl of eighteen, and some strange freak induced her to assume man's apparel and enlist in the army. She performed her duties faithfully, and was so handy in cooking and nursing that she became a general favorite, while no suspicion of her sex was excited. She voted for President in 1864, and was mustered out of the army with her comrades at the close of the war. She then resumed female dress, and procured work in Illinois for six months, until the tan of a five summers' campaign wore off, when she presented herself at her father's house, where she was received with open arms. She, however, refused to inform them of her whereabouts for so many years, only replying to all questions that she had been honestly employed. She had saved some money, which she invested in land in Iowa, which rapidly rose in value. A few months ago a worthy man—who by chance had been, unknown to himself, in the same regiment with her—made her an offer of marriage. Then she thought she should reveal to him her previous life before bestowing her hand. Such a strange tale the would-be husband could scarcely believe, and the lady's family were no less incredulous. But its truth was proved, and in no wise lessened the regard which she had won. The marriage took place about three months ago.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

[One of those exciting cases of Indian treachery, cruelty and revenge, is told by Mrs. Van Cleve in the Monthly bearing the title of *Everybody*. It is a reminiscence of Fort Snelling of many years ago, but in our present management of the Indians it seem to be likely to last for years, unless we could revive the system of dealing with the "Red Men" as Wm. Penn dealt with them. No treaties were ever broken that were made by him, most unfortunately for our country, that slaughter, murder and revenge takes the place of Mercy and Humanity.—Ed. F.]

"I close my eyes and recall an evening some forty-two years ago, when, in one of the stone houses near Fort Snelling, which, was our house at that time, a pleasant company of officers and their families were spending the evening with my parent. The doors were open, for the weather was warm, and one of the officers, Captain Gruger, was walking on the piazza, when we were all startled by the sound of rapid firing very near us. The Captain rushed into the house much agitated, exclaiming: 'That bullet almost grazed my ear!' What could it mean? were the Indians surrounding us?

"Soon the loud yells and shrieks from the Indian camp near our house made it evident that the treaty of peace, made that afternoon between the Sioux and Chippewas, had ended, as all these treaties did, in treachery and bloodshed. The principal men of the two nations had met at the Indian Agency, and in the presence of Major Taliaferro, their 'White Father,' had made a solemn treaty of peace. In the evening, at the wigwam of the Chippewa chief, they had ratified this treaty by smoking the pipe of peace together; and then, before the smoke of the emblematic pipe had cleared away, the treacherous Sioux had gone out and deliberately fired into the wigwam, killing and wounding several of the unsuspecting inmates. The Chippewas, of course, returned the fire, and this was what had started and broke up the pleasant little party at my father's house.

"The Chippewas sought refuge and protection within the walls of the fort, commanded at that time by Col. Josiah Snelling, from whom it was named. They were kindly cared for. One, a little girl, daughter of the chief, excited much sympathy, and I cannot forget the interest I felt in her, for she was but a year or two older than myself, and it seemed to me so cruel to ruthlessly put out her young life. She lingered but a few days in great agony, and then God took her out of her pain.

"Meanwhile our Colonel, a prompt and efficient officer, demanded of the Sioux the murderers, and in a very few days a body of Sioux were seen advancing towards the fort, as was supposed, to deliver up the criminals. Two companies were sent to meet them and receive the murderers at their hands. Strange to say, although they had the men, they refused to give them up. Our interpreter, I cannot recall his name, stepped out from among our soldiers, and said:

"'If you do not yield up these men peaceably, then as many leaves as are on these trees, and as many blades of grass as you see beneath your feet, so many white men will come upon you, burn your villages, and destroy your nation.'

"A few moments consideration, a few hurried words of consultation, and the guilty men were handed over to our troops. The tribe followed as they were taken into the fort, and making a small fire within the wall, the condemned marched round and round it, singing their death songs, and then were given up to be put in irons and held in custody until time should determine how many lives should pay the forfeit; for it is well known that Indian revenge is literally a life for a life, and the Colonel had decided to give them into the hands of the injured tribe, to do with them as they would.

"Some weeks passed, and it was found that five lives were to be paid for in kind. A council of Chippewas decided that the five selected from the prisoners should run the gauntlet, and the decision was approved.

"Back over the lapse of these many years I pass, and seem to be a child again, standing by the side of my only brother, at the back door of my father's house.

"The day is beautiful, the sun is so bright, the grass is so green, all nature is so smiling, it is hard to realize what is going on, over yonder by the grave yard, in that crowd of men and women. For there are gathered together the Chippewas, old men, women and children, who have come out to witness or take part in this act of retributive justice. There are the blue-coats, too, and various badges of the United States uniforms, for it is necessary to throw some restraint around these red men, or there would be wholesale murder; and, borne on the shoulders of the young men, we see the forms of the wounded, dying chief, regarding all with calm satisfaction, and, no doubt, happy in the thought that his death, so near, will not go out unavenged. And there stood the young braves who have been selected as the executioners; their rifles are loaded and locks carefully examined, and all is ready when the word shall be given.

"There, too, under guard, are the five men who are to pay the forfeit for the lives taken so wantonly and treacherously.

"Away off, I cannot tell how many rods, it seems to us children a long run, are stationed the Sioux tribe, and that is the goal which the wretched men must run for their lives.

"And now all seems ready, and we stand on tip-toe, while the bolts and chains are knocked off, and the captives are set free. At a word one of the doomed men starts, the rifles with mourning aim are fired, and under cover of the smoke a man falls dead. They reload, the word is given, another starts with a bound for home; but ah! the aim of those clear-sighted, blood-thirsty red men is too deadly; and so one after another, until four are down.

"And then the last, 'Little Six,' whom at that distance we children readily recognize from his commanding height and graceful form; he is our friend, and we hope he will get home. He starts, they fire, the smoke clears away, and still he is running; we clap our hands and say 'he will get home;' but another volley, and our favorite, almost at the goal, springs into the air and comes down—dead! I cover my face and shed tears of real sorrow for our friend. And now follows a scene that beggars description. The bodies, all warm and limp, are dragged to the brow of the hill. Men who, at the sight of blood, become fiends, tear off the reeking scalps and hand them to the chief, who hangs them around his neck. Woman and children, with tomahawks and knives cut deep slashes into the poor bodies, and scooping up the warm blood with their hands, eagerly drink; then, growing frantic, they dance and sing their horrid scalp songs, recounting the deeds of valor on the part of their brave men, and telling of the Sioux scalps taken at their last horrid feast they leave the mutilated bodies festering in the sun.

"At nightfall they are thrown over the bluff into the river, and my brother and myself, awe-struck and quiet, trace their hideous voyage down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. We lie awake that night, talking of the dreadful sight we have seen; and we try to think what the people of New Orleans will say when they see those ghastly upturned faces; and we talk with quivering lip and tearful eyes of 'Little Six,' and the many kind things he has done for us, the bows and arrows, the mocauks of sugar, the pretty beaded moccasins he has given us; and we wish he could have run faster, or that the Chippewa rifles had missed fire. And we sleep and dream of scalps and rifles, war-whoops and frightful yells, and wishing it had been a dream.

"Next day the darling chief sat up in bed painted himself for his death, sang his death song, and with those five fresh bloody scalps about his neck laid down and died, calmly and peacefully, in the comfortable hope, no doubt, of a welcome home in those 'happy hunting grounds,' prepared by the 'Good Spirit,' for all those Indians who are faithful to their friends, and avenge themselves upon their foes.

"A few years ago, I told this to another 'Little Six,' 'Old Shakopee,' as he lay with gyves upon his legs, in our guard-house at Fort Snelling, awaiting execution for the most numberless cold-blooded murders, perpetrated during the dreadful massacre of 1862. He remembered it all, and his wicked face lighted up with joy as he told me that he was the son of that 'Little Six,' who had so brave a run for his life; and he showed as much pride and pleasure in listening to the recital of his father's treacherous conduct as the children of our great generals will do some day, as they read or hear the deeds of bravery or daring that their fathers have done."

USEFUL RECIPES.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—Two cups of cold boiled rice slightly mashed. 1 cup of flour, and the same quantity of corn meal, mixed with cold milk enough to form a stiffish batter, a little soda dissolved in the milk, and nearly twice the quantity of cream of tartar in the flour.

Straws (very nice).—Nearly 1 quart of flour, in which mix well 1 tea-spoonful of cream of tartar; in this cut finely a piece of butter the size of an egg; break 3 eggs in, and add two cups of sugar. Dissolve 1 tea-spoonful of soda in one cup of milk, and add it to the flour etc. If not stiff enough, more flour can be added, or if too stiff, more milk; but they are much nicer just to get the right proportion, and not have to add at all. Cut them out about as thick as doughnuts, and fry in hot lard.

New York Tea-Biscuit.—Nearly 1 quart of flour, in which thoroughly mix two tea-spoonfuls of cream of tartar; add one large coffee-cup of sugar—light brown does very well; cut finely half a cup of butter; make a hole in the middle of the flour, and pour in a coffee-cup of milk, or about half a pint, and in this drop a tea-spoonful of finely powdered soda; stir all well together with a knife, flour the board and pin, and roll out about half an inch thick. Cut into cakes, and bake in a quick oven about fifteen minutes.

Rusk.—Three pounds of flour, 1 of butter, 1 of sugar, 1 quart of milk, 3 eggs. Melt the butter in the milk. When tepid, pour it slowly on the flour, so that it will not be lumpy; stir it well; then add the sugar, break the eggs, beat well a few minutes, and add a tea-cup of yeast. It is best to mix overnight; and when light have the pan well greased, grease a spoon, and drop them in, a spoonful at a time. When nearly done, sift sugar over them, and when taken out of the oven, brush with white of egg, and sift sugar again on them.

Sally Lunn.—Three pints of sifted flour, 1 of new milk, in which has been dissolved a quarter of a pound of butter, 3 eggs broken into it, 2 tea-spoonfuls of sugar, 1 gill of home-made yeast. The flour should be well stirred in before the eggs are added; about a teaspoonful of salt. This should be baked in two "Turk's-heads."

To Keep Smoked Hams.—During the hot summer weather it is often difficult to keep them; but by making a sack of coarse cotton cloth a little larger than the ham, and after putting one in, filling around closely with chopped hay, there will be no trouble. They should hang either in a smoke-house or in a cool, dark, dry place.

Sweeping Carpets.

Persons who are accustomed to use tea-leaves for sweeping carpets, and find that they leave stains, will do well to employ fresh-cut grass instead. It is better than tea-leaves for preventing dust, and gives the carpet a very bright fresh look.

A dressmaker was poisoned to death a few weeks ago by making up a green tarletan dress. So much of the arsenic entered the pores of her skin that she died a few days afterward.

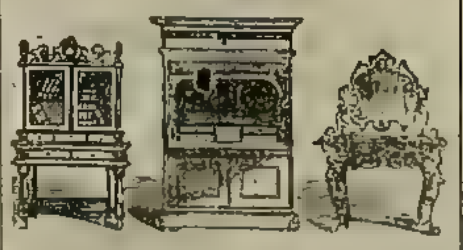
HIGH HEELS.

Visiting a hospital in a large city is by no means a pleasant occupation. The sights are not agreeable; the surroundings suggest no ideas of a happy or agreeable character, save those connected with the care of the sick, the prostrate, the suffering. Especially do these remarks apply to hospitals devoted to surgical cases. In these institutions all the sights are of a painful aspect. Men and women are to be seen suffering under the most dreadful afflictions, their bodies distorted, their limbs twisted, excrescences clinging to them like living curses, eyes gone, and the whole human economy burdened by special maladies, which can only be reached by the keen knife, the clear eye, the steady nerve, and the iron hand of the veteran surgeon. And then the preparation and labor are on a level with the task to be accomplished. Men, women and children, lifeless under the effects of chloroform, or some other agent of a similar character; human bodies carried from place to place on stretchers; the noiseless, but not bloodless, work of the operators, the writhing of subjects when returning consciousness makes them sensible of what has been done, are all parts of a scene which, if once witnessed, will never be forgotten. But all this is necessary as a means of relieving sufferers from pain, and restoring them to the use of all their natural functions. Science, skill and care have reduced the sufferings of those compelled to undergo surgical operations, to the lowest possible point. But enough remains to frighten people from paths, the end of which is the operating table and the surgeon's knife. One of these paths, which just now is filled with victims, is the wearing of high-heeled boots by ladies and children. The practice is openly condemned by learned surgeons, and Dr. William H. Pancoast remarked the other day, after performing a painful operation on an interesting little girl whose feet had been ruined by wearing wrongly-constructed shoes, "this is the beginning of a large harvest of such cases." And what else can be expected? Mothers walk the street with heels on their boots from two and a half to three and a half inches high, and not more than an inch in diameter, and their daughters follows the same bad and barbarous practice. In many cases severe sprains of the ancles are suffered. But these are not the worst fruits of the high-heel torture. The toes are forced against the fore part of the boot, and soon begin to assume unnatural positions. In many cases they are actually dislocated. In others the great toe passes under the foot, the tendons harden in that position, and lameness is contracted, for which there is no cure but the knife. When the injuries do not take this form it assumes other aspects almost as horrible and distressing. There are thousands of young girls tip-toeing it along our streets to-day, who, in a few years, will be cripples if their parents do not interfere and remove the cause. We will have a race of women almost as helpless, so far as walking is concerned, as those of China. We condemn the practice of confining the feet of Chinese children in wooden shoes, and yet that practice is no more injurious to the feet than forcing them into a small boot, with an Alpine heel. This is a matter of grave and serious import and hence we press upon the mothers and fathers of the land. If they would not feed the surgical hospitals, and have groups of maimed daughters in their homes, they must commence a crusade upon high-heels. No father should have high-heeled boots in his house, any more than he would keep a vicious dog in the parlor. When skillful surgeons like Dr. Pancoast, from the operating-room, raise their voice against high-heeled boots, it is time for old and young ladies to pause and listen. At this period, they can choose between high-heels and the operating knife. In a short time, it may be the latter, or permanent lameness.—*Philadelphia Age.*

J. W. MEYER. CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.



CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35.14

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE,

Musical Merchandise of every Description.

THE RECENTLY INTRODUCED

BURDETT ORGAN.

The manufacturers of the BURDETT ORGANS have succeeded in producing an instrument which may in a manner be compared to an orchestra, containing a variety of tones richly voiced. The stops in this make not only add to the power of the organ, but give a perfect imitation of different instruments, so that a simple melody may be repeated a number of times and the interest of the listener will be increased. It is with pleasure we acknowledge the flattering testimonials we have received from leading organists in California among whom may be named

MR. GEO. T. EVANS, Organist of the Church of the Advent, Howard Street, S. F.
MR. SAM'L D. MAYER, Organist of St. John's Church, Oakland
MR. H. M. BOSWORTH, Organist of Calvary Church, S. F.
MR. J. W. C. KHIND, Organist of Howard St. M. E. Church, S. F.
MR. R. J. McCABE, Organist of St. Francis Church, S. F.
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34 23

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TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED.

We are desirous of employing several, right smart men as Agents and Canvassers, for our Journal, with our NEW LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Right smart young men, who have some knowledge of the Science of Agriculture and are gifted with the science of *Courtesy* and Politeness, can have a good opportunity to make a good salary.—None need apply without the best of References.

Apply at Editorial room between the hours of 5 and 6 p.m.

Miscellany.

A NEW WAY OF COURTING.

About three months since a young Parisian, traveling in Germany, took the road from Augsburg to Berlin. In the car he selected were four other persons, two mammas and two daughters, both very lovely. The two mothers were face to face in one corner, the young man took the opposite, and found himself face to face with the young ladies.—The young man put on a distraught and absent air. The conductor came to demand the tickets. The young man paid no attention at all, when the request was many times repeated. Roused from his reverie in presence of the ladies, the young man had recourse to arouse, to avoid exciting ridicule. What are you saying?" said he. "Why do you not speak French?" The conductor then explained by signs, the ticket was changed, and the young man returned to his reverie. But not to enjoy it long, for this time the young ladies aroused him. They began in full voice.

"This young man is a very handsome one," said one.

"Hist, Bertha," said the other with a sort of affright.

"Why, he doesn't know a word of German. We can talk freely. How do you find him?"

"Only ordinary."

"You are difficult. He has a charming figure and distingue air.

"He is too pale, and besides, you know I do not love dark features."

"And you know I prefer dark to blond.—We have nothing but blonde in Germany.—It is monotonous and commonplace."

"You forget that you are blond."

"Oh, for women it is different. He has pretty moustaches."

"Bertha, if your mother should hear you?"

"She is busy with her talk, besides it is no hurt to speak of moustaches."

"I prefer the blond moustaches of Frederick"

"I understand that; Frederick is espoused to you; but I, who am without a lover, am free to exercise my opinions, and I am free to say that this young man has beautiful eyes."

"They have no expression."

"You do not know, I am sure he has much spirit, and it is a pity he does not speak German; he would chat with us."

"Would you marry a Frenchman?"

"Why not, if he looks like this one, and was spirited, well born and amiable? But I can hardly keep from laughing See, he doesn't mistrust what we are saying."

The young traveler was endowed with a great power of self-control, and he had preserved his absent and inattentive air all the time, and while the dialogue continued, he thought how curiously his attempt to avert a laugh, by pretending not to know German had resulted. He looked carefully at Bertha, and his resolution was taken. At a new station, the conductor came again for the tickets. Our young man, with extra elaboration and in excellent German, said:—

"Ah, you want my ticket. Very well;—let me see; I believe it is in my port monnaie. Oh, yes, here it is."

The effect of the coup-de-theatre was startling. Bertha nearly fainted away, but soon recovered under the polite apologies of the young Frenchman. They were pleased with each other, and in a few weeks Bertha ratified her good opinion of the young man and her willingness to marry a Frenchman.—They live at Hamburg.

MODES OF WALKING.

An ingenious contemporary gives the following summary of the different modes of walking adapted by those who go to and fro upon the earth:—

Observing persons move slowly; their heads move alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn around.

Careful persons lift their feet high, and place them down slowly; pick up some little obstruction, and place it down quickly by the side of the way.

Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets and their heads slightly inclined.

Modest persons generally step softly, for fear of being observed.

Timid persons often step off from the sidewalk on meeting another, and always go around a stone instead of stepping over it.

Wide-awake persons "toe out," and have a long swing to their arms, while their hands move about miscellaneously.

Careless persons are forever studding their toes.

Lazy persons scrape about loosely with their heels, and are first on one side of the walk and then on the other.

Very strong-minded persons place their toes directly in front of them; and have a kind of stamp movement.

Dustable persons walk fast and slow by turns.

One-sides persons, are always very selfish ones "toe in."

Cross persons are very apt to hit their knees together.

Good-natured persons snap their fingers and thumb every few steps.

Fun loving persons have a kind of jig movement.

IMITATION.

Children will imitate their elders. Harry is no exception. One day he was much interested in watching the process of "picking a chicken" for dinner. Next day mamma was very busy, Harry very quiet, and so long so that she mistrusted mischief. She quietly went down stairs and found him with the kitten in his arms, who was vainly striving to free herself. The boy was persistently diving into kitty's sides.

"What are you doing, Harry?" asked mammas

"Why I am picking the *fedders out*," was th.

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE.

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FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

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We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA GLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

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☞ Persons who are desirous of securing a few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds, can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to cultivate so to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places; to gardens in the country, or to conservatories or to parlor windows, for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in green-houses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons, all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,

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Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

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PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

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Is on the red cover of the packages

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Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

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Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found on file at their READING ROOMS.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, June 24th.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England	110x110¾
Price of Gold	112¾
Value of Greenbacks	90@91
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	11s. 11d.
do do New York	165a170 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

Boston—Money is abundant at 4 to 5 per cent. on call—and loans on time made at 6 to 7 per cent.

New York—Money is easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call—6 per cent. on time.

Price of Money in San Francisco.

Money is considered to be very abundant here, yet the rates are 1 to 1½ per cent. per month Bank rates. Large amounts are loaned by capitalists at 10 per cent. per annum, and great loans at 8 per cent.

GRAIN AN FLOUR MARKET.

Where are now the "Croakers" about our grain crops? read the news from every county and almost every section of our State, and steadily the Reports read, "Crops much better than expected;" "Crops are a general average;" "Crops never were better" These are the general reports now coming in, and those newspapers that in the early season reported otherwise, did so in the interest of speculators, or from mere hearsay and without any positive knowledge. *Our* reports are always from practical observation and from reliable sources, and we repeat now, our crops for 1871 of Grain, Wool, Wine, Hops, Fruit, &c., will load more ships (if we can have the ships to load) than was loaded in the year 1870, count Ship for Ship, and Ton for Ton.

The season for weeks has been peculiarly favorable for maturing the grain for the reaper, and the Harvest now beginning in earnest, will be gathered with greater satisfaction and profit than was anticipated.

The value of the Wheat and Flour is now both declining. Markets dull. Sales few.

As we stated last week, the new Wheat will set in price about $2 20, it may be less, not more. Some parcels of old Wheat, and the quantity is still large, will sell $2.35@$2.50.

We repeat, our Wheat crop will be much larger than anticipated, and Oregon will have a very large harvest, and those grain growers that sell now at $2.20 will be much better off than those that "Hold on" and sell next Spring, if they get $3.00 the cental.

The Barley crop will be large, very large; the Oat crop a very good one, both selling well now.

The Hay crop will be a very large one and well gathered.

The Potato harvest will be a large and a good one, and other root crops and small stuffs will be good.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$2 30	@	2 40
do Extra	2 40	@	2 50
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 70	@	1 75
Barley, old, for brewing	1 80	@	1 85
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 40	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 75	@	1 95
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 85	@	2 00
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	6 25	@	6 50
do Extra	7 00	@	7 50
Extra Family Flour	7 25	@	7 75
Oregon Superfine	6 50	@	6 75
do Extra for shipping	7 00	@	7 75
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₱ ton	26 00	@	27 50
Middlings ₱ ton	37 00	@	50 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	40 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	1 10	@	1 20
Choice Varieties	1 25	@	1 40
do. new	1 30	@	1 50
Onions	90	@	1 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	21 50
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Bulletti & Selna.

The Fruit show is now very tempting; the luscious Cherries, the shining Black Tartareans, and the blushing checked Bigareaus, make the mouth water, while the Apricot, Blackberry, Strawberry, Raspberry and Currant, with the Gooseberry, make a dessert to suit the most fastidious.

Our Fruit market is worthy of boast.

Apples, ₱ box	2 00	@	3 50
Apples, new, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Pears, new, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Plums, ₱ lb,	10	@	15
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₱ lb	50	@	75
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb		@	..
Apricots, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Cherries, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Black foreign Grapes	..	@	..
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Melons, green flesh	..	@	..
Watermelons	..	@	..
Quinces, ₱ box	..	@	..
Figs	..	@	..
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	10	@	15
" Chili and Extra	20	@	30
Raspberries, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Blackberries, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Gooseberries ₱ lb	5	@	10
Currants, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	1 00
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	9 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	12	@	15

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable market is now in its prime, everything that one could desire; all the choice things, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers, Corn, Peas, Beans, Cauliflower, Celery, and all the more common kind, abundant and very reasonable. No cause of complaint.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	5	@	8
do green	8	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	10	@	20
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	50	@	75
Cauliflower, each	15	@	25
Cabbage, each	25	@	35
Carots, ₱ doz	..	@	75
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	20	@	25
Cranberries, ₱ gall	..	@	1 00
new makers, ₱ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	30
Garlic, new	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	..	@	6
Green Corn, new ₱ doz	25	@	30
Sugar Peas	..	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	12	@	25
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@	..
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Horseradish per lb	..	@	..
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	..
do green, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do sweet	..	@	..
Pumpkins	..	@	..
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	3	@	4
Parsley	..	@	..
Pickles per gallon	..	@	25
Rhubarb ₱ lb	50	@	75
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	6	@	8
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	50
Green Peppers ₱ ☐	20	@	25
do Red	25	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard	..	@	5
Beans, String	6	@	8
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	..
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ ☐	6	@	8
Garlic	5	@	8
Eschalot	15	@	20

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,

The Fish Market now shows welly a fine lot of choice fish are now in market, even to the choice and epicurean Pompono. Larkins & Catania always have this fish, if in market.

Salmon, ₱ lb	10	@	12
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₱ b	15	@	20
Lake Bigler Trout per lb	20	@	25
Smelts	..	@	12
Perch			12
Rockfish	10	@	12
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@	1 00
Tomcod	20	@	25
Sardines, fresh	..	@	..
Rockfish	..	@	35
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	40
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₱ lb	..	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	..
Halibut,	..	@	..
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	40	@	50
Pompono	..	@	75
Soles			50
King Fish			25
Anchovies	10	@	12

Shell Fish

Solomon Tesmore,

57, 58, 59. California Market.

The Shell Fish market remains as last week, plenty; prices same.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Crawfish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

Retail Meat Market about the same; prices a little less on an average.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	18
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₱ lb	12	@	18
do cutlet	..	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Beef tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	23½

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

The Poultry Market is also abundantly supplied and in fine condition, with but little change in rates from our last. When a person wants a good Turkey, or pair of Ducks or Chickens, they don't stand to "higgle" much, a bit is a trifle, and our people *like good things.*

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair			..
do tame "	1 50	@	2 00
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Fine Geese from Chicago	..	@	..
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	62
Turkeys, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Quails, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame	80	@	1 00
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₱ doz	7 00	@	7 50
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	6 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	17	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 00
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 25	@	2 75
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Venison	..	@	..
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

M. D. French & Co.

The Dairy Market is fully supplied. Butter and Eggs from Oregon, Chicago, and elsewhere abroad, in large quantities give our market the look of great plenty, and yet the market holds up its figures very well, for San Franciscans are very great eaters. They want "*both sides of their bread buttered.*"

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	35	@	40
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern	28	@	30
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	30	@	35
Duck-eggs	..	@	25
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb.	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, Eastern	..	@	20
do Oregon	..	@	20
Honey, new	..	@	20
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

Butter, Cheese, Etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	25	@	30
do do packed	22	@	25
do Eastern (new)	..	@	25
Cheese, California	11	@	14
Eggs, ₱ doz	26	@	28
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	27	@	30
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 25	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05	@	1 10
Hops, California	16	@	18½
do. Imported	18	@	20
Mustard Seed	..	@	..
English Seed	..	@	..
Canary Seed	..	@	..
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	10	@	12
Bees Wax	0	@	10
Pea Nuts	27	@	30
	6	@	8

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

The Wool harvest this year has been a Boon to our Sheep-men and a great help to our State in its finances, saving some Six Millions of Dollars from going abroad.

The Spring clip about all in, and all sold, and mostly sent abroad at a good figure.

Wool, Spring Clip			27@30
" Choice Extra			30@35
Mediam			30@35
do burry			12@25
Wool-sacks, new			18@20
do second-hand			60@90
Wheat Sacks, 22x36			40@50
Potatoes Gunny Bags			10@15
Dry hides, ₱ lb			18@21
Green salted, ₱ lb			17½@19
Deer Skins			8½@9
Sheep skins, wool on			40@55
do do plain			30@50
Goat skins, each			15@25
Refined Tallow			40@20

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughterers Prices

The *Wholesale* Beef Market has fallen down some little; Beef plenty. We have *Texas* Cattle and *Iowa* Hogs, and Sheep from all "Down South" in very great supply, and prices will come down yet. Sales quick and business lively.

Beef—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8 ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	5	@ 6c.	"
Veal—	5	@	7½ "
Mutton—	4½	@	5½ "
Lamb—	5	@	6 "
Pork—undressed,	5	@	7½ "
dressed,	9	@	10¼ "

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule, February 7, 1871.

EASTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sunday excepted	Mixed.
San Francisco	Lv	8.00 a. m.	4 00 p m	5.30 p m
Oakland	"	8.40 "	4.42 "	
San Jose	"	7 30 "		
Stockton	"	12.10 p m.	7.59 "	4 13 a m
Sacramento	"	2.10 p m	9.35 "	7.40 "
Marysville	Ar	4.10 "		1.15 p m
Sesma	"	9.00 "		6 25 "
Sacramento	Lv	2 20 p m		3 30 "
Colfax	"	5.25 "		5.45 a m
Reno	"	1 15 a m		10.15 p m
Winnemucca	"	9.10 "		3 10 a m
Battle Mount'n	"	12 00 m		
Elko	"	4.40 "		12.30 p m
Ogden	Ar	6.10 a		1.00 "

WESTWARD.		Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sundays excepted.	Mixed.
Ogden	Lv	5.15 p m		5.00 p m
Elko	"	8.45 a m		7.15 p m
Battle Mount'n	"	1.25 p m		3.10 a m
Winnemucca	"	4.05 "		9.00 "
Reno	"	1 00 a m		11.10 p m
Colfax	"	8 45 "		11.30 "
Sacramento	Ar	11 45 "		5.15 "
Sesma	"	4.20 "		10.00 a m
Marysville	"	9 10 "		2 30 p m
Sacramento	Lv	11.15 "	7 00 a m	7 30 "
Stockton	"	1.45 p m	8.35 "	11 20 "
San Jose	Ar	5 40 "	p m	
Oakland	"	5.12 "	11.58 "	
San Francisco	"	5.45 "	12.30 "	8.30 a m

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,	FROM OAKLAND.	FROM BROOKLYN.
a 6-50 A. M.	a 6:25 A. M.	a 6:15 A. M.
8:00 "	a 6:40 "	a 6 30 "
9:10 "	7:40 "	7:40 "
b 10:20 "	9:00 "	6:50
b 11:10 "	10:10 "	10:00 "
12:00 M.	11:10 "	....
1:50 P.M.	11:50 "	1:30 P. M.
b 3:00 "	1:40 P.M.	....
4:00 "	2:50 "	2:40 "
5:15 "	3:50 "	....
6:45 "	5:05 "	4:56 "
a 11:30 P.M	6.35 "	6:25 "

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,	FROM ALAMEDA.	FROM HAYWARDS.
a 7 20 A. M.	a 5 15 A. M.	a 4 15 A. M.
a 9 00 "	a 7 35 "	a 7 00 "
no 9 30 "	a 9 05 "	a 8 30 "
xc 11 30 "	a 9 35 "	a 9 00 "
a 1 30 P. M.	a 11 35 "	a 11 00 "
4 00 "	1 35 P. M	
5 30 "	4 05 "	3 25 P. M.

a Sundays excepted. b To Oakland only. c Sundays only. c To Fruit Vale only.

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With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly urged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

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34 22 Proprietor

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SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

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We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

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SAN FRANCISCO

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Massachusetts Agricultural College.

THE FIRST GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Three days of great interest to the people of Massachusetts have been enjoyed at the AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE at Amherst, on which occasion a large assemblage of distinguished citizens were present and large numbers gathered from all the neighboring towns.

The exercises were honored by the presence of many distinguished Guests, the Veteran Friend and Patron of Agriculture, Hon. M. P. Wilder, the Governor and Lieut. Governor, Prof. Agassiz, many other Professors and distinguished scientific men and farm friends of the College.

We present a very interesting address of the Governor of the State to the Graduates, when at the close of the address the Governor conferred upon Twenty-seven Graduates the Degree of "Batchelor of Science."

During the intermission Prof. Agassiz was introduced to the students and delivered a brief but eloquent and earnest address to them.

The afternoon exercises were also of deep interest, made so by a most interesting Historical Address by Hon. M. P. Wilder, the long-life devoted friend of Agricultural Science; this Address we hope to give in full at an early day with other incidents of this Prosperous Agricultural College.

GOV. CLAFLIN'S ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: Under ordinary circumstances the part assigned me by the Trustees and Faculty would be performed in announcing the degrees conferred upon you; but this occasion, now in the history of the Commonwealth, justifies me in a more definite reference to the designs of this institution.

The establishment of a college by the State as part of its educational system has been often discussed; but until recently there seemed to be no necessity for such an institution. All who desired a strictly classical education were abundantly provided for at Cambridge, Amherst and Williamstown. The State would add very little to the facilities furnished by these institutions, which have been among the foremost in the land, whose history brings to the Commonwealth the highest honor, and in whose success every citizen must feel a deep interest. But while such excellent opportunities were within the reach of almost every young man who desired to enter one of the professions—of law, medicine or theology—there was little provision made for those who wished to prepare themselves by special education for the more active occupations of life.

In an rapidly growing State like ours, whose people are now devoted so largely to manufacturing, mercantile and commercial pursuits, there is an ever increasing demand for educated men, educated not for professional life, but for one of these callings. It has been universally admitted that the so-called liberal professions require a specific culture under the most experienced teachers, with all the aids of apparatus and libraries; but it has generally been supposed that the great interest of labor could be fully promoting by leaving its various branches to the guidance of men who have had no advantages beyond those furnished by personal experience. But what is science or literature other than the accumulation in one mind of the concentrated thoughts of thousands of minds through successive ages? The interests of labor have now, however, become so interwoven with science as to demand equally with literature and the liberal professions the advantages of apparatus, libraries, and thoroughly educated instructors.

In all our colleges to day there are not more than 1400 pupils, one-fourth of whom are to graduate yearly, a few of them may enter the counting-room, here and there one follow the sea, and occasionally a graduate will devote himself to the pursuits of agriculture. How small then must be the supply of educated young men for the constantly increasing business of the State.

The old apprentice system has passed away; nor would it meet present wants if it was still retained. The age demands the educated intellect to direct the immense establishments which are now necessary in our growing country.

We may deprecate the aggregation of capital, the consolidation of railroads, the extension of municipalities; but since we cannot prevent such combinations it is certainly wiser to provide for the necessities which are created by this demand for facilities and cheap products. It was pleasant to ride in the old stage coach in days gone by, to meet the proprietors of the store, to deal directly with the head of the manufacturing establishments, but no one now wishes to spend a day in traveling to a place that can be easily reached in two hours, or in running to twenty different stores in a city when he can be accomodated in one. Who would think, for a moment, of going back to the time when there were six or eight lines of railroads between Boston and Buffalo, instead of two.

All these conveniences require great preparation, experience and skill. The constant cry meets us, where is the man who is fitted for such high trusts? and encouragement and ample remuneration await the one who is capable of filling them.

The State, perceiving the need of an education suited to such callings, established the Agricultural College, not to take the place of the other colleges—they are wanted to-day more than ever—but to give opportunities to young men to fit themselves for the important positions which are open to educated and skilled men in active life. If the demand of the professions necessitates the graduation of three or four hundred students annually from the colleges, how much greater must that demand be for educating men for the other branches of industry of this busy, prosperous State.

Ignorance of the first principles of trade and of matters actually connected with a particular branch of industry to be followed, has been the cause of half the failures in years gone by. Had the projectors employed educated men, skilled in the business, comparatively few enterprise would have proved disastrous.

With all our experience in railroads, most of them having been built over practically, several times, we still locate badly and construct imperfectly. In mechanics we are slow to adopt the best methods because the men are no at hand to explain the processes and conduct them successfully, and in agriculture our want of knowledge has compelled us to follow old methods which have become unprofitable and necessitated the abandonment of once productive estates. It is the glory of Massachusetts that whenever she discovers a want she is ready to furnish a supply. Are there children uncared for and growing vicious, reformatories are provided. Are there orphans, they are placed in homes where love and tender care will be bestowed upon them. The deaf and dumb, the blind and the feeble minded receive such instruction as is suited to their condition. Thus, therefore, when it was found that greater facilities were needed by those engaged in the great industries of the State, especially by such as were to direct the energies of labor and give to it its highest value, she established this noble institution and provided for its wants.

Private munificence has added to its completeness and beauty. We trust that more Durfrees, Hills and Knowltons will be found to increase its facilities, especially in those matters not absolutely essential to a thorough education, but important giving scope and finish to the knowledge acquired in the course of study.

The people of the State have looked forward to this day with deep interest. They desire to know the result of the instruction received in their college. They wish to understand its true relation to their educational system.

I congratulate you on the success which has attended your efforts to secure an education that may enable you to meet the responsibilities of life with high honor. With the concurrence of your instructors, the trustees, and especially these visiting friends, among them *Prof. Agassiz*, whose love of sciences is only equaled by his love of humanity, and who is chiefly interested in the success of the institution because he believes it a new instrument for the elevation of man, I may now assure the people of the Commonwealth that their highest expectations have been fully realized, and that they can take a just pride in an institution established by their authority and sustained by their munificence appropriations. Being the first graduates much will be expected of you, not in the brilliancy of your performances, but in the faithfulness with which your serve the public in such occupants as you may follow.

The friends of the College have every confidence in its future, but you can greatly aid to their number and increase its influence by maintaining an unswerving integrity and unselfish devotion to duty.

These degrees are conferred upon you with the cordial approbation of the authorities of the college, for they feel that you have faithfully followed their instructions.

The friends of the college congratulate you upon the success which has attended your efforts, and you have the best wishes of the people of this great Commonwealth, whose noble purposes in founding this institution you will more highly appreciate as you mingle in the affairs of men, and as you have clearer perception of the great purposes of Life.

As you leave these pleasant scenes to commence your selected work, resolve to be true to the instructions given you here; to the great principles of liberty, and to the guidance of Holy Writ,

EUROPEAN SILK MARKET.

In the general market we have had of late a very large business with gradually improving prices—in most classes this may now be quoted 1s per lb.

The immediate cause of the movement was the purchasing and forwarding large parcels of various classes to France in anticipation of the contemplated duty on importation—but some little may be attributed to an idea that the European crop is likely to prove less favorable in quantity than was recently expected.

These shipments to France have swollen our deliveries to very large figures, especially in Canton silk; but this class has not at present shared to the full extent in the advance of price.

In Japan silk, on the other hand, the advance may be quoted 1s to 2s upon the lowest moment.

Bengal silk has shared to some extent in the general activity, but the business done has been chiefly confined to the best filatures.

The periodical public sales commenced on the 21st, and were concluded on the 22nd ult.

The quantity offered was about 1,600 bales Bengal silk, 1,800 bales China, 700 bales Japan and 1,300 bales Canton silk.

Sundry parcels were withdrawn, having been sold by private contract, the residue was allowed to pass as usual without biddings.

FRENCH MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

The value of silk manufactures, including the proportion of worked-up silk in mixed goods, produced in France in the year previous to the war, may be estimated at 48,000,000*l*. Notwithstanding revolutions and other intestine troubles, the industry has progressively advanced since 1803, when new life was infused into it by Napoleon, after it had for years languished through the effects of the Revolution of 1790, when the silk-mills were destroyed, and the mulberries uprooted. Lyons will continue famous for silks of the richest quality and designs in exquisite taste; but we may anticipate that the decline of the home demand will be such as to test to the utmost the resources of the manufacturers, and accordingly the silks of the best quality and newest design forwarded to other markets will range higher than ever—the tendency to further advance being only checked by the abundance and variety of this season's English silks, and the late civil troubles in Paris, Lyons, and neighboring districts. Previously to the war, France had upwards of 280,000,000 silk-looms at work, at Lyons, St. Etienne, Nimes, and Avignon, and in Picady and Normandy. Of course there are no statistics for the present time.

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MATCH.

A match between newspaper folders took place last evening, for a small wager, in the *Journal* mailing room, between John Carvern of the *Journal* and James Fitze of the *Post*, the paper used being the *Weekly Journal*. Fitze folded 1501 to Carven's 1460, each making four folds to each paper, in one hour's time. Thus it will be seen that Fitze was the winner by forty-one papers. This is considered the fastest folding ever performed.

What is that which no one wishes to have, and no one wishes to lose? A bald head.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

What a change in the tone of the Newspaper Press both North and South within the last few years, and what intelligent mind or Christian heart does not rejoice at this grand change for the better as an indication of the spread of Truth and the *dawn* of a Better Day.

We copy from the New Orleans *Picayune* of June 16th, the following high and noble views expressed upon the subject of the Freedom of the colored race. All honor to the Press South for such manly, free and Christian sentiments.

"There seems to be no necessity of taking the lugubrious view of the future of the African race which is so often held. Providence has permitted the representatives of the race in North America to reach to a goodly degree of civilization, higher by far than any to which Central and Southern Africans have attained elsewhere any time within historical memory. So high, in fact, that if they were the sole occupants of an adequate area in the South they would be more competent for self-government than the people of many European or Asiatic countries. No colony ever planted has grown so fast, advanced so far, or become so rich, as the Africans who came to these Western shores within the last century and a half. Bad, mercenary, interested, and wicked as were the motives of those who brought their progenitors to this land, the result, under Providence, has been the enhancement of their welfare. While we may pray never to see anything more of that kind of involuntary and unconscious beneficence, we may equally hope that the good which has grown out of the original evil may be permanent, and that the 5,000,000 of the colored race may prosper, improve and multiply in the full enjoyment of all the fruits of their labors. On this empty continent of ours there is room for them, and room for a great many millions besides. We welcome the report of the steady though slight increase of numbers among the colored people of our country, and earnestly hope that the statistics of the census of 1880 may show, not only an increase in numbers, but also a good increase in property, comfort, and education."

HOW TO GROW RICH.

Most excellent counsel upon this subject comes from a Journal well posted in matters about "Rich Men," and *what made them so*, which we here append. We clip it from the New York *Mercantile Journal* of a recent date.

Young men, careful and thrifty, are often in doubt, where and how to invest their small savings so as to achieve pecuniary independence. Many dazzling opportunities for large gains are presented, and stocks and other securities are offered for sale. High dividends and interest are offered as inducements.

Now we would say to all who wish to accumulate, before everything else, seek *security* in your investments. Be satisfied with a moderate rate of interest; high rates almost invariably mean very hazardous risks. The main secret of increasing your stores is in keeping what you got. Those who fail to improve their circumstances, are mostly those who risk their savings and lose them. As a rule, any one who is shrewd enough to keep what he gains, and puts it out safely at moderate interest will especially if he invests the interest with equal care, in time be sure of wealth. But he who is tempted to speculate and venture his small capital in the majority of cases loses it.

WATERPROOF GLUE.

To render glue or gelatine insoluble in water, add 1-50th of its weight of bi-chromate of potash, both taken dry, and after the mixture is dissolved in water and applied any fabrics expose for a few minutes to the action of sunlight. To make goods waterproof, immerse them in a solution of india-rubber or gelatine, to which bi-chromate of potash has been added, and expose to the light. As the operations are usually conducted in the light, a special exposure can be dispensed with. The process can be recommended for goods in which considerable body and stiffness is desirable. For combining cloths and other articles together, by painting each layer with the chrome-gelatin cement and exposing to light they will adhere firmly, and withstand the action of water. Paper, wood, leather and cloths in general can be rendered impervious to water in this way.

It would be well also to try experiments with parchment papers, to see if two surfaces of it can be glued by this mixture.

The *Chicago Tribune* asks and receives $22,000 for a column of advertisements one year. The business men of Chicago are keen to pay it. There is one house in Cincinnati that pays $4,000 a week for advertising. There are several in Cleveland, even who pay as high as $10,000 a year. Somehow these men don't break up; a liberal advertiser never does.

Will Shirk, of Indiana, has whittled out a wooden clock, with a penknife, but will Shirk such employment in future.

WHAT CALIFORNIA NEEDS.

[Editorials.]

California needs a manufacturing *Mania*, to place her right and to use up the idle capital that is now seeking investment, in fact is going a begging.

The vast water power of our State should be called into the service of manufacturing, and our *raw material* should all be used here.

Why should we *export* Wool and *import* woolen goods?

Why should we *export* Hides and Leather, and *import* Boots and Shoes and Harness work?

Why should we export our Tallow and import our Candles and Soap?

These are very important questions for our Political Economists!

What has built up the great State of Massachusetts but her Manufactories?

What has made Boston the "Hub of the Universe," and the richest and most influential city in the land? It is the capital she has invested in the manufactories of the State, the Goods of which are sold in that city where the manufactories of Lowell, of Dover, of Lawrence and Waltham, and other great towns are owned. This is what makes Massachusetts so prosperous.

California possesses greater advantages for manufacturing than any other State in our whole Union, for we have a vast water power almost Free of Cost, and we have no expense in the cost of heating our manufactories here, which at once saves *one third* of all the expenses.

We are confident that in less than *ten years* that unless our own people wake up to the great advantages we possess and secure them, that Foreign capital will come in and *take away our Birthright*, for we have opportunities that should not be longer delayed but used and improved.

SALE OF GREAT RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Reports have been current for some time past that the California Pacific Railroad, with the Steamers and all interests of that Company, had been sold to the Central Pacific Railroad; the question seems now to be settled, as the Vallejo Recorder of yesterday says:

"It is now a fixed fact that the sale of the California Pacific Railroad to the Central Pacific has been consummated, and the transfer was made yesterday of all the property of the road, including the vessels of the company. The new owners have already commenced to lay between Sacramento and Vallejo heavier rails, united by the improved Fish joint. They will otherwise begin immediately the repair of the road, and make some other desirable improvements."

This is undoubtedly true; and while many persons talk of monopolies, and express great fears that *rates of passage* and *freight will be* increased, *we* think the opposite exactly.

We have always had faith in the *Management* of the Central Pacific; they have too much at stake to do ought that will not tend to make their roads prosperous in the highest degree, and in no way can they better do this than by satisfying the public that they desire to place passage and freight rates *as low as they can* consistently with due reference to a steady progress of all the great work they have in hand.

We believe they see their own interest in meeting the wants of a rapidly increasing travel and trade, and we feel confident they will prove that they are wise and public spirited also, and this *new change* will redound to the *Good of the Public*.

A tourist traveling continuously without any stoppage can now go around the world in 80 days, making the entire journey by railway and steamship, and going by way of Liverpool, the Suez Canal, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, San Francisco, and the Pacific Railway.

Twenty years ago a man entered a farm eight miles square in Livingston County, Ill., at $1.25 per acre. It is now divided into thirty-two farms of 1,280 acres each, and is valued at $2,000,000.

TO THE APPRENTICES OF CALIFORNIA.

The Board of Managers of the Eighth Industrial Exhibition desiring to encourage and advance the interests of the Mechanical Apprentices, will, at the incoming Exhibition, award Special Prizes for the Best Specimens of Drawing, Designs, Models, or Mechanical Workmanship, and space will be allotted to this special Department.

The class, and value of premiums, to be awarded on the merit of the exhibit, by a Committee appointed by the Board of Managers.

Each exhibit must have attached the name, age and residence of exhibitor; and an application to exhibit in this Department must be accompanied with a voucher from the employer, that the exhibit is the sole work of the exhibitor.

Information will be furnished and applications for space may be made to J. H. Gilmore, Special Agent Eighth Industrial Exhibition, at the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, 27 Post Street, San Francisco. A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 13th, 1871.

Agriculture.

CHINESE SYSTEM FOR THE UTILIZATION OF SEWAGE.

The Chinese are unquestionably the best agriculturists of any people, every one being an excellent gardener; for they all cultivate some kind of plants or other, and their whole country, so far from being worn out or exhausted, like many of the countries of antiquity, is as productive now as it was in the days of Confucius, a few thousand years ago; and this, there is no doubt, proceeds from their system of replenishing the soil with its best and most natural pabulum. Well may this be called also the Flowery Land; for every foot of land, rock, and even the water, sparkles with blossoms and flowers at certain seasons of the year; for a Chinaman would no more think of pouring filth into a river than he would of fetching his manure some thousand miles from the ends of the earth. Consequently their streams are generally as pure as the mountain torrent from which they take their rise. China possesses within its boundaries every specimen of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms that is to be found in any other country, and many more peculiar to itself. It is where the natives assert our first parents were started into life, and where, indeed, there exists the appearance of all we can fancy Eden was, with everything to delight the eye, and to please the taste. It is in this favorite region that men practice the following system of disposing of their *dejecta membra*. The whole of the matter which we waste and flood away they collect, either by means of open water-courses or underground drains. This is carried to some vacant space, either in the vicinity of the town, or sometimes to a considerable distance, according as the land may be obtained or may be available for irrigation, after the other operations. On being conducted into a kind of sump prepared for it, stained round with gypsum, it is then either pumped or lifted by more primitive means (such as a kind of turbine, wherein the outfall of the sewer gives the power to work the machinery for the raising, and several other simple contrivances, something like what we call the Persian wheel; and a sort of chain-pump) into two or more reservoirs, which have been formed either by digging out and throwing up the earth to form the banks, or else by other materials brought to the spot for the same purpose After the sewage has been discharged into one of these receptacles, until it is entirely full, it is left to settle or subside; then the same process is carried on with the next, and so on to as many as the quantity of matter or size of the town requires. By the time the last is full, the water on the top of the first that was charged is let off, to irrigate either the surrounding lands, or conveyed to any distance that may be required or available. This course is repeated to the remaining reservoirs; in the mean time the first is filled again and again, until the solid matter has collected sufficiently to require removing; then the surface-water is drained off as much as possible, and in a short time the remainder is dry enough to remove in carts and wagons. This is done by breaking down the side, or anywhere most convenient. It is then reconstructed, and again made fit for use; the same to the other reservoirs in succession. The sides of these are lined with either gypsum or chalk; and where these are abundant or easily obtainable, the banks are formed of them, and great quantities are also thrown in the reservoirs during the time of filling. These banks at first will allow of the water to ooze through; but, as they are usually upon the same land which is afterward irrigated, this is of little consequence, and they very shortly become silted up with the substances suspended, and get eventually water-tight. Except in exceedingly wet seasons, a very small quantity of water ever reaches the river; and when it does so, it is as pure as the stream into which it flows. These reservoirs are of all manner of sizes and shapes, some round, some square, but are mostly oblong, some 60 yards long by about 40 yards broad; but this is entirely discretionary and immaterial as to the efficiency; the same with the depth, which varies from 12 feet to 20 feet. I will be noticed that we have been treating of a case where it has been compelled to raise the sewage; but where the fall of the land is such as not to require any lifting; there is often a continuous line of these receivers, and in many lands these have certainly been in existence for ages. Then, in other instances, they are moved about on the same estate but the same principle is carried out in each.

The smell from these works is scarcely perceptible, which may be attributed to the absorption of the ammonia by the gypsum and chalk, of which great quantities are drawn away and spread upon the land; also, all kinds of ashes are brought to the neighborhood and incorporated with the other matters in these receivers.

The expense and management of these systems are generally undertaken by the owner of the land which is treated with the manure, and for which payment is made to the authorities of the town; but in many instances they are conducted by the town functionaries themselves, and the produce sold. In large towns it is not all conveyed to one locality, but often in opposite directions, or wherever it will command the highest price.—*George Burchett, in the London Builder.*

"Marry me, my dear girl, and you will have seen the end of trouble." "Which end, sir?"

THE ALDERNEY AND GUERNSEY COW.

The general preference which has been shown of late years for the cows of Alderney and Guernsey, as producing a higher quality of milk for dairy purposes than other species, has induced the author, as well from his own conviction of its necessity as from the suggestions of friends and customers who have felt the want of such a treatise, to place the following epitome of his knowledge and experience before the public.

Until very recently an impression has much prevailed that the cow of the Channel Islands was unfitted, by its apparently delicate appearance and blood-like breeding, for the use of such persons as was unable to bestow on it the most assiduous attention and care; but experience and a more intimate acquaintance with the animal have shown that this impression is entirely without foundation, and we now constantly see the Alderney Cow thriving under circumstances that would be fitting for any other cow kept for the same purpose—viz., milking and breeding.

The Channel Islands Cow will be found invaluable for private family use, from its docility, easy pasturage and small consumption, in comparison with the peculiar richness of its milk, the average in a dairy of forty cows, under such management as is hereafter set forth, having been ten pounds of butter from each cow per week; whereas in other dairies not more than from six to seven pounds is producible from the ordinary milch cow—where alone quantity of milk has been desired—which is not the main object in a private family.

We have, therefore, in the animal under consideration the triple advantage, as before stated, of a symmetery of form which renders it an ornament to the gentleman's lawn and paddock, a docility which makes it quiet under the tether and in the hands of the milker, whether male or female; and a richness of production which not only fills the dairy with butter, but that of a firmness which it retains in the heat of the summer and a richness through the cold of winter, when the butter of the ordinary cow is barely marketable.

The prejudice against the Alderney which has existed amongst dairy farmers, whose object is only profit, by whatever legitimate means obtainable, is also now fast wearing away, there being scarcely one such in England who does not have a certain proportion of these cattle among his stock; experience having proved that the introduction of the Alderney or Guernsey (especially the latter), in the proportion of one to six other cows, has so improved the character of the dairy, that from one penny to twopence per pound in advance is obtained in any market, besides the *prestige* which the best commodity will always command.

The pre-eminent utility of the Alderney Cow as a cross in breeding with the long-horn is universally allowed where the dairy is the object. For this purpose the Alderney is superior to the Guernsey, although the milk of the Guernsey is preferable to the Alderney for mixing in the dairy. The reason which indicate the cross above mentioned are, on the part of the long-horn, its large quantity of milk, strength of constitution, longevity and indisposition to fatten in a breeding state; and on the part of the Alderney, its rich quality of milk, fine breeding and kind and quiet disposition.

The cow needed for the dairy cannot, under any circumstances, be selected from those qualities which will produce fat: The two natures are incompatible; to have the best meat, we must get rid of every tendency to milk; and to have the best butter, we must obviate every disposition to fatten. We cannot have both qualities in the same animal, and the attempt will only end in disappointment.

The results, then, of the above remarks are these: that in the first place the Alderney Cow is, above all others, especially the cow for the gentleman's lawn and paddock, and the only means by which the dairy farmer may revert to to the peculiar and important principle, so long lost sight of, which places breed beyond bulk, and was contemplated in the old adage that says—

"The Cow to breed,
The Ox to feed."

[*From E. P. P. Fowler's New Book.*

IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK

Inferior stock should be got rid of as soon as possible. It is a very erroneous practice to waste provender by feeding animals which will make no adequate return for the outlay. Old horses, cows and sheep are very unprofitable; the former are not vigorous enough to perform the labors of the farm, when the most needed. Old milch cows are not fit for dairy purposes, and old breeding ewes produce small, weak lambs and very light fleeces. The improvement of his stock should be the constant aim of the farmer. This may be done by selecting the best breeding animals that can be obtained. No money is more judiciously expended than that which goes to procure the services of a first rate stallion, bull, buck or boar. In order to produce stock, the breeding animals, male and female, must be of the best quality and they and their progeny must have abundance of good provender at all seasons. Young stock of all kinds are sometimes injured for want of suitable food and shelter at the most critical period of their lives, and these Truths we find recorded in the Buffalo *State Journal.*

PROLIFIC EWE.

A correspondent of the London Field says—"I had a rather remarkable circumstance occur here on the night of April 19 which, if you think worth inserting, I am glad to be able to place at your disposal—in the shape of a Leicester ewe lambing five strong healthy lambs. Both ewe and lambs are doing well, and seem like living."

It is thought that 900,000 head of cattle will be driven from Texas this season, 500,00 to Abilene, and 400,000 to other points.

THE SHEEP OF THE WORLD.

1. Number of sheep in United Kingdom		32,384,401
2. Number of sheep in 1868 in the following British possessions, viz:—		
New South Wales		13,909,574
Victoria		9,532,811
South Australia		4,477,445
Western Australia		599,646
Queensland		3,921,784
Tasmania		1,742,914
New Zealand		5,409,919
Mauritius (including goats)		18,057
Natal (including African sheep)		286,264
Cape of Good Hope, ditto		9,336,065
		01,984,881
3. Number of sheep at latest dates in the following foreign countries:—		
Russia in Europe (exclusive of Portland and Finland)	Average of 1859 to 1863	39,315,000
Russia in Asia		5,815,000
Sweden	1867	1,621,931
Norway	1865	1,705,394
Denmark	1866	1,875,053
Prussia	1858	22,262,037
Wurtemburg	1867	655,858
Bavaria	1863	2,039,988
Saxony	1867	304,037
Holland	1867	1,027,215
Belgium	1856	583,486
France	1866	30,086,224
Spain	1865	22,054,967
Italy	1867	11,040,330
Austria	1864	16,573,459
Switzerland	1865	445,400
Greece	1867	2,539,538
United States	1857	32,795,797
Total		284,825,694

We thus get a total of 285,000,000 sheep in the countries reckoned, of which amount England possesses one-eighth, the British possessions enumerated one-fifth, and England and these possessions together one-third. The calculation, unfortunately is not exhaustive, omitting, for instance, the Argentine Republic; but, with that exception, all the countries which contribute materially to the great international markets for wool appears to be included.

[*The N. Y. Economist Review of* 1870.

COAL DUST FOR FUEL.

A great and important saving of our burning material can be made, says the *Scientific American*, by the saving process here presented, and is now practiced in Europe to a vast extent as will be seen by the statistics here presented:

"It is a well known fact that coal, either bituminous or anthracite, produces in mining, breaking, screening, and handling, an amount of dust, commonly known as slack coal, amounting, on an average, to fifty per cent. of the coal production, thus causing a considerable loss to the parties engaged in mining, as but a small portion of this dust coal, and that only of the bituminous coal, is needed for blacksmith purposes, while the anthracite slack is entirely useless. The immense quantity of refuse coal must necessarily be got out of the way, whether dumped into a stream, to be carried off, or heaped on ground which has to be dearly paid for. In the anthracite coal regions, this immense amount of waste is constantly piled up around the mines in vast, unsightly mounds, burying the mining villages, and sadly encroaching on the limits of many of the chief towns. The amount of this waste cannot be less than fifteen millions of tons, and every year adds to the rapidly increasing dirt bank.

In France, in Germany, in Belgium, and in England, the slack of the bituminous coal has been converted into lumps or cakes of different sizes and shapes by mixing it with coal tar. Monsieur Dehaynin, from Paris, started the first manufacture of artificial fuel, or agglomerated slack, at Montigny-sur-Sambre (Belgium) about eleven years ago. He possesses to-day two manufactories in Belgium and two in France. He manufactured in 1870 over 1,200,000 of tons; railroad companies used 231,600 tons, the navy used 260,000 tons, and other industries 70,000 tons.

Among the railroad companies, that of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean consumes pressed coal exclusively, requiring 1,200 tons per day. The Northern Company, of France, between Paris, Amiens, Dunkerque, and Calais, does not use pressed coal exclusively, although its daily consumption amounts to 300 tons. The scarcity of coal tar is the only thing which prevents M. Dehaynin from erecting other factories and increasing the manufacture of his compressed coal.

The claim that the maize or Indian corn plant is indigenous to the soil of the New World, has lately been contested, and recent investigations of certain Chinese records are cited to prove that it was cultivated in China prior to the discovery of America. Chinese authors maintain that it came originally from countries west of China, and that it was introduced into that country long before the first arrival of the Portuguese, in 1517.

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.

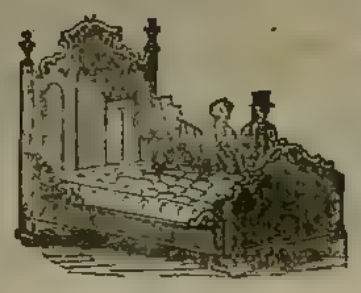
THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

5-320

JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BEDDING & FURNITURE,



520 Washington Street,

OPPOSITE WASHINGTON MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.

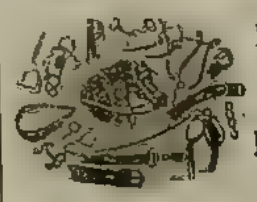
I Manufacture a Spiral-Spring Bed, which I feel confident cannot be equaled for Ease and Durability, and which cannot fail to give Perfect Satisfaction.

☞ N. B. Particular Attention Paid to Renovating Bedding, and Repairing Furniture.

35 16

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER



Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B—

We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

Horse Hay Fork

IMPROVED.

Greatest Record in the History of Agricultural Implements.

Thirteen [13] First Premiums during the Fall of 1869, at NINE different State Fairs, were awarded our unloading apparatus. NINE upon Roger's Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Improved, and FOUR upon Nellis' Stacker, in addition, by Executive Committees. Medals, Diplomas and Honorable Mentions. Successful at every Trial and Exhibition by actual test in competion with the leading articles of their class, which must be conclusive that our goods possess more than ordinary merit to command honors of this nature These facts, together with the endorsements of the most scientific Farmers and Hay Dealers of the Country; also practical illustrations for depositing hay in mow or on stack, are fully set forth in our PAMPHLETS, furnished free upon application to

N. B For sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

33 16

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 150 ACRES OF LAND,

Lying 5 Miles South of Petaluma,

All under good fence, nice Dwellings, good Barn and Dairy, Chicken House, and other Out-Buildings, good Bearing Orchard with First-rate Water,

AND PLENTY OF SPRINGS FOR STOCK.

Title Perfect.

PRICE $5000.

For further particulars enquire at the Post Office in

35.1 PETALUMA, CAL.

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,

36.1.6m Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

ONE HUNDRED CARTONS of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL which we are now manufacturing. This description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or who are growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it there is only ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Linseed Oil Cake Meal, 21 2 100 per cent; Corn Meal, 11 per cent, Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 16 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 21 2 100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are 41 to sudden changes of weather or over-driving [illegible]

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it a quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or [illegible] of any kind It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or foundered from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and sleekness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, and at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value, because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very time of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise often overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

WATER BROWN & SON.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

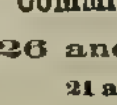
☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31-22-1y

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who keep Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book; a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

WE WILL PAY

AGENTS a salary of $15 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions.

Address J. W. Frink & Co., Marshall, Mich 35-4

Horticulture.

BOTTLE-R'PENESS.

(Translated from the German by Dr. Joseph Berisch.)

The object of laying up wine is to give it time to reach the highest stage of its development; such is the case, when it has attained the most delicate and fragrant bouquet of which it is at all capable, and henceforth has its place in the bottle.

When this important epoch has arrived, can only be ascertained by practice, the tongue and the nostril being the most important probes of the perfection of the bouquet.

Another circumstance is here to be mentioned which, however self evident, is too often overlooked. No wine is to be esteemed bottle ripe except that which has expelled all the albuminous substances which it can ever expel. If a wine which has not reached this point, is drawn off into a bottle, it will inevitable become dull; a sediment forms in the bottle, which rises at any concussion, and clouds the wine. No one, however, cares to buy wine if dimmed even in the least degree—in which case dealers call it dusty—for any want of clearness is always regarded as indicating wine which is either very young or diseased.

The obscuration of wine which is clear when drawn off into the bottle, is not, however, to be called decay; the contact of the air with the wine in its passage into the glass simply brings about the process which ought to have taken place in the bottle; the albuminous substances are made insoluble by means of the oxygen. If the wine remains in store a length of time with the segregated albuminous substances, the latter, by their ready solubility, afford the ingredient best calculated to infect the wine with disease, particularly in case the corks are not absolutely air tight.

Wines several years old sometimes "break," or turn cloudy when drawn off; which simply proves that while in store they have been too much shut off from the influence of oxygen, and not often enough transferred from glass to glass; in other words, they have been kept young to long, by inadvertence. A wine which is in this condition has not yet fully developed its bouquet, on which account, as well as on account of its inevitable obscuration, it ought not yet to enter the bottle. It will always be expedient, before drawing off a wine respecting the condition of which there may be a doubt, to bottle a few samples and let them lie for some time in a moderately warm place. If the wine is found to remain clear, even when shaken, after it has been thus in store for some time, it is ripe for the bottle in the true sense of the word.

In bottling, soon after it has been done, all the processes which were going on in the cask under the influence of oxygen, are interrupted, for the oxygen cannot penetrate the glass as it can the wood of the cask. To close the bottles none but good, stout corks, should be selected, and, to exclude the air entirely, these corks should be covered with an air tight coat of sealing wax, or rosin.

When the bottles are to be shipped to a distance the cork should be further encased in tin foil, which is not apt to crack and start like rosin and other brittle substances.

The transformation of wine does not cease until sometime after it has been bottled, for, in spite of every care some air will mingle with the wine as it enters the bottle, and a quantity of air is inclosed between the wine and the cork. It is not until the oxygen of these portions of air has been entirely consumed by the wine, that all further processes, acting upon the bouquet, come to an end. Pasteur has proved that wine never contains oxygen unassimilated, and that no oxygen is contained in the portion of air found above the wine and under the cork; all the oxygen being sucked out of that portion of air by the wine. The fact remains, nevertheless, that the bouquet of a wine which has lain in the bottle a *certain* length of time, is found to be somewhat more delicate than it was before. As yet a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon has not been found; it is quite possible that the bouquet comes out in its full force only after all the chemical transformations of the wine have ended for some time. The bouquet of mixed wine will not fully come out for some time after it has been laid up in the bottle; wines mixed with pure brandy, have the scent of the liquor strongly at first, but after they have been laying still for some time the taste of brandy is undiscovered by the keenest palate. Similar causes may be at work to make cordials grow finer with age; even fresh perfumery is far from having that exquisite fragrance which it acquires after having been some time on store.

[Wine and Fruit Reporter.

DEEP CULTIVATION.

A more careful attention to the preparation of the Soil for raising Root Crops of all kinds; it is now a well understood truth that soil must be *deeply cultivated* to produce well; and soil will be better prepared for another year for the Beet Root for Sugar making and the Mangel Wurtzel, Carrot and Ruta Baga for stock. By the reports of our City Government it is stated that $15 per ton for carrots was allowed to the contractor for the "Fire Department" for the "Horse Feed." Why did not some of our Farmers take that contract? We think $15 per ton for carrots will pay when 30 tons can be raised on one acre.

VALUABLE FRENCH WINES.

(Sale of Chateau d'Yquem Vintage, 1868.)

We learn that the vintage of 1868 of the famed growth Château d'Yquem was purchased last week by the firm of Jules Olavelle, for (we believe) the sum 5,500*l.*; the said growth of 1868 vintage being comparatively small, consisting of 14 hhds. of extra crême tête, 40 hhds. of tête, 60 hhds. of centre, 24 of queve. The Château d'Yquem formerly belonging to the house of Sauvage d'Yquem, who transferred it by marriage to the Seigneurs de Lur-Saluces to the noble family of which it still belongs. The estate is situated in Sauterne, and contains 148 hectares, ninety of which are devoted to the culture of the white grapes which produce the world-famed wine. The price which some of the matured wines attained have been sometimes fabulous and 24,000 fr. per tonneau of 4 hhds. have been paid for some 1847's, at which price (which is 240*l.* per hogshead) the Great Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia, bought four hogsheads during his sojourn at Bordeaux in 1859, and since then it is said that as much 4*l* a bottle has been given by the Bordeaux trade for that same wine for Russia. The grapes which produce the wine consist of three varieties, called Sauvignon, Blanc Semilion, and Muscatel. They are gathered only when beginning to rot, each individual berry being watched, and carefully separated from the bunches with special scissors, by an immense number of women going round the vines during a period of three weeks or a month. From this mode of gathering results the creation of various qualities of wines, as the most perfect berries are naturally first gathered, when gradually the choice becomes reduced, and and the average of the gathering less perfect. Each gathering is classed in generally either three or four classes termed as follows:—Extra crême tête, crême tête, centre, and queve. Sometimes the whole is blended together, and sometimes it is separated; It depends, of course, on the disproportion in the classifications, which sometimes are so great that there is no resemblance whatever between one and the other.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate.

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO., Farmer Office

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the Genuine Imperial French Sugar Beet Seed, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

SILK WORM'S EGGS AND COCOONS.

A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese BAZAAR.

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34.23

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1857; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.3 tf Post Office Address Folsom, Cal.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE ROSE BOOK. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

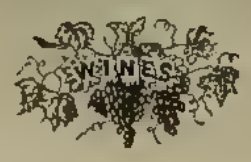
For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS.



The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our Journal, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the California Farmer. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the Farmer office and see the Products.

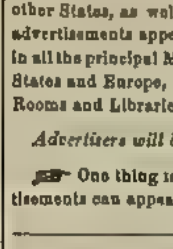
The seed will be for sale only in ounce packages.

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

C. GROEZINGER,



DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT

THE FARMER OFFICE,

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER,
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture.

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.

Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agricultural, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Editor's Chair,

OUR FRENCH CORRESPONDENT.

We are again in receipt of our regular correspondence from Paris which was interrupted by the war. Our reports thence are full of interest, and the first Letter will appear in our next.

We have letters from "Rose" with a description of an Eastern Tour, and shall give it place in due time.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We have received a complimentary Card to the Eighth Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics Institute, for which we return our acknowledgments to the authorities.

MUSIC.

We have received a parcel of new and very choice Music from the well known Musical House of M. Gray, on Clay St.

HON. HORACE CAPRON.

We had a very pleasant and interesting call at our office from the Commissioner, who now takes the new and honorable position at Japan.

We were much pleased with the plans of the Commissioner, who now is on his way to a great and valuable field of labor, and one for which he is fully qualified.

THANKS, THANKS.

We return our sincere thanks to Dr. F. Mueller, Director of the Botanical Gardens at Melbourn, for valuable Publications, Exchanges, and Parcels, of which we shall note more fully hereafter.

The documents and parcels sent to our care will be duly forwarded.

JAPANESE INTERESTS WITH CALIFORNIA.

The wonderful developments which are being noticed by the recent opening of the Ports of Japan with the United States, the developments in the Arts and Sciences, in the education of that people for a future communication with our country, is eliciting a very great interest in the minds of real thinking men as to what the future will reveal.

The departure on the last steamer of Hon. Horace Capron and the Scientific Corps that went with him, will, we think, accomplish great good, not only for Japan but for this country; and *we here in California are destined to be the recipients of advantages of the Japan trade to a large extent.*

Already the Japanese have shown their interest in our institutions by their large contributions to the coming Fair of the MECHANICS INSTITUTE, which opens next week. We have a very interesting series of facts which we shall soon give, relative to Japan and the Students that now are visiting our land, which shows their earnestness to know all that is desirable to know of American Institutions, American Inventions and American Progress. These sketches we shall give from time to time, having made arrangements to receive from Japan regular information of that wonderful country.

☞ OUR PRESENT NUMBER

We shall send this number to many who are not on our list of Subscribers, and hope after they have examined our Journal they will give their voluntary and cheerful co-operation to this old and long established Journal for the upbuilding of our State.

The success of our merchants depend upon the success of our AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS; the value of REAL ESTATE is also dependent upon the prosperity of *Agriculture*, and our COMMERCIAL INTERESTS also depend in a great measure upon the development of those resources that shall load our ships and give them full freights.

We send Extra copies to many abroad who are inquiring about CALIFORNIA; such enquirers should have the FARMER that they may learn of the rapid growth of our State and its capacities for a permanent Home for which they are in search, or for a place of BUSINESS, which promises so much in the future.

We send numbers also to those persons abroad who will find it greatly for their interest to ADVERTISE with us now early, in order to secure the trade of the coming season. Advertisers abroad are apt to delay this important duty till the season is too far gone to reap all the good they might.

We hope a cheerful response from many who will read this card addressed to them specially.

CROPS, SEASONS, PROSPECTS.

The vast amount of money that is accumulating at all the great marts of Trade and Commerce certainly indicate increased wealth, an easy money market, and a prosperous trade; and this is also sure sign of *large crops everywhere*, for it is the *crops* after all that brings the *money*, and "money makes the mare go" is the old saying.

Our crops are moving, yet the demand for wheat for our millers is greater than the supply. The cause of this is easy to explain, for money is easy among Farmers, and Grain declining in price has induced them to "hold on," and in many cases to become *Speculators* and buy grain, to hold, "taking the chances" for a rise. A very prominent farmer said to us this week, if wheat goes down to $2 I will go into it largely; and this feeling is prevalent. Money is plenty; this induces speculation.

Wheat having declined, there are a few ships loading for Liverpool, as freight is less; wheat is purchased freely by our millers to meet the large demand for Chico, which is now taking Flour in large quantities.

European reports of crops are favorable for a good Home supply.

By our Letters and Exchanges from Australia and all that region, we may have an opening for some wheat and flour; the prospect is speculative, however, not certain.

The season for harvesting has been very favorable. California has been free from any serious storms or weather to damage crops; we have been highly favored.

Business is good everywhere, and money can be had at low rates. Merchants acknowledge that trade is increasing, and the "outlook" very favorable for a great Fall trade.

Whatever hue and cry there may have been in the early season as to short crops, that cry is over. Our grain, wine, wool, corn, and other products *loom up* in very handsome amounts, and all indicate prosperity at home and win us credit abroad, for what we grow and manufacture in California will always be of the very best quality.

Never have our *Sheep-men* been so prospered as the present year, and our *Vineyard-men* can say the same.

Our orchards and our Garden produce will all pay well, while the varied *new products* begin to swell the general total of our Exports to a noble sum.

It is much to be regretted that with all our capacities as a State, with soil so fertile, season so very favorable and facilities so great, that California should still IMPORT Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Soap, Candles, Dried Fruits, and many other products and manufactures which could be produced here, and at a profit, and save all the gold which their value drains from us every month. This matter is worthy serious consideration and some united action to prevent it, and thus a great public benefit result to all.

OUR WINE HOUSES.

WINE HOUSE OF LANDSBERGER & CO.

We spent a little time the past week procuring Wine data, and calling upon Wine-growers and Wine Dealers to collect reliable statistics, and having spent a little time at the above named House for data, we give the following which shows the magnitude which the Wine business is assuming now in our State.

In the warehouse of Messrs. Landsberger & Co., first:

In their cellar Champagne maturing of their choice brands 60 to 65000 Bottles.

Upon the first floor in their Large Tierces and Pipes of all kinds, 60,000 Gallons.

Upon the second floor Wines in preparation for bottling, 5,000 Gallons.

Upon the third floor choice Wines in preparation about 15,000 bottles.

Upon the fourth floor about 30 Pipes, or equal to 13,000 bottles.

To show the working power needed, there are in the cellars now just received 120,000 new wine bottles being cleansed ready for use.

The demand for their wines is rapidly increasing, they have now also in store of Champagne 1200 Cases and of other Wines 2000 Cases.

To show the real demand, the monthly sales are 1000 Cases Champagne and 600 of other various kinds put up by this House—their Wines being now known in every State in the Union and also in Europe, keeps this House very busy to meet the demand.

This large and prosperous business has been established in consequence of giving to the business a large capital, with a complete knowledge of wines and the tastes and wants of our people at Home, and a determination to send out only wines of the very best and purest quality.

We shall from time to time give sketches of all the Wine Interest and Wine Dealers of the highest class, so that the Wine Interest of California may be known abroad.

THE LAND QUESTION.

We have received two Pamphlets compiled by by Henry George, Esq., on the Lands of the United States, National and State, giving detailed sketches upon all the material questions connected with Public Lands, Land Grants, Railroad Lands, &c., a series of discussions of value to all who take an interest in Public Lands. These Pamphlets can be found at the Booksetores of White & Bauer and Loomis

CHAMPION HARROW.

Our Farmers should call at the Manufactory and see this new and valuable Harrow.

THE MECHANICS FAIR

The Pavilion is rapidly putting on the look of readiness—all should remember that. Tuesday, the 8th, the Pavilion opens.

BLUEBIRD.

'Tis said the little birds feel blue,
Because their bills are over dew.

OUR WINE DISTRICTS.

[Having seen reports in Dailies and other Journals relative to the Wine crop of the Counties named which we not esteem correct, we have taken pains to procure from reliable sources the following estimate of 1870, and this is even less than the real total, closely scanned it would reach perhaps, including all small lots 100,000 Gallons more. The present year will largely exceed that of 1870.

THE VINTAGE OF SONOMA VALLEY.

The Carefully Estimated Crop of 1870.

	Gallons		Gallons.
Buena Vista	125,000	Tampin	14,000
A. F. Haraszthy	18,000	Taylor	10,000
Tichnor Estate	55,000	Woehler	8,000
Haubert	5,000	Gaess	7,000
Drexel & Gundlach	70,000	Whitlin	7,000
Winkle	20,000	Poulterer	5,000
Rufus	8,000	Hill	6,000
Snyder	10,000	Whitman	7,000
Agoston	25,000	Sam'l Naus	3,000
Dr. Faure	8,000	Quitzow	10,000
Robbins	7,000	Jones	3,000
Edwards	30,000	Hamilton	3,000
Craig	30,000	Wise	4,000
Carriger	30,000	Whamquartner	13,000
Fowler	13,000	Dunbar	7,000
O Brien	9,000	Wm. Hood	20,000
Krohn & Williams	16,000	Bennets Valley	60,000
Stuart	20,000	Rodger's	4,000
Warfield	9,000	Sewell Estate	5,000
Justi	3,000	James Shaw	5,000
Lemotte	9,000	O'Brien	8,000
Guerin	12,000	Englander	16,000
Total			744,000

The following are those who sold Grapes or made Wine, but their number of acres are alone estimated.

	Acres		Acres
Smith	30	Schell	5
His Neighbor	20	Popper	5
W. T. Shaw	12	Lubeck	20
O. B. Shaw	20	Whalton	30
Wratten	30	Maxwell	6
Sewell	12	Doty	10
Giovanari	10	Leavenworth	30
Seding	9	His Neighbor	25
Shaddock	10	Walton	35
Col. Rodgers	10	Sheller	
Eldridge & others	15		
Dubring	5	Total	354

Many others remain unmentioned which we were not able to procure in time.

THE VINTAGE OF NAPA VALLEY.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
S. Wing	8,000	Lockwood	2,500
Winters	20,000	Mansfield	8,000
G. Grozinger	90,000	Backus	3,000
Pellet	35,000	Siegrist Bros.	36,000
Crane	25,000	Neighbor to Wing	5,000
Kroger	22,000	do. to Lockwood	12,000
Fulton	10,000	General Keys and others	10,000
Woodward	20,000		
Dr. Wood	5,000		
Total			311,500

THE VINTAGE OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Possesses about 500 acres of Vineyard all in the neighborhood of Stockton. Most of the Grapes are sold for the table, Wine, however, is made to the following amount:

	Gallons
Clement Detten	6,000
H. Meyers	12,000
Geo. west	13,500
Others about	10,000

Estimating these 354 acres of Vines at an average of 700 vines per acre, (some have more and some have less) at 300 gallons per acre, we have then to add One Hundred and Six Thousand Two Hundred Gallons more in Sonoma.

The account then would stand:

SONOMA estimated in Gallons	$744 000
do. do per Acres and Gallons	106,200
	$743,200
NAPA estimated in Gallons	311 500
And this is estimated by some as 100,000 Gallons too low.	
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	41,500
	1,096,200

Here we have in these three Counties over One Million Gallons Wine without estimating the Tons of Fruit sold for the Table.

The Wine interest will be seen by the schedule above of Production of only three Counties, and these not yet full, is now a great interest, and we can say it is a rapidly accumulating one, by the several large Wine Houses in our city doing a very large business, annually amounting to MILLIONS OF DOLLARS each.

POLITICAL WARFARE.

It is most unfortunate for our country that we can have no *General Election* take place without a resort to the personal abuse of the leading candidates of both parties. Such conduct by partisan papers is a dark disgrace to the Press.

Calumny and slander against an opponent never wins, and those Journals that seem to take pleasure in maligning the opposite party candidates should remember the fate of "Haman."

The present Gubernatorial Canvas seems to call out some very gross political vituperation against our public men; this course we think most unworthy of respectable journalism, and especially the tirades against our present "Chief Magistrate;" and while we may have our own preferred candidate, such a course pursued by any party will only make converts for the opposite, for slander and abuse comes not from a good cause or a pure source.

"All is Fair in Politics," is an abuse of principle; change it, and let the motto be—

"All that is *just* is fair in Politics."

THE ALFALFA CLOVER.

To correct many wrong notions about this really famous and valuable grass (Clover) we give these brief words in answer to several inquiries which have come to us relative to it, its nature, time of planting, soil, curing, value as hay, &c.

Many newspapers over our State speak of it as a *New Clover*, which is a very great error. Alfalfa, or Chili Clover, has been known in California and grown here for nearly *twenty years*, not generally, however, but in various parts of the State, and would have been more extensively grown had it not been for the great unwillingness of growers to select the right kind of soil for it, and prepare the ground as it should have been prepared, and the shiftless manner in which experiments with Alfalfa were made, prevented the success that otherwise would have been attained, and prevented its general introduction.

Alfalfa was first introduced here in 1852x1853; we ourselves had it on sale, and at that date furnished a large quantity of it to the Agricultural Department at Washington.

When first introduced here from Chili it was very dirty, and we had to screen it; since then it comes in cleaner condition, yet not clean, at early day it sold at $75x$100 per lb., and at early date Alfalfa was successfully grown at the "Quintay Ranch" and the "Simpson Ranch," Marysville, and *three and four crops* per year harvested. We recorded in the FARMER in early years as high as eight and ten tuns by some growers per acre.

Very erroneous impressions prevail about Alfalfa, and many very egregious mistakes are made by some newspapers that give directions about its culture; what they say seems to be *guess work*, for they acknowledge they *don't know much* certainly about Alfalfa.

SOIL AND CULTURE.

The Soil for Alfalfa should be a light porous soil, made mellow by deep cultivation, and *sub soil plowing*, as the roots will go down for moisture 10 to 15 feet, if they can work through the soil; the soil should be therefore plowed very, very deep, deep as a Subsoil will go down, 16 to 20 inches, and thus break up the soil below for the *roots to go down*.

PLOWING AND PLANTING.

Alfalfa when it first vegetates is very tender, as are all grasses of the *Trifolium species*, and therefore it must *only* be planted when it can be sure to escape *frost*, till its roots are established. Many directions have been given to plant in the Fall; this is a mistake, as heavy rains beat down the soil on the seed or young plants, and it is in great danger of our frosts in January and February, and often in March.

Our advice is to have the soil deeply and finely prepared early in the Fall, and left in *ridges*, so that after the heavier rains are over, then by cross plowing over the ridges and a second plowing, the soil will be in good condition to plant *Alfalfa*.

The more plowing the better, for Alfalfa *once put into the soil*, it remains put in for years, therefore, this work of preparation should be well done. After the soil is thus finely plowed, say last of February or first of March, according to the warmth of the season, sow the Alfalfa, and steel harrow in well; then a Brush Harrow to make the surface level and smooth, to bury the seed and for the mower, and the work is done.

The quantity of seed required per acre varies according to the skill of the Sower; it should be sown *thick* and *even*; thick, so it may grow fine grass, and even, to avoid bare spaces, which scorch the field and look bad in the Alfalfa field, for this is one of the handsomest growing grass crops ever seen, when it has been planted as it should be, and it is the *best hay*, when cut and cured as it should be.

WHEN MOWN HOW CURED

Alfalfa has been often rejected by growers because it made *coarse* Hay. The reason of this was, it was sowed sparsely, and grew rank, and was allowed to get too old before it was mowed.

It is therefore important to sow very thick, that it may grow thick and succulent, and when 18 to 20 inches high, before it is too far seeded, while the blossom is opening fully, then mow and cure by sweating, which makes the Hay rich, sweet, and full of its juices, and it will retain its greenness and prove the best hay known; when it is allowed to be grown coarse and burned up in curing, it is indeed worthless.

We would here remark that along our *River Banks*, and on our *Tule Lands*, where the soil is alluvial and composed of wash, or decayed vegetable matter, Alfalfa will do well, a proof that neither flood nor frost will injure it after it is once established in the soil. It must be understood always, that it must not be allowed to grow rank and coarse before mowing; always mow it while young and tender, then good Hay is secured

Although this is too early to think of Alfalfa sowing, we are called upon by several inquirers to give this information, as there has been so much written that was erroneous. Growers can preserve this counsel till the season for planting comes, and then we are confident they will find it of service to them.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

This most interesting and scientific Physiological Museum is being constantly enlarged in the number of its specimens in the "Science of Life" and in the results of a violated law of nature

At this Museum will be seen and taught *Lessons* that can be learned nowhere else, and young men should visit the Museum and there learn where the Rocks and Quicksands exist where so many young men are wrecked.

We consider this Museum one of the most important Institutions in our State.

Why are the *Walks* around the Post Office favorable to the *Agricultural Interest?*

Because those who walk over the *stoney* walks, it makes the corn grow,

HORSE TALK.

It is only of recent date that our Livery Stables have taken a just pride in securing fine Horses, fine Carriages and showy Harness, with other outfits, so as to make what is called among horsemen a "Splendid Turnout"

The increase of fine Horses, and the rapid advance made on our Coast in carriage building and in harness making has been so rapid and so complete that California can now send out a single team, a double team, four in hand, or grand Turnout of six horses, with barouche, and splendid horses all of California material. Horses bred here, carriage, harness, &c., all made here, and establishments as fine as Boston, New York, or Philadelphia can boast.

OUR CITY STABLES.

Our Stables in this city have a pride in their teams, and justly so, for we have all that is needed to suit all tastes, and suit the purse also when a pleasure drive is wanted.

CITY STABLE, Bush St. (Magner & Byington.)

This is one of the most extensive and best managed Stables of our city, boasting such a goodly number as there are in our city.

Feeling in the mood of looking at some of the best Horses in our city as Roadsters, we spent a little time in looking at the list of noted Horses we here name, which were very courteously shown us by the Proprietor.

This Stable is a large, well ventilated building, which is of vital importance to the health, action, and good condition of that "noble animal" the Horse.

The number of first rate horses in this Stable is Fifty, and Turnouts for all of best style, in carriage and harness.

We here give a brief sketch of some of the leading Horses, known as A No. 1 animals:

GOV. LOW.—This is the noted *Parade Horse*, used on all public occasions. This horse was used by Gen'l Ellis on the Fourth of July, and is particularly selected for *great occasions*, a splendid light gray, and of a graceful action, seemingly conscious of being at the *head* on all great occasions.

BISMARK (*from Leviathan Stock*), a fine dark chesnut, of fine figure, well put together, and very fine action; time 2.40.

BELLE, (*by State of Maine, out of a Glencoe Mare,*) a splendid gray Mare, destined to prove a good animal and fast.

RAIL SPLITTER—A young trotter, will prove a fast one, and come down to 42.

RALSTON, (*Sired by Signal*), a Pacer, and half-brother to Regulator.

"GOLD HUNTER," (*From Old Hunter*), a fine young colt, good style of build, fine stepping animal, full of life.

MARY STUART, (*Sired by Odd Fellow*), a fast animal.

JIM CROW, (*by Peacock*), a fine brown horse.

KATE GRAY, (*Black Hawk Stock*), a fine filly, 4 years old, and time 2.50.

NELLIE, (*Messenger Stock*), 5 years old, a very fine animal.

ODD FELLOW, (*Sired by Chloroform, out of a Sir Archy Mare*), a thoroughbred, and a fine horse; time 3 minutes.

KENTUCKY HUNTER, (*a fine thoroughbred out of Messenger Mare*), splendid form and action, less than five years, and large size.

These with other fine animals, all of the best blood, will furnish to those who wish a fine ride, the means of enjoying the same, as the very finest Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways and Buggies are here to match with fine harness, the fastest horses, and horses well trained.

At this Stable can be seen the Miller Buggy, undoubtedly the finest buggy yet made in this State, made by W. P. Miller, Esq., Carriagemaker of Stockton, a superb light buggy, highly finished and "gold mounted," very light, yet very strong, a pattern buggy.

Among the many fine carriages at this Stable we noticed a magnificent Barouche made by "Kimball," six-seated; this furnished with six fine blood horses, all bright bays, and all sixteen hands high; harness all "gold mounted," we feel sure will match any turnout in the United States, and this too in *California*, from a stable, now in the heart of a large city, on a street that less than twenty years ago was a barren sand hill.

We have thus given a sketch only in part of the popular Stable and teams of Magner & Co. (known as the City Stables on Bush Street), and can cheerfully commend those who wish a safe and pleasant ride to try some of the teams we have thus briefly sketched.

NEGLECTED FRUIT TREES.

No one who observes the orchards and Fruit Trees of our gardens, the many that are so neglected, need wonder at the quantities of small fruit that often glute the market.

It seems surprising that our fruit growers will "kill the Goose that lays the Golden Egg." This they in reality do when they neglect to prune and properly care for the *trees* that are to bring them in the gold

The true reason of the miserably small fruit that fills our market is wholly caused by the neglect of the trees

LOOK OUT FOR FIRE.

The late numerous fires in all our cities and towns is the evidence of the dangers that are round about us, arising from the dry season, carelessness, and incendiarism.

No one should be without the protection of a "Policy of Insurance against Fire." A few dollars and safety is secured.

The Farmer is in the midst of many dangers. Hootsmen in the grain stubble, loafers laying about with a pipe, and the incendiary, are the dangers that constantly surround the Farmer.

Let them all as one see they have a good Policy, and this they can get at the Pacific Insurance Company.

NATIONAL FAIR.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold their Fair this year at Richmond, Virginia, commencing September, 7th, and continuing three days. Exhibition open to the Nation. (See Circular in our columns.

Hon. M P. Wilder, President, P. Barry, Esq., Chairman Fruit Committee.

STATE FAIRS.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,

Commencing Sept. 18th, and continue six days

C. F. Reed, President, Maj. Beck, Secretary, T. N. Hoag, Assistant Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Albany,

Commencing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, CLARK CO,

Sept. 25th to the 29th inclusive.

Wm. Lang, Esq., of Tiffin, President.
John H. Kleppart, of Columbus, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA, October 16th to 20th, inclusive.

Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A Echols, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Waverly Station, (near Newark).

Commencing Sept. 19th, and continues four days.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Cedar Rapids

Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Topeka,

Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL FAIR Fair at Denver City,

Commencing Sept. 12th, and continues five days

H. B. Brace, Pres., F. A. Clifton, Sec.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SAN FRANCISCO The Annual Fair of this Institution will open in this city August the 8th, and continues for *Four weeks.* A. S. Hallidie, President, W. H. Williams, Secretary.

COUNTY FAIRS.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FAIR AT STOCKTON,

Commences Sept. 12th, and continues four days

SANTA CLARA VALLEY FAIR, AT SAN JOSE,

Commencing Aug. 28th, and continues five days

THE MARIN DISTRICT FAIR, AT PETALUMA,

Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE UPPER SACRAMENTO, AT CHICO,

Commencing Sept. 26th, and continues four days.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE

A FINE

"Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.5

Mules for Sale.

Fifteen very fine MULES of large size for sale at a Bargain, or will be exchanged for Sheep of good quality

Apply to the FARMER OFFICE. 35.5

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving a addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW, all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

"COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for roving in and out of Gear

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW; every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 16 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley, Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

Buckeye Mower and Reaper,
Haines' Latest Improved Header,
Sweepstake Separator,
Buckeye Grain Drill,
Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,
Burdick's National Feed Cutter,
Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,

36.1 SAN FRANCISCO.

EIGHTH

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

AT 11 A. M. TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871, With the usual Ceremonies.

HON. MILTON S. LATHAN

Has consented to deliver the OPENING ADDRESS.

The EXHIBITION BUILDING is situated on

UNION SQUARE,

In the heart of the City of San Francisco, and on the line of three street railroads, the building covers a ground area of 82,200 feet, and is complete in all its appointments.

Steam power and water supply furnished free to exhibitors.

All goods competing for premiums, or to be catalogued, must be receipted for by the Entry Clerk before AUGUST 12th.

Rules and Regulations can be obtained from any of the officers at the Institute or Pavilion.

In conjunction with the Industrial Exhibition, the BAY DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its first Exhibition of the Fruits and Flowers of California occupying a space of 320x50 feet.

Prices of Admission.

Season Ticket admitting gentleman and one lady.....$5 00
Season Ticket admitting one person..... 3 00
Season Ticket admitting juvenile under 14 years..... 1 50

☞ *The above Tickets are not Transferable.* ☜

Single admission.....50 cents
Children under 14 years.....25 cents

Children must be in charge of guardians or parents.

Tickets can be obtained from any of the Managers, at the Mechanics' Institute, 37 Post street, at the Pavilion, Union Square, or from the Principal Music or Drug Stores in the city.

☞ No bills will be paid unless ordered by the proper Committees. By order, A. S. HALLIDIE, President. W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 36.4

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *months* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers, Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now enters upon its

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME,

and can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisc.

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The work done by these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the thinnest material and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams.

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never give any trouble in operating.

The Howe Sewing Machines

Are the oldest established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and perfection of mechanism. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

NO. 113 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

1111

New Advertisements.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St.

Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD,
President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President:
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.

Schreiber & Howell,

General Agents, Home Office.

NEW FIRM!

JOHN ROHR & SON,

Successors to

Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,

NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,

539 Market Street,

OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET.

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu, Springs, Twine, &c.

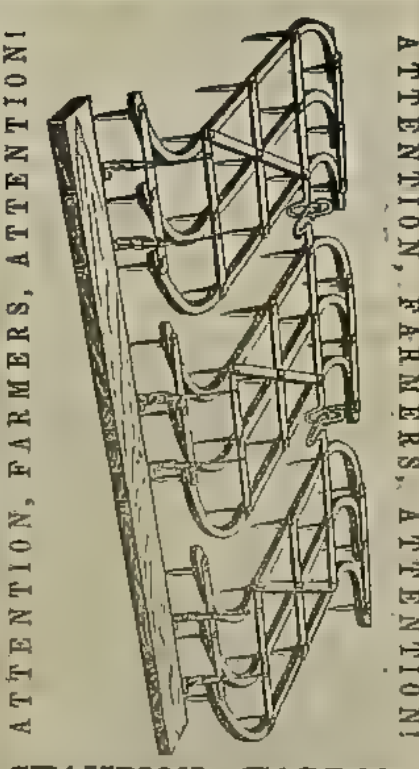
A SPECIALTY

Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

Attention, Farmers, Attention!



CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Price List, Address

DUNN & CAMPBELL,
317 & 319 Battery Street,
36.3 SAN FRANCISCO.

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

JUNE 30th, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	845,321 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$525,781 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	541,205 85
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia.	223,251 65
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	109,646 75
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets,	31,788 13
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company—market value	247,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,321 58

Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were	$1,740,065 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were	$1,439,922

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 37.2

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

—AND—

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

IN

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

Home Miscellany.

COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,
Born in the wild wood;
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood;
Shy as the antelope—
Brown as a berry—
Free as the mountain air,
Romping and merry.

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun-bonnets,
Frayed at the edges!
Up in the apple trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking the berries—
Under the orchard trees,
Feasting on cherries—
Tramping the clover blooms
Down 'mong the grasses,
No voice to hinder them,
Dear lads and lasses!

No grim propriety—
No interdiction;
Free as the birdlings
From city restriction!
Coining the purest blood,
Strength'ning each muscle,
Donning health armor
'Gainst life's coming bustle.

Dear little innocents!
Born in the wild wood;
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
God's green beneath them,
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them?

OLD AGE.

Fling down the faded blossoms of the Spring,
Nor clasp the roses with ungrateful hand;
The joy of Summer is a vanished thing;
Let us depart, and learn to understand
The gladness of great calm—the Autumn rest,
The peace of human joys the latest and the best!

Ah! I remember how in early days
The primrose and the wild flower grew beside
My tangled forest paths, whose devious ways
Filled me with joys of mysteries untried,
And terror that was more than half delight,
And sense of budding life, and longings infinite.

And I remember how, in life's hot noon,
Around my path the lavish roses shed
Color and fragrance, and the air of June
Breathed rapture—now those Summer days are fled;
Days of sweet peril, when the serpent lay
Lurking at every turn of life's enchanted way.

The light of Spring, the Summer glow, are o'er;
And I rejoice in knowing that for me
The woodbine and the roses bloom no more;
The tender green is gone from field and tree;
Brown barren sprays stand clear against the blue,
And leaves fall fast, and let the truthful sunlight through.

For me the hooded herbs of Autumn grow;
Square-stemmed and sober; mint and sage,
Hoarhound and balm—such plants as healers know;
And the decline of life's long pilgrimage
Is soft and sweet with marjoram and thyme,
Bright with pure evening dew, not serpents glittering slime.

And round my path the aromatic air
Breathes health and perfume, and the turfy ground
Is soft for weary feet, and smooth and fair
With little thornless blossoms that abound
In safe dry places, where the mountain side
Lies to the setting sun, and no ill beast can hide.

What is there to regret? Why should I mourn
To leave the forest and the marsh behind,
Or toward the rank, low meadows sadly turn?
Since here another loveliness I find,
Safer and not less beautiful—and blest
With glimpses, faint and fair, of the long-wished-for rest.

And so I drop the roses from my hand,
And let the thorn pricks heal, and take my way
Down hill, across a fair and peaceful land
Lept in the golden calm of dying day;
Glad the night is near, and glad to know
That, rough or smooth the way, I have not far to go.

WARM BATHS.

The *Family Journal* thus speaks of the value of the *Warm Baths* as a disinfecting security:

"The warm bath is a grand remedy, and will often prevent the most virulent diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind, should speedily plunge into a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue, and then rub dry, dress securely to guard against taking cold. If the system has imbued any infectious matter, it will be certainly removed by this process, if it be resorted to before the infection has time to spread over the system; and even if some time has elapsed, the drenching perspiration that may be induced in a hot bath will be pretty sure to remove it."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

This splendid FASHION MAGAZINE may not only be classed as one of the most splendid *Illustrated Fashion Magazine*, but also as a "Literary Magazine" of very high merit, and creditable indeed to the great "House of the Harper's" for the true *Independence* of its pages, for while it discourses upon the latest fashions and pictures them on its pages, it does not fail to *point out* the *evil results* that follow by adopting those which are alike injurious to the Physical as well as Intellectual and Moral powers of human beings.

We give the following admirable Essay published in one of its recent numbers under the caption of

Too Nice.

We have all heard of the story of the foolish Midas, whose wish, that every thing he touched might be turned into gold, was gratified. He soon repented, as we learn, of the fatal generosity of the gods when the very bread and meat changed at his lips to the precious metal. That Midas' ears finally grew into those of an ass was the fit termination, and not the most incredible part of his history.

We can discover among us some of the descendants of Midas without even a look at their ears. Their asinine propensities are enough to point them out without any other indication of their race. We may pass by, for the present, the more characteristic of their kind, and examine some of the less marked specimens.

It is wonderful how people systematically deprive themselves of many of the enjoyments and comforts of life by turning things which are intended for use into mere articles of finery. There surely can be nothing more Midas-like than this practice, which often prevails to such an extent as to convert the utmost abundance into total destitution. Labor is performed and money spent without stint, and yet with no other result than restricted ease and diminished comfort.

You can trace the practice every where, throughout all the course of daily life. It is visible in the dwelling, the furniture, the books, the equipage, the clothes. Most people, in our large cities at least, have bigger and finer houses than they can well use, take care of, or pay for; and daily living in a house without ever feeling at home is of all wretchedness the most wretched. The furniture, moreover, is often too nice for use, the carpet too delicate to be trod by the common boot, the chairs and sofas of too choice a stuff for close proximity with the every-day coat and gown. The best room in the house is thus not seldom made the worst for the family, for every member regards it as he might a chamber of horrors, into which he does not put his foot without fear and trembling.

There is many a man who keeps a carriage too fine for use, and dreads every time he rides in it the approach of a shower or a dirt-cart. At night he is forced to submit to the democratic street car or omnibus, for darkness conceals and endangers the finery of his own equipage.

There are some who boast of their libraries, and yet live themselves, and keep others, in ignorance, because their books are too nice for use. Their gilt edges and choice bindings are only safe under glass, lock and key; so they remain sealed to the curious, and might as well be so many *dummies* of wood, such as, in fact, are occasionally found filling up the vacant places of the shelves in the book-cases of grand libraries.

There are a thousand ways in which the clothes originally, without doubt, intended for comfort and protection are turned into sources of annoyance and danger. Obedience to fashion and a desire for show have metamorphosed the essential coverings of the body into so many corporeal tortures. The hard-bound beaver hat and chignon, the spider waist and tight-bodied coat, the pinching boot and high heeled shoe, are but a few of the various instruments of suffering which man and women have contrived to make out of the simplest articles of clothing. Human and civilized though such people pretend to be, it is not difficult to descern through all their artifices of dress the asses' ears of the Midas breed. Whatever might be useful they turn by their touch into the showy and inconvenient.

Children even, in spite of the earnest supplications of nature, are not spared this absurd and cruel process of transforming the useful into the showy. The desire for display is apparent in their education, their manners, their dress, and daily walks. Is it the purpose of most of the so-called accomplishments of the girls' school to produce useful or showy women? Are the minoing ways and tricks of behavior so carefully inculcated intended to make children genteel, as it is called, or amiable? Is the dress of a kind or a make suitable for freedom of movement, so essential to the healthy development of the young, or adapted only to the stiffness of formal presentation to company? Are the promenades of the starched and bedizened child for the promotion of its health, or the gratification of a mother's vanity and love of display? While we commend to all propriety of conduct and delicacy of taste, we would warn them against being too nice.

EARN WHAT YOU SPEND.

Three-fourths of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact that must want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance; respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness. The man who wants the best things, and is willing to pay just what they are worth, by honest effort and hard self-denial, will have no difficulty in getting what he wants at last. It is the men who wants goods on credit that are snubbed and disappointed and disappointed and overwhelmed in the end. Happiness cannot be bought by the bottle, nor caught up by the excursion train, nor put on with any robe or jewels, nor eaten at any feast. It does not exist in any exhileration, excitement, or ownership, but comes from the use of the faculties of body and mind.—*Scientific American.*

ABOUT THE RATTLESNAKE.

As this snake is closely allied to fishing and shooting and among the disagreeables of these sports, we will say what we have to say about it in this department of the Telegraph. We read so many sensational statements in connection with it, going the rounds of sensible journals, that it is well something like the truth should be spoken. The last story is that a little girl, a nine year older, encountered one of these deadly reptiles and had a regular battle with it, and won it by stamping the life out of it! This snake, according to the account, came out of the bushes after the heroine and chased her; and she, unable to find anything else to defend herself, commenced kicking it with her shoes, and a regular conflict, ensuing, ending, as we have already said, by the child watching her opportunity and stamping upon its head and holding her foot there until it breathed its last!—Now, those who understand the habits of the rattlesnake, know how improbable, nay, absurd this is. They know that it never pursues any one; never lies in wait, like the copperhead-snake, for any one; on the contrary that it retires from a person approaching, unless suddenly coming upon it before it has time to do so. But when once within reach of an intruder it coils in a moment and strikes like a flash of lightning, and in doing so propels itself a little over half its length. The person, young or old, who would attempt to kill it with the foot would soon be cured of the folly.

A journal now before us says that in August, when the snake is shedding it skin, it ceases to rattle when approached, also that the warning given by its rattles has saved many a life. This is not according to our understanding of the use made of the rattles. They are not used as a warning, but only when the reptile is angry from being disturbed and is crawling off. If any moving object is seen approaching where it is lying, it will slowly move out of the way and rattle as it does so. It cannot crawl fast. But if a person or animal suddenly steps near it unseen, it strike *first* and rattles *afterwards*. It never rattles beforehand unless pursued and forced to coil and prepare to defend itself. We have heard more than once the rattles from six to ten feet off, not before us but at our side, the snake having heard us coming moved out of our way and told us so. A gentleman residing at the foot of the Alleghany mountains, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who seemed to be perfectly familiar with the habits of the rattlesnake, told us that he killed five in the road while traveling from Spanglerville to Tipton, a distance of sixteen miles, on a hot clear day in June, after a long cool rain-storm. He said they never rattled before striking, except as we mention above, but always afterwards; that a person was seldom bitten; and of the hundreds of women and children gathering berries on the mountain it was a rare occurance for one to be bitten, and the wound was not necessarily fatal. The rattlesnake would always get out of the way if possible, and only struck when suddenly encountered. People where these reptiles abound fear them very little, while the copperhead snake was always an object of dread to them, because it infested beaten paths and laid in wait for its victim.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

INTUITIVE PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN.

In a conversation I once held with an eminent minister of our church (says Dr. Boardman) he made this observation: "We will say nothing of the manner in which that sex usually conducts an argument, but the intuitive judgments of women are often more to be relied upon than the conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning." No man who has an intelligent wife, or is accustomed to the society of educated women, will dispute this. Times without number you must have known them to decide questions on the instant and with unerring accuracy, which you had been poring over for hours, perhaps, with no other result than to find yourself getting deeper and deeper into the tangled maze of doubts and difficulties.

The inference, therefore, is unavoidable, that the man who thinks it is beneath his dignity to take counsel with an intelligent wife stands in his own light, and betrays that lack of judgment which he tacitly attributes to her.

It were hardly generous to allege that they achieve these feats less by reasoning than by a sort of sagacity which approximates to the sure instinct of the animal race; and yet there seems to be some ground for the remark of a witty French writer, that when a man has toiled step by step up a flight of stairs he will be sure to find a woman at the top, but she will not be able to tell how she got there. How she got there, however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman has reached are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of domestic and secular life, nothing but prejudice or self-conceit can prevent us from acknowledging.

JOHN WESLEY'S WAY.

When John Wesley saw a young man in danger of falling into the snares of evil associates, he did not watch him sharply at a distance and speak of his shortcomings to others, predicting that he was "on the high road to ruin." He invited him to his table, and by a gentle, affable manner, sought to give him good subjects for thought, or hints for conduct. Advice thus hospitably enforced was very impressive. He would draw out the young man in conversation, and learn what studies he was most proficient in, which was most essential to his success, and then assist him to acquire a mastery over them. Another most valuable way of aiding a young man whom social danger threatened, was to make him acquainted with well disposed, religious young men, who would lead him into good paths. He watched over their future career with a father's interest and tenderness, and in a very simple manner accomplished a vast amount of good, besides preventing a world of evil.

TOO POOR TO TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

The editor of the *Rural New Yorker* was sitting in his office one afternoon some years ago, when a farmer friend came in and said:

"Mr. Moore, I like your paper, but times are so hard I cannot pay for it."

"Is that so, friend Jones? I'm very sorry to hear that you are so poor; if you are so hard run I will give you my paper."

"Oh, no! I can't take it as a gift."

"Well, then, let's see how we can fix it. You raise chickens, I believe?"

"Yes, a few, but they don't bring anything, hardly."

"Don't they? Neither does my paper cost any thing hardly. Now I have a proposition to make to you. I will continue your paper, and when you go home you may select from your lot one chicken, and call her mine. Take good care of her, and bring me the proceeds, whether in eggs or chickens, and we will call it square."

"All right, brother Moore;" and the old fellow chuckled at what he thought a capital bargain. He kept the contract strickly, and at the end of the year found that he had paid about four prices for his paper. He often tells the joke on himself, and says he never had the face to say he was too poor to take r paper since that day.

TIME IMPORTANT.

Never "kill time," boys. He is your best friend. Use him well. Don't let him slip through your fingers when you are young, as the beggar did. The days of your boyhood are the most precious you will ever see. The habits you get into will stick to you like wax. If they are good ones, life will be a pleasure, and above all, a success. I mean a true success. You may not grow rich, but your life will be a real success, nevertheless.

If, on the contrary, you waste your early years, live for fun only, trifle with your opportunities, you will find after a while that your life is a failure—yes, even if you should be as rich as Croesus.

One of the saddest things is to meet a man who has let golden opportunities go by him, just entering the battle of life, yet entirely unfit for his position. He is to be pitied, yet blamed. In this favored land every one can learn to read and write, for instance. But how often we meet young men utterly unable to write a dozen lines without making mistakes! Be assured, my young friends, it will be a source of shame to you as men, if you do not pay attention to education as boys.

The world is full of good books to read. You are surrounded with friends and relatives. Be warned in time, and coin happiness and honor in the future from the industry of the present, and you will not have read this page in vain.—*Merry's Museum.*

A PARLOR VINE.

To grow a pretty vine from the sweet potato, put a tuber in pure sand, or sandy loam, in a hanging basket, and water occasionally. It will throw out tendrils and beautiful leaves, and will climb freely over the arms of the basket, and upward toward the top of the window. Not one visitor in a hundred but will suppose it to be some rare foreign plant.—*New York Horticulturist.*

It is said that during his ministry of fifty years, Dr. Tyng's congregations have contributed over $3,000,000 for benevolent objects, besides raising $600,000 for the building of four churches and six chapels.

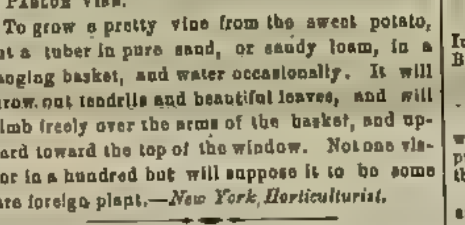
A glorious Benevolent people that, their hearts were made to Tyng-le with the right feeling by their honored preacher.

A young man says that there may have been such a thing as real true love in olden times, but that now the notion is entirely obsolete; and if you ask a young lady now-a-days to share your lot, she immediately wants to know how large that "lot" is.

J. W. MEYER. CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.



CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35 14

THE BURDETT

CASES NEAT and DURABLE.

INTERIOR WORK Unequalled.

ORGAN.

What they are thought of by the leading organists of the Pacific Coast:

"Superior to any instrument of their kind."
Mr. GEO. T. EVANS, the well known Organist of the Church of the Advent, S. F.

"Recommend the Burdett for superiority of tone, delicacy and power, and in every respect far ahead of all other reed instruments."
Mr. S. D. MAYER, Organist of St. Johns Church, Oakland, Cal.

"After trying the Burdett, I take great pleasure in adding my voice to the many already sounding their praise."
Mr. H. M. BOSWORTH, Organist of Calvary Church, S. F.

"Far ahead of all I have ever heard or tried."
T. W. C. RHIND, Organist of Howard Street M. E. Church, S. F.

"Examining the "Burdett Organs" I was greatly and agreeably surprised at finding such variety, delicacy and power."
R. J. McCABE, Organist St. Francis Church, S. F.

"Consider the Burdett the finest of reed organs"
CHAS H. HOFFMAN, Organist of the Mazar Street Synagogue.

"The most effective reed instrument for Church, School or Parlor"
J. MULLER, Organist St. Ignatius Church, S. F.

"A decided novelty and great improvement on the many styles now in use."
GEO. SCHUCKE, Organist of the Methodist Church, San Jose.

"Surpassed my expectations of a reed instrument and comprises everything needed from the solemn music of the church to the popular music of the day"
EVERETT POMEROY, Organist of the Presbyterian Church, San Jose.

"They excel anything of the kind I have ever seen before."
Mr. JAS. R. LAWRIE, Santa Clara

"Their volume and purity of sound is far superior to any reed instrument I have ever seen, and combinations most perfect."
D. H. BERLIN, Professor of Music, Stockton.

"The combinations, power and delicacy in all cases are surprising, and I cheerfully recommend the Burdett."
W. CARMICHAEL, Organist of St. Marys Church, Stockton.

☞ Our descriptive price list now ready. Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc., will be dealt liberally with, and accommodation extended to responsible buyers. Address Chas. Grau's Music Store, Agency for the Pacific Coast, 623 and 625 Clay Street, San Francisco.

35.2

MILLS' SEMINARY.

REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN.

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
35.28 Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 7th 1871

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months.....$250

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

31-1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President

HO! FOR YOSEMITE

J. E. DOAK. H. DUNNING.

MAIN STREET

Livery and Feed Stable

Opposite the Court House,

STOCKTON.

DOAK & DUNNING, Proprietors.

Carriages, Buggies Concord Stage Wagons and Saddle Horses on the most reasonable terms.

Parties desirous to make an easy and very pleasant trip to the Mountains, Big Trees and Yosemite Falls, wishing handsome, easy and reliable teams, can also be furnished with drivers if desired.

As the Proprietors are long residents here they know what travelers want, and they can give them a good fit out 35.31

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE. Terms liberal.

Miscellany.

STORM-WARNINGS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The attempt to presage great weather phenomena is nothing new.

From time immemorial civilized society has sought after a plan for averting the violence of the storm and tempest as anxiously as it has sought to resist the deadly approach of the pestilence and the plague.

The Great Plague of London, historians tell us, carried off in a year about 90,000 persons. This was, however, in the rude and undeveloped condition of medical science, when the metropolis of England had but few hospitals, and every victim was left in his own house to spread and speed the march of the contagious foe. Appalling as such mortality seems for the *year* 1665, amidst the wretched and squalid dens of the London poor, it has been overshadowed in modern times by a greater calamity. On the 5th of October, 1864, the storm which swept over Calcutta destroyed, *in a single day*, over 45,000 lives! Yet this is but one of a large number of similar occurrences rivaling in magnitude the great Indian disaster.

The give forwarning of approaching tempests on the coasts of the Adriatic, the Italian and old Roman castles, as described by an antique writer, had on their bastions pointed rods, to which, as they passed, the guards on duty present the iron points of their halberds, and whenever they perceived an electric spark to follow, they rang an alarm-bell, to warn the farmer and fisherman of an approaching storm. It is interesting to note that this ancient Italian custom was widely spread over the earth in former ages. And it is not difficult to connect it with those old towers (not only in Ireland, Scotland, and Spain, but in Africa and the East, Upper India and China) in which the use of a similar conductor may have been one among the many objects of those relics of the past.

But as the title of our articles shows, a new element of science has been introduced—the electric telegraph—an invention whose mission of usefulness is destined to unlimited enlargement.

In November, 1853, while the Anglo French fleet was operating in the Black sea against the stubborn walls of Sebastopool, the tidings flashed across the wires that a mighty tempest had arisen on the western coast of France, and, by the warning of the barometer, was on its way eastward. The telegram was sent, by the French Minister of War, Marshal Vaillant, from Paris, and reached the allied fleet in good time to enable them to put to sea before the cyclone could travel the five hundred leagues of its course, and disperse or destroy the most splendid navies that ever rode those waters. The storm came with a fatal punctuality to the predicted hour. The Crimea, shaken, ravaged, scourged by its fury, presented every where a scene of havoc and ruin in the allied camp more fearful than any the fire of all the Russian forts combined could have inflicted. It is perhaps not too much to say that, but for that telegram and its timely storm warning, the congregated navies, far from home and shattered to pieces, could not have sustained the besieging armies, and the event of the great Eastern war might have been different from what it finally was.

So happily, in this instance, did theory (too often despised) blend with fact, that the French War Minister said, "it appears, that by the aid of the electric telegraph and barometric observations, we may be apprised several hours or several days of great atmospheric disturbances, happening at the distance of 1000 or 1500 leagues."

Less than three years after the occurrence of the famous "Black Sea storm," just mentioned, there appeared for the first time, and in an American paper, a formal proposition for the establishment of a general system of daily weather reports by telegraph and the utilization of that great invention for the collection of meteorologic changes at a central office, and the transmission thence of storm warnings to the sea ports of the American lakes and our Atlantic sea board.

"Since great storms," says Mr. Thomas B. Butler, in his work on the "Atmospheric System and Elements of Prognostication," have been found to observe pretty well defined laws, both as respects to motions of the wind and the direction of their progress, we may often recognize such a storm, in its progress, and anticipate changes which may succeed during the next few hours. When it is possible to obtain telegraphic reports of the weather from several places in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, we may often predict the approach of a great storm twenty-four hours before its violence is felt at New York."

On the coasts of the Kingdom of Italy mariners are forewarned that a storm threatens them by a red flag hoisted on all the towers and light houses of the principal localities, ranging from Genoa to Palermo, and thence up along the Adriatic. On the most dangerous points of the coast of England where the fishing-boats and small craft that perform the service of the coast are exposed to formidable gales even during the most promising season, barometers put up by the Meteorological Bureau are at hand to warn the seamen of bad weather.—From "The Telegraph and the Storm," by Prof T. B. Maury, in *Harper Magazine for August.*

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

The number of humans now on our Terrestrial Ball is computed by the latest and best authority at 1,350,200,000; in America, 72,800,000; in Europe, 287,000,000; in Asia, 798,600,000; in Africa, 186,000,000; in Australia and Polynesia, 3,800,000—the people speak about 3,600 different languages, and are cut up into 1,000 different religious sects. The adherents of the principal religions, counting the whole population, are supposed to be nearly thus:—Greek church, 69,602,700; the six other Oriental churches, 6,500,000; Roman Catholics, 195,000,000; Protestants, 98,139,000; Mohamedans, 160,000; Buddhists, 340,000,000; other Asiatic religions, 260,000,000; Pagans, 200,000,000; Jews, 6,000,000.

A STEAM TYPE-SETTER.

SOMETHING THAT WILL "SET TYPE" FOR THREE PENCE PER THOUSAND.

One invention, however, did interest me: it was a steam type-composing machine. A Mr. Mackie of Warrington, had patented this affair, and it is now used in several printing offices, among others that of The Graphic, in London. The invention consists of two machines. One of these is a small one which has a key-board, like a piano, of fourteen keys. The operator sets before him the copy which is to be put in type, and manipulates the keys, whereupon there is unrolled from beneath an interminable strip of paper, two inches wide, is full of punctures. Each one of these punctures correspond with a letter of the written copy. The whole manuscript having thus been copied in punctures, the roll of punctured paper is set in a machine that looks like an iron center-table. The top of the center-table has all around on its edge little boxes containing type. The top of the table then revolves. The punctured paper runs around, and when a certain type needed is reached, a little lever falls (by reason of the opening allowed one end of it by the hole in the paper), the other end touching and selecting the letter that is needed. The type so selected falls into place, and the row of selected type pours in continuous stream out upon a regular composer's stick, which as fast as it is filled, is removed to the form. This may all seem complex in the description, but it seems wonderfully smooth and simple when seen. A man engaged at the perforator, and three boys at the composer to feed the boxes with type and space out the lines, set up a newspaper column large as one of the *Times* in one hour, which Mr. Mackie maintains is equal to the composition of eight men. It economizes 50 per cent. of outlay. The inventor has been ten years on it, and has now certainly gained a success. When our commercial houses have Babbidge's calculators instead of clerks, and our newspaper offices have revolving center-tables instead of compositors, why should not Mr. Carlyle's dream of an iron automatic Prime Minister be realized? The Republicans of England will do the handsome thing by any Yankee who will invent an automaton Queen that can sign her name and not have a large family. To return to Mr. Mackie for a moment, I may add that his machine costs £500, and the inventor advertises that he is prepared to undertake type-setting for one year in any house, that purchases, at three pence per thousand (whatever the size of type), set in eighteen inch lines. Mackie is proprietor of the Warrington *Guardian*, the largest paper in England, equal to 112 colums of the *Times*, and it certainly is set up very neatly set up by machine, all varieties being used—small pica, minion, and nonpareil.

SQUARE KNOT TIED BY A MACHINE.

Mr. Proviso A. Parry, of Perth Amboy, N. J., has presented a device, through the agency connected with this establishment, which ties a square knot precisely like that make by hand.

Those who have had any experience with self-binding mowing machines will at once understand the value of this invention, which, so far as we know, is the only one which accomplishes the feat. It will tie the strings around the sheaves as they are made by the reaping machine, and thus enable the farmer to dispense with the expense of one man and relieve the team of his weight. The nearest approach previously made to accomplishing tying by machinery consisted, we believe, in twisting the ends of the string or wire together and tucking them under the band. A reaping-machine may now to made to deliver sheaves tied up which will require as little attention as the mowing-machine—all the work being performed by the machine itself.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Valuable Stock Ranch

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A Large and Valuable and well located Ranch of FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, all fine level land and well adapted to Wheat and Grain-growing or pasturage of Stock, here, even in this dry season the feed is good, and animals upon it are now doing well

There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming Implement needed to carry on the Ranch.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty days.

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a VERY GREAT BARGAIN as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

The Sheep will be leased on shares as agreed upon

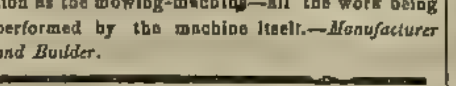
The terms of Sale will be ONE-THIRD CASH, balance one and two years, interest at 10 per cent. per annum

To any person who desires to engage in STOCK-RAISING or GENERAL FARMING, this is an opportunity rarely to be found. Early application will secure a great bargain, as the whole will be sold at the nominal value of unimproved lands.

For Particulars Address,

363 EDITOR FARMER

Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Wareroom;

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE Street,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

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COMMERCIAL

STEAM

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FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors

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H. T. HOLMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LIME,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Plaster, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Plastering Hair

STEATITE, MARBLE DUST, ETC.,

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SACRAMENTO.

34 15

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA CLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.

205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,

35.21 San Francisco.

A BARGAIN

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville, A very fine Farm of 149 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover.*

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 8000 bearing Vines, 150 excellent Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruits. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Stables, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

362 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

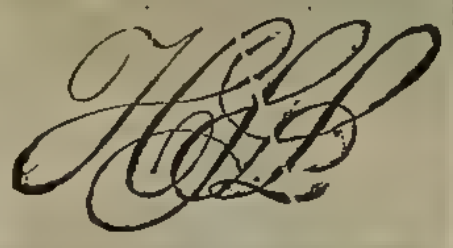
320 Clay Street San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE



This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gum or Dumb,

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 300 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.,

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We are the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

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....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE!

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

CARD WRITING.

Wedding, Visiting and Engagement Cards neatly written in the latest and most fashionable style,

INITIALS OR NAME IN FULL

carefully written with Indelible Ink on

HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &C.

Family Records, Certificates, Diplomas, &c., accurately filled in writing in Albums,

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'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books,* for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

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The Pioneer Herald

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Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

1871!

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FOR

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FOR

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WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

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ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplies with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

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Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates, by Applying at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf, or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Edwin Parmer.

San Francisco, August 31.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England	110¼@110¾
Price of Gold	112⅝
Value of Greenbacks	90@91
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	11s 6d
do do New York	160@165 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2@3 per cent. per annum on call, at 4@5 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3@5 per cent. on call, 5@6 on time.

Chicago—Money capital employed 4@5 per cent. on call, 6@8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2½@3½ per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

Money in France.

Money in the form of Gold is now showing very abundantly, the people among the lower classes offering Government all it wants to pay the Prussian indemnity.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Wheat and Flour market is more active this week "At Home" than for some time past. The sales however are all for Home except Flour for China. The Foreign demand remains nominally nothing by reason of the low rates prevailing in Europe, although the last Liverpool rate advances price One penny. This fact, however, is of no account as the rates there make it impossible to ship without loss, and the prospect of a good crop in Europe is now very good.

Barley, Oats, and Corn are selling steadily, demand for these may be said to be good and rates firm.

Hay and Feed stuffs somewhat active, so as to take what is arriving pretty steadily.

Potatoes quite active, Onions do., and lesser products are coming in freely and supplying all demand.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$2 10	@	2 20
do Extra	2 30	@	2 35
Barley, new ₩ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 60
Barley, old, for brewing	1 80	@	1 90
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 40	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 80	@	1 90
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	2 10	@	2 20
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	5 50	@	5 75
do Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Extra Family Flour	6 50	@	6 55
Oregon Superfine	5 75	@	6 —
do Extra for shipping	6 25	@	6 50
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₩ ton	23 50	@	25 00
Middlings ₩ ton	35 00	@	40 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton	37 50	@	40 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	65	@	80
Choice Varieties	75	@	90
Carolinas	3 00	@	3 50
Onions	90	@	1 12
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	17 00	@	20 00
Hay, ₩ ton, Ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₩ bale	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The show of Fruit is better this week; a larger variety and better quality. Peaches come in from the mountains and some fine lots. Bartlett Pears show now fine with other good sorts. Apples of nice kinds and in improved quality of many varieties, there is an abundance of almost everything, and the orchard trees in the country are loaded with fruit, in some places more than can be marketed.

Apples, ₩ box	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, new, ₩ lb	4	@	6
Pears, new, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Plums, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₩ lb	8	@	12½
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Apricots, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Cherries, ₩ lb	12	@	30
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Black foreign Grapes	..	@	..
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Melons, green flesh	..	@	..
Watermelons	..	@	..
Quinces, ₩ box	..	@	..
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₩ lb	10	@	15
" Chili and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₩ lb	10	@	15
Blackberries, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Gooseberries ₩ lb	8	@	10
Currants, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	1 00
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	7 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	12	@	15

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables are very abundant and very fine, the show surprises all new comers to our State, they have never seen an equal to it, and strangers all visit our markets to note our wonderful productions.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	6	@	8
do green	8	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	50	@	60
Brussel's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	02
Cauliflower, each	15	@	20
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carrots, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₩ gall	..	@	1 00
new cranberry, ₩ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	10
Garlics, new	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	..	@	5
Green Corn, new ₩ doz	12	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	8
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	12	@	25
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	.	@	..
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	..	@	25
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
Rio Sweet	..	@	..
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	50
Green Peppers ₩ lb	20	@	25
do Red	25	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard	4	@	5
Beans, String	4	@	5
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	..
Spinage, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Garlic	5	@	6
Eschalot	15	@	20

FISH.

Larkins & Catania.

The Fish market enlarged in supply, for the demand and sale is increasing. Our market now offers almost all the kinds found in any market abroad in addition to our great variety.

Since Larkins & Catania have added their new Ice House to Stalls 101 x 102 California Market, all the kinds of Fish that Epicures demand, will be regularly kept at this stand, such as Shad, Rels, Halibut, &c.

Salmon, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Lake Hizer Trout per lb	8	@	10
Smelts	..	@	10
Perch	10	@	12
Rockfish	..	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	..
Herring, fresh	..	@	1 00
do smoked ₩ 100	15	@	20
Tomcod	..	@	12
Sardines, fresh	..	@	25
Solefish	..	@	10
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	..
do fresh	..	@	12
Shrimps, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	..	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	62
Halibut,	4	@	5
Sturgeon	50	@	61
Turbot	..	@	75
Pompano	..	@	..
Eels	..	@	20
King Fish	..	@	..
Anchovies	10	@	12

Shell Fish.

Solomon Tesmore,

57, 58, 59, California Market.

The "Shell Fish" trade is also on the increase. The sale of Oysters, Craw Fish, Crabs and other kinds have largely increased in the last two or three months We were informed by Mr. Tesmore at the "Bivalve Stand" 57 x 59 California Market, that they are now doing a trade in oysters that require them to open 8000 oysters per day and Saturdays about 12000, this besides wholesale trade. What oyster eaters we are!—this is but the trade of one dealer.

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz	..	@	1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each	..	@	..
Craw Fish	10	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

The Meat market makes a good general showing, for our Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb shows as fine as any market in the United States.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	15	@	20
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	18
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₩ lb	12	@	18
do cutlet	..	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Beef tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whitaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22½

Poultry and Game.

Richard D Mowry,

The Poultry market remains steady with but little change. Spring chickens are fat and fine, R. D. Mowry Stall 103 x 104 California Market, showed this week some very extra Chickens, this is a good stall to find the best Poultry.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₩ pair	..	@	..
do tame "	1 50	@	2 00
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	62	@	75
do tame ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Fine Geese from Chicago	..	@	..
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	23	@	25
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 23	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Quails, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	3 50	@	4 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	46	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₩ doz	5 00	@	7 50
Spring Chickens	4 50	@	5 50
Turkeys, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	6 00	@	8 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe,	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	1 87	@	2 25
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Venison	6	@	15
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

M. H. French & Co.

The Dairy market remains quite steady. Prices about the same as last week. Not so much Butter pressing on the market. Eggs have advanced within a few weeks and are in fair demand.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	..	@	..
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	..	@	45
Duck-eggs	..	@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	30
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	23
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	..
Lard, California, ₩ lb	..	@	20
Lard, Eastern	..	@	25
do Oregon	..	@	20
Honey, new	30	@	40
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	25	@	30
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	25
Cheese, California	11	@	14
Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	37½
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Lard, ₩ lb	13	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 25	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05	@	1 10
Hops, California	12	@	15
do Imported	18	@	20
Mustard Seed	..	@	..
English Seed	..	@	..
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	9	@	10
Bees Wax	27	@	30
Pea Nuts	6	@	8

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

The Wool market has only now and then a stray parcel and this quickly finds a purchaser; is sorted and goes abroad at full figures

The prospect for the Fall clip, which has now already begun to be made, is very good, the price will rule very high, although the Fall clip is always of a shorter staple.

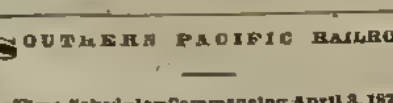
Wool, Spring Clip	30	@	37
" Choice Extra	35	@	42
Medium	27	@	30
do burry	18	@	20
Wool-sacks, new	60	@	90
do second hand	40	@	50
Wheat sacks, 22x36	10	@	15
Potatoes Gunny Bags	18	@	18
Dry hides ₩ lb	17½	@	18½
Green salted, ₩ lb	8½	@	9
Deer Skins	40	@	55
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	50
do do plain	15	@	25
Goat skins, each	40	@	60
Refined Tallow	8	@	8½

San Francisco Cattle Market.

The Wholesale Meat market is not materially altered from last week, a full supply for all our slaughterers, and fair sales, not however very brisk.

Beef—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8 ₩ lb
do 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do 3d do.	5	@	6c. "
Veal—	6½	@	8 "
Mutton—	5	@	6 "
Lamb—	6½	@	7½ "
Pork—undressed,	5	@	6½ "
dressed.	9	@	9½ "

Central Pacific Railroad.



Pass'ger Sunday excep'd	Express Train Daily.	Schedule June 1, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	San Francisco	5.45 P M	12.30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	Oakland	5.19 P M	11.58 P M
5.19 P M	7.30 A M	San Jose	5.30 P M	12.15 P M
7.58 P M	12.15 P M	Stockton	1.43 P M	8.33 P M
9.35 P M	2.00 P M	Sacramento	11.45 A M	7.00 A M
	4.10 P M	Marysville,	9.10 A M	
	9.00 P M	Sumn.	4.20 A M	
EASTWARD	2.00 P M	Sacramento	11.45 A M	WESTWARD
	5.05 P M	Colfax	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	Reno	1.00 A M	
	9.10 A M	Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	Elko	8.45 A M	
	6.10 A M	Ogden	5.15 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 30, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *6 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A M, 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *8 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11.20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Train do not run Sundays

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 3, 1871.

Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose	Arrive at Gilroy.
8 10 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.
*3 20 P. M.	6 45 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
4 40 P. M.	6 50 P. M.		

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 50 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.
2 50 A. M.	12 10 P. M.		
3 30 P M	5 50 P. M.		

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Gilroy.	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
		†6 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
6 40 A. M.	7 45 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
2 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.	3 20 Pt M	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

		9 30 A M.	10 30 A. M.
1 45 P. M.	2 55 P. M.	3 00 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
		6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 6 00 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-c ss fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Milbrae, San Bruno. MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8 40 A M

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Will leave San Francisco on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 45 A. M.

Will leave Gilroy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6.00 A. M.

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VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1871. NUMBER 6.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*

SAN FRANCISCO

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PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

THE TRUE LIBERTY.

Henry Ward Beecher in one of his recent sermons thus speaks of the Orangeman's Processions and their import. The Rev. Orator has touched the right chord, that is the spirit of Liberty. He says:

"The Orange societies should parade next week without a banner less or one inscription rubbed out. They should not do it on an implied promise that if protected once they will then do it no more. They ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody thinks of molesting them. When that time arrives it will be a matter of no public importance whether their annual procession is kept up or not; but as long as a dog wags his tongue against an Orange procession, or a bewildered magistrate forgets his duty toward them, public good requires their continuance. If the Orangemen, of New York wait until next year to march through the streets of the city, they will betray a sacred duty. By accident they have become the representatives of a principle which lies at the foundation of modern civilization. They do not now represent a spent fact in history, but a living principle. It is not the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but a question of liberty in New York."

PROFESSOR TYNDALL AS AN INVENTOR.

Professor Tyndall, who has given of late great attention to the floating solids and vapors in the atmosphere has shown how many diseases arising from the inhalation of these materials may be avoided. He has found that cotton wool enfolded in a little muslin, and placed over the mouth and nose, effectually filter the air of noxious dust and floating germs. As an illustration of the effectiveness of this simple device, he, in a recent lecture, related the following anecdote:

"I went some time ago into a manufactory in one of our large towns, where iron vessels are enamelled by coating them with a mineral powder, and subjecting them to a heat sufficient to fuse the powder. The organization of the establishment was excellent, and one thing only was needed to make it faultless. In a large room a number of women were engaged covering the vessels. The air was laden with the fine dust, and their faces appeared as white and hoodless as the powder with which they worked. By the use of cotton-wool respirators these women might be caused to breathe air more free from suspended matter than that of the open street. Over a year ago I was written to by a Lancashire seedsman, who stated that during the seed season of each year his men suffered horribly from irritation and fever, so that many of them left his service. He asked me if I could help him, and I gave him my advice. At the conclusion of the season this year he wrote to me that he had folded a little cotton-wool in muslin, and tied it in front of the mouth; that he had passed through the season in comfort, and without a single complaint from one of his men."

A grand convention of all the brass bands in the State, is to be held at Rutland, Vt., some time during the Summer.

A HOOK NOSODY COULD "BARE"—Theodore Hook.

Home Correspondence

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NEW SERIES.

LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL.

BY M. A. DARLEY.

NO. FOUR.

PARIS AND MONOCRACY.

MY DEAR FARMER—I said to my friend as we sat in the cosy blue parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "I will show you if you like to-day how much New York resembles Paris." "Let me see it is July 12," "Yes, and a walk of a few squares will bring us in the neighborhood of the Orange Procession." "Will it be safe, yes, at this hour, for it is only noon." We walked down the magnificent Avenue to Twenty-ninth Street, and there turning to the west were soon making our way through a crowd of the most ferocious and foul-mouthed men and women I have ever seen. We turned back at the Eighth Avenue at the sight of the Police force and were soon again in Broadway. While we were at lunch our conversation turned upon what we had seen. "You have long been in Paris, Dear F., what do you think of the resemblance which I have only imagined but which you must have seen." "Well, M, I did not believe that the ignorant and vicious mob of Paris *could* be equalled, but you are right. I find the mob to-day as brutal, better dressed, but worse spoken, and as much intent on mischief."

NEW YORK MAYOR AND MOBS.

"It is a shame," I replied, "that so cowardly an American as Mr. Oakey Hall occupies the position of Chief Executive of this city to-day. A Proclamation which would have brought home the sacredness of civil and religious liberty to the common mind of these men, such as I would have trusted our Irish friend in California, John Hammil to write, would have saved all the trouble, but the man who is a mere politician by trade can never see what is so simple, a man who is by turns a Whig and a Democrat, a Know Nothing, and an Anti Know Nothing shows the broad road of truth, and we shall see what a politician will do to-day. Certain it is, that New York has even a larger class than Paris, and the shame is in that here all these people are well employed and generously paid. It is to be hoped that our large now open their eyes to the duty which they have so majority of honest and law-abiding people will long neglected. The real difference, my dear F., between the mob of Paris and New York is, that in the Imperial city of France, it is the majority, while in the Metropolis of America it is in the minority."

CENTRAL PARK AND LUXURY.

After dinner we entered my friend's elegant carriage, and drove up the avenue to and through the Central Park. The afternoon was lovely, as we feasted our eyes upon the charming landscape we little thought of the scene which was being acted on the Eight Avenue. We spoke of the luxury of Paris as my friend had seen it and had in its fascination for strangers, New York resembles its unfortunate rival. Here money will buy every luxury, and even in the scanty means there are so many ways of enjoyments that we expressed the opinion that it will become year after year even to a greater extent than at present the Mecca of Americans of wealth and of cultivated tastes. My dear F., I said, "New York differs in another respect from Paris. Here there is no way of entailing large fortunes, and while the chance of accumulating money is open to all, the extravagant habits of the children soon disperses the savings of the fathers, and the fact is that the issue of many of those ignorant people we have seen this morning will occupy these magnificent mansions we have admired this afternoon, and will enjoy these luxurious drives. We have only to preserve, sacredly our civil and religious liberty, and make education imperative, and we shall not see in our day, at least, the bitter fruits of the quarrel between Labor and Capital that has given rise to the distructive vengeance of the Paris Commune. Even in our own day the Costers and the Livingstones were princes, but these have passed away, and the Stewarts, Vanderbilts, Murphy's and Sweeny's have far surpassed them and will in turn be eclipsed by the poor boys who to-day are selling "extras," or who are learning to work in our "wide fields of labor." When we reached home in the evening we learned all the sad details of the riot, and blushed to think that the cause of all the trouble was the cowardice of an American.

WANTED—A NEW MOTOR ON THE CANALS.

The State of New York offers $10,000 to the man who shall solve the problem of quickly and economically doing the immense transportation of our canals. This reward has brought out many plans, none of which have yet been successful. This season and next have been given for further trials by competitors. For the successful man a fortune and fame is waiting.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, July 15.

THE LOSSES AND TRIALS OF THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

After a twelvemonth's unparalleled suffering French Agriculture commences to raise its head, and disengage itself from devastation. The least responsible for the calamities which have afflicted the country, it has had to bear the brunt of suffering. Fields desolated, stock annihilated, hands destroyed. Plagues have followed in the wake of war—the cattle disease, severe spring frosts and a wet summer. Yet French farmers have not lost heart, they demand but repose, and any form of government that will secure it. In 1869, at the Congress of Nancy, French and German Agriculturists met to cement an alliance of Peace and good will. A year afterwards the most deadly war broke out between their respective governments, which rapidly became one of races and nationalities. The seed of hatred has been sown, and its harvest has yet to be gathered. It is not the sense of defeat that the country mourns, it is the rapacity which characterized the invasion, and the commercial spirit that dictated the peace, and which render reconciliation impossible, even between French and Teutonic Agriculturists. It is in vain that Liebeg from Munich asks the French "Let us be friends," and avows that his career as a chemist dates from the friendship extended to him by Guy-Lussac, when he arrived in Paris only twenty years ago," a youth of fortune, and of fame unknown." The prisoners who have returned from Germany admit, that where they were told off as farm laborers they were remarkably well-treated.

Independent of the war indemnity to be paid the conqueror, the Agricultural community has to make good its private losses. Many farmers have only their bare fields to represent what was once a thriving concern—a happy home. Their little savings have been swallowed up in payment of local demands by the enemy. Foreign nations have generously contributed to assist the broken-down farmer in the way of supplies of seeds and manures. Much of this humane work failed, there are neither horses nor men to till the ground what life the battle spared, decimating fevers attacked, and the want of food undermined. In several departments, wide bands of land are abandoned to weeds, and such do not include the acres of battle fields, where corpses have been buried almost where found, and so rendering the breaking up of the soil under such circumstances an impossibility. The government has refused to compensate the farming classes for the ruin brought upon them by the war. France is rich, but such a work is wholly beyond her strength.

HEAVY TAXES.

To free the country quickly of the German occupation, every effort is being made to pay their gigantic bill. But this necessitates loans, and an increased revenue for the payments of interests, by new and augmented taxes. As ever the farmer is regarded by the State as the milch cow. His Wine, Brandy, Wool, and other products will be struck with an additional tariff on being imported, and with this new charge must compete with other producers who are not subjected to such imposts. All raw materials that treaties will allow of, are to be taxed on entering the country. In fact the plan for raising money is in defiance of every sound principle of finance, and calculated on the return of French national prosperity, and here France was not dismembered. Salt is the only article that has not been touched—to trammel its consumption would be more than unpopular. The nation has never had an income tax; it was attempted in 1848, and the rural population revolted against the measure. But to this source of taxation the government must arrive; the farmer cannot be saddled into the great portion of the burden. The natural resources of the country are great, but limited, and without background—the produce cannot be disposed of in home-markets, and to be exported it must be untaxed to be remunerative.

OPPRESSIVE SYSTEMS.

It is necessary to understand fully the painful position of French Agriculturists, that they are the objects of a crusade on the part of what is called the "International Society," a body to which Paris is indebted for its commerce and its terrible disasters. This society seems to have all the trades of all countries banded together, locally and generally. One of the ideas of this body, which has been largely circulated among the rural classes is, that individual landed property is the source of all misery and social inequality—that it ought to be organized and worked by and for the local population federated to this end.

[*Concluded in our next.*]

The north Carolina peach crop is estimated at 4,000,000 baskets.

INCREASE OF THE VEGETABLE AND FRUIT TRADE WITH THE SOUTH.

Very few realize the extent of the vegetable and fruit trade bring developed between the South and our Northern markets, or the immense value to which it may be made to attain. The South possesses the early Springs and prolific lands needed to produce early fruits and vegetables, and the North offers a market for all she can produce. For early vegetables we are now largely dependent upon our neighbors of the Bermudas, this is wrong, we should and would buy them of the South if they were raised. Let us have less cotton to be sold at twelve cents a pound, and more vegetables and fruits. The following from the *Health and Home* should be read and considered by every planter in the South

The South has lands for its capital, and in this land, and the earlier and warmer sunshine that gives it a peculiar fertility and special productivity, lie the comfort and prosperity of the South. Negro labor, skilled to the utmost, in this special industry, aided by machine power, is the mighty lever of the Southern society. Negroes now earn on an average, counting by what the planters realize from their product, a thousand dollars per family, and of this the negro gets but about $260 per annum, and from it he leads a poor life. So that we may say, that under the present distribution of wealth, the planter takes $750,000,000 and the negroes $150,000,000. The $750,000,000 determine the price of land, the $250,000,000 determine wages. Now, suppose Agricultural and Horticultural science and mechanics could be so brought in aid of negro labor, as to make it produce $5,000,000,000, of this $5,000,000,000 the negro would get $2,000 and the planter $3,000—would not both be benefited? The land would be worth four times as much as now, which alone is equal to a greater wealth than the North ever had; and the negro would be better housed, clothed, fed; in short he would be a far more profitable customer to business men. Then certain manufactures would develop—that is to say, those in which high atmospheric heat is not too objectionable."

THE EGYPTIAN BEET.

I have usually found that "novelties" in farming and gardening are by no means likely to prove real improvements, and it was with but little confidence that I bought an experimental package of the seed of the new Egyptian beet, and planted it in a row through a patch of the old-fashioned turnip blood-beet. In its growth it was unpromising, making less show than the adjoining rows, and for a month or six weeks it made no especially remarkable appearance below ground. When the formation of the root once began, however, it gained rapidly on the old beet, and now it is far ahead of it, and comes the first into use. The verdict, is that it is not quite so highly colored as the blood beet, but is not at all objectionable; that in flavor it is neither better nor worse than the other; that it has so little leaf as to be much more easily prepared for market, and that it is fully a week, probably ten days, ahead of all dark-colored competitors, and even a little earlier than the objectionable Bassano beet. It is unquestionably the market beet of the future (until we get something better), whether for commercial or private gardens, it must supersede all of the older sorts. From its small foliage it can be left thicker in the row than any other kind, and will, perhaps be more productive as a late crop, whether for market or as winter feed for butter cows. Any of the blood beets are as good as carrots, or as a source of color for winter butter.—*By George E. Waring Jr.*

SUCKERS ABOUT FRUIT TREES.

Every orchard not carfully watched, is liable to become infested with suckers growing about the foot of the trees, and nothing gives a more untidy appearance. Young orchards must be examined at least once a year, and have all the suckers carfully removed. For quite young trees this work should be done early in spring, as cutting away any considerable portion of growing wood and leaves has a tendency to retard growth; but unless the mass of suckers is very large, it should be done now, if omitted before. From larger trees, it is always better to take off the suckers at the present time, or while the trees are growing freely, as the work may be more effectually performed, and they will be less liable to start again. The worst thing that can be done is cutting the suckers off with a knife in such a way that stubs are left to sprout a second time. If the sprouts are small or only one season's growth, they may be well and easily removed by grasping them one at a time with both hands, and then with a stiff cow-hide boot, place the foot next the tree and on the sucker, and one or two quick jerks will separate it at the base. If this is impracticable, take a small gouge and mallet and cut them off closely. When it is thoroughly done, they will not be liable to reappear, and the few that appear subsequently are easily got rid of. A neatly kept, clean orchard, is better and more profitable in every way, than one infested with suckers, weeds grass, and bushes.—*Country Gentleman.*

AGR. DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

The last Special Report of Hon. Horace Capron are the following Important Specials:

STEAM PLOWING

The inventive mind of the country is strongly stimulated with the hope of educing a distinctively American machine, better adapted to the peculiar necessities of our agriculture than the most successful foreign apparatus. The annual for 1866 contains descriptions and illustrations of several patents of that year, and the volume for 1870 will show that these efforts have been continued during the present year. It is to be regretted that so many still adhere to the impracticable idea of locomotive traction. The reports of the actual work of the five steam plows now in operation in this country, are extremely favorable to the idea of ultimate success in the solution of the problem of steam plowing as an adjunct of our agriculture.

SILK CULTURE.

Silk culture in California has been attended with great success up to the present time, producers claiming that the climate of that State is peculiarly adopted to the rearing of silk-worms, on account of the dryness and equality of the temperature, and the rare occurrence of severe thunder storms. In Utah experiments have been made, with success, in feeding the worms upon the leaves of the osage orange instead of the mulberry. The Japanese silk-worm, *Samia cynthia*, on the ailanthus, is now perfectly acclimated, and breeds in the open air in Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and other, places, but as yet I have heard nothing of the use of its cocoons in manufacture. Two other silk-producing worms, *Attacus yama mai* and *pernyi*, have been bred this season in Brooklyn, but are yet too scarce for a proper test of their value.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The number of packages issued during eleven months of the year number 358,391, of which 133,033 were sent to members of Congress, 17,864 to agricultural societies, 71,400 to the corps of statistical correspondents, 7,960 to meteorological observers. The distribution includes seeds of cereals, grasses, hemp, jute, ramie, opium poppy, sugar beet, tobacco, sorghum, forest and shade trees, and many of the rarer species of plants oleaginous, edible, medicinal, and fibrous. The most abundant and convincing evidence of the great economic value of this distribution can be obtained from the archives of the Department, or gained from the sub-reports in recent annual volumes.

FINANCIAL.

The total amount expended by this Department since November 30, 1866, the date of my last report, is $169,175 24, under the following appropriations, to wit:

Compensation of Commissioner, clerks, and employés	$68,712 03
Collecting statistics and material for annual and monthly reports	14,206 51
Purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds	30,739 31
Experimental garden, for labor, repairs, purchase of plants, &c.	10,195 58
Contingencies—Stationery, freight, fuel, lights for laboratory, museum, library, herbarium, keep of horses, &c.	15,108 26
Improvement of grounds, (reservation No. 2)	16,017 79
Erection of glass structures for the cultivation of medicinal, textile and economic plants	22,468 37
Miscellaneous	7,727 39
Total	169,175 24

CORN NOT AN EXHAUSTIVE CROP.

It is in accordance with the experience of our best farmers that corn is the least exhaustive to the soil of all cereal crops. Why is this? Is it not largely owing to the fact that the soil is kept loose during a large period of the growth of the crop, and being thus kept loose does it not absorb a large amount of fertilizing matter from the atmosphere? Does it not take in a great amount of ammonia and carbonic acid gas, substance which are necessary ingredients in the growth of vegetation? If this is so, does not furnish us a hint in regard to growing small grains in rows, eight, twelve or sixteen inches apart, thus enabling the farmer, by means of horse-hoes, to keep the soil stirred during the growth of the crop? We understand that in England the wheat crop is horse-hoed to a large extent, and we know that in that country the average yield of wheat per acre is annually on the increase.—*Gin. Gazette*

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the Money must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

Agriculture.

BINDING WHEAT.

BY GEO. KLINGLE.

Binding wheat and singing low;
Watching where the reapers go;
Watching where amidst the rest—
Strong arms folded on his breast—
Stands the noblest of them all,
Stands the stalwart youth and tall,
Stands the hamlet's greatest pride—
Stands the reaper eagle-eyed.

Watching, singing soft and low,
Binding sheaves with cheeks aglow,
Where in all the country old,
Are locks that burn in deeper gold,
Brown locks that gather sun and shade
Beneath the pointed mat of braid;
And where in all the country side,
Could reaper find a sun-browned bride,
With daintier curve of lip and chin,
Or purer heart to give to him?

If kneeling by the sheaf she bound
With tardy hand, her eye hath found
Some hazy hill-top distant far,
Or glimmer of the first, dim star;
If, drifting on the tide of thought,
She dreams and hath forget
All else, who wonders that across the grain
A figure toiling, halts again—
A stalwart figure broad and tall,
With manly bearing over all—
What wonder that his kindling eye
Sees not the brown thrush loitering by,
Sees not the thousand forms of grace;
Sees nothing but the sun-browned face.

WATER THE STOCK.

We need scarcely remind our readers of the imperative necessity of providing stock with abundance of water at this season of the year, to which animals can have access at frequent intervals, if not all the time. And yet we know that there is scarcely any necessary duty of farm life which is neglected with more frequency than this. Stock of no description can thrive without ample supplies of water; and in the restlessness and suffering occasioned by a neglect to make suitable provision in this respect, the results of the most careful feeding and the benefits of the richest pasturage are oftentimes entirely dissipated. Pastures should be located where they can have the benefits of running water or suitable lakes, for the quality of water at this season of the year is a matter of prime importance. Between a stagnant pool and no water at all, the former would be gladly accepted by either man or beast. But as between stagnant water and pure, there is little question but the health and vigor of both man and beast will be better subserved by the latter. Persons who think that the contents of any swamp hole are good enough for their stock, commit a grave mistake. The stock may drink it and live, and so may a man, but it tells to a certain degree upon the physical condition of both. And during the hot months, when vegetable decomposition is more rapid, and when stagnant water is undergoing active chemical change, no effort should be spared to provide stock with water which is reasonably pure. We know it would involve considerable labor to draw water in the ordinary manner, from a well where a large number of animals are confined in a single enclosure, or to bring the necessary water from adjacent streams. But where the matter does not admit of compromise by driving the stock to pure water two or three times daily, we believe it better economy to draw by hand what water they require, or to rig a wind-mill for the purpose, than to force them to drink from stagnant and fermenting pools.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF MILK.

The *Milk Journal*, recently commenting on the quality of milk, states that its density or specific gravity is not, as is generally understood, a safe criterion of the goodness of milk. According to the *Journal*—

Milk, when kept two or three days, often becomes actually lighter than water. The curious fact is somewhat difficult of credence, since milk contains about ten per cent. of solid matter. If, correct, the great diminution in specific gravity can only be accounted for by some molecular changes in the milk, and perhaps by the evolution of gases. Some similar change in density also occurs when milk is shaken by transport. It is an important sanitary question, whether milk which has undergone such changes is safe food for man or animal. For young or delicate animals, as for babies, or for young calves, stale milk, or even milk which has been transported a distance of several miles, is often found to be injurious, producing readily, acidity, and proving otherwise difficult of digestion. The shaking of any considerable journey appears so to change the relation of the constituents of the milk to each other, that the curd does not afterwards properly separate from the whey, nor does the cream rise, in fresh milk, to the surface. These changes are delayed when the milk, as is common in America, is rapidly cooled down as soon as it is drawn from the cow.

It is the opinion of a Western editor that wood goes further when left out of doors than when well housed. He says some of his went half a mile.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR SERICULTURE IN ITALY.

The International Congress respecting the rearing of silkworms, held in the month of November last, at the celebrated Gorizia, Institute, resolved, before breaking up, to reassemble in 1871, in the City of Udine, and commissioned Professor Haberlandt and Count Freschi to draw up the programme of proceedings. Those two distinguished rearers of silkworms have honorable fulfilled the task assigned them, and in a programme, of which I have the honor to send you a copy, have set forth such questions as bear most intimately on the subject, but which are still unsolved, or concerning which there is as yet a certain degree of doubt. It would be, perhaps, superfluous for me to dilate on the importance of such a Congress, for no one is ignorant of the extent to which our agricultural and commercial interests are concerned in the rearing of the worms in question. It may be merely observed, however, that the interchange of observations and the intercommunication of experiments, on the part of the respective rearers, as well as the explanations of the modes adopted with reference to such experiments, and the subsequent discussions on the entire subject, cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence, on the above-named branch of industry. The Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce will be represented in the Congress by some official delegates; but, at the same time, it would afford him much pleasure were the agricultural committees and other similar associations in the kingdom to whose care the interests of our rural economy are chiefly confided—to take an active part in the labors of the Congress, either by deputing to it specially competent persons, or by duly transmitting to Count Freschi, in Udine, the results of any local experiments or observations, in regard to the questions announced in the afore-mentioned programme of proceedings.

The zeal and patriotism of those honorable Associations are sufficient guarantees that this appeal will not be made in vain.

For the Minister,
LUZZATTI

PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF REARERS OF SILKWORMS.

The above-named International Congress, which, under the auspices of the Imperial and Royal Agricultural Society of Gorizia, assembled in that city in November, 1870, entrusted to the undersigned the duty of drawing up a Programme of Proceedings for the next session of the Congress, in the autumn of 1871, in the City of Udine.

Before proceeding, however, to fix definitely the subjects of discussion for that session, we have deemed it both proper and useful to submit the following Draft of a Programme to the examination and judgment of the learned writers on the subject, and of the careful breeders of silkworms.

The real amelioration of the present deplorable state of cultivation will depend on the solution of two cardinal questions—one referring to the most efficacious preventatives of *Torpidity*, *Lethargy*, or the disease of withered substances; the other relating to the mode of combating *Pebrina*, *Atrophy*, or the disease of corpuscles. It appears to us that the Congress will do well to devote its special attention to the discussion of those two questions, which may be subdivided as follows:

First.—Experiments made during the last few years as to the mode in which torpidity originates—to what causes is that disease to be attributed (a disease at present more fatal than any other), and what measures should be taken to prevent it?

Special interest would be attached to comparative experiments.

1st. On torpidity occasioned by congenital disposition.

2d. On torpidity consequent on a defective preservation of the seed.

3d. On torpidity, as influenced by the time of rearing.

4th. On torpidity, as originating from defective management of the silkworms (for example, in respect of ventilation, temperature, quality of the leaves, insufficient space, etc.)

5th. On the efficacy of continuous fumigations with chlorine gas.

It is scarcely necessary to add that those experiments cannot lead to any positive results as to the conditions of rearing the worms, if the experiments of which the influence is tested to be identical.

It would also be interesting to have a critical compilation in respect to all the experiments made up to the present time, both with regard to the disease itself, and the characteristics which are of a nature to develop a predisposition thereto.

With regard to *grains*, it would be more particularly desirable to test the relationship which may possibly exist between the torpidity in question and the weight, color and mode of depositing the seed, as well as the microscopic characteristics which may tend to develop such a disposition of the egg.

With reference to the worms themselves, it would be desirable—in addition to the ideas already entertained on the subject—to determine, in a more precise manner, the time at which there is an increase of the depositing of the crystals in the renal vessels; and also whether there are any vibrations and fermentations in the contents of the intestines, blood or internal organs. It would be necessary to make precise mention of any internal circumstances, and more especially of any atmospheric influence likely to conduce to such a morbid state; and, finally, it would be advisable to make new experiments for the purpose of ascertaining definitively whether there is any connection between *blackness of color* and *torpidity*.

With respect to the chrysalis, it would be of utility to ascertain the relative importance of the black spots, and the nature of their relationship to the leaden-grey color of the butterfly, and also, with reference to the butterfly form, to make observations on the gray spots, the vesicles on the wings, etc., as well as on the duration of existence, the development of vibrations after death, the quantity and quality of eggs deposited, etc., etc.

The more closely those characteristics are defined, and the more exactly their relation to torpidity is studied, the easier will it be to make the best selections for re-production, and to prevent the hereditary transmission of the diseases to a future generation.

Secondly.—Not less important than the question of *torpidity*—in respect of which we look forward to the next Congress for considerable information—is the one relating to the disease of corpuscles. We have placed this as the second question, because it may be said to be one that is already partly solved.

In order to supplement our existing knowledge on that point, we may propose the following for consideration:—

1st. The result of the process of breeding, by means of seed procured by the cellular system.

2d. The methods hitherto employed to insolate the copulations of butterflies.

3d. Natural indeterminate copulation, or systematic separation thereof.

4th. Methods of effecting, on a large scale, the microscopic examinations of the butterflies. With what degree of exactness are those examinations to be made—that is to say, how many fields are there of observation in each preparation? What are the preservatives against a confusion of the healthy deposits with the corpuscular, etc., etc.? As we cannot expect that, in the course of a few years, the requisite quantity of seed can be produced by the cellular system, it will be necessary to devote great attention to the microscopic examination of the seeds introduced into commerce; and, to that effect, it would appear opportune to propound these two other questions for a definitive solution.

5th. What method of microscopic examination should be generally adopted in respect of the seeds?

6th. Is the cultivation of corpuscular seeds admissible? If so, up to what degree of per centage and intensity?

It will be, therefore, seen that each of the two cardinal questions submitted to the discussion of the next Congress, for the cultivation of silkworms, is subdivided into a series of special ones, and for that reason it appears to us that it would be advisable to commence with each of the isolated observations, and then to proceed to such as, based on one's own experience and on the facts communicated to the Congress, might lead to a general point of view, in order to arrive at practical conclusions in accordance with experience and science.

Such educators of silkworms as proposed to address the next Congress, either with reference to the two principal questions or to the accessory arguments, will please notify their intention to the Committee not later than the 1st of September, addressing their communications to either of the undersigned commissioners, and in the event of such breeders being desirous of proposing to the Congress any other questions relating to silkworms, it would be advisable that public notice thereof should be given, and that they should be previously discussed. The Committee will deem it their chief duty to insert, in the definitive Programme of proceedings, all such questions as are demanded by the general wish of the breeders of silkworms, and the parties sending in those questions are invited to undertake the duty of reporting thereon.

Professor FERDINAND HABERLANDT,
GIROLAMO FRESCHI di Udine.

Gorizia, April 9, 1871.

PREMIUM COW OF THE STATE.

Mrs. John Scholl, of this city, is the owner of a cow, five years old last January, that we do not believe can be beaten in this or any other State for the quantity or quality of her milk. She is now fresh with her fourth calf, and the following is a summary of the milk and butter she has produced in fourteen consecutive days by actual measurement and weight, which can be proven by more than one witness, if doubted.

Days.	*Dates.*	*Gal's.*	*Pints.*
Monday,	May 8th	6	3
Tuesday,	9th	6	6
Wednesday,	10th	6	5
Thursday,	11th	6	6
Friday,	12th	6	7
Saturday,	13th	7	1
Sunday,	14th	7	0
Monday,	15th	7	4
Tuesday,	16th	6	4
Wednesday,	17th	6	5
Thursday,	18th	6	7
Friday,	19th	7	1
Saturday,	20th	7	1
Sunday,	21st	7	0
Total of milk		96 gals.	1 pt.

From which was made *thirty-two and three-quarters* pounds of excellent butter.

The cow is one-fourth Durham and three-fourths scrub stock. She is fed equal parts of starch feed, brewer's grains, bran and corn-meal, about one and a half pecks twice a day. At night she is put on pasture, and in the day-time allowed to run through the streets. Mrs. Scholl has frequently refused $100 for this cow. She has now three of her calves all heifers, that promise to make cows equally as good, which she would not sell for $100 apiece. If any person doubts the quantity of milk this cow is reported above as giving, we are authorized by the owner to say that she can be seen milked any morning or evening, by calling at her residence at the north end of Walnut street.—*Madison* (Ind.) *Courier.*

[With such facts as these a cow of this producing habit would bring *several hundred dollars* here in California.—ED. F.]

Hiland Samson of Waltham, Vt., has a cow which he has to milk three times a day. The first week after her calf was taken off she gave 345 quarts of milk. She now gives 30 quarts per day.

JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BEDDING & FURNITURE,

520 Washington Street,
OPPOSITE WASHINGTON MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

GOODS SOLD AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REMARKABLY LOW FIGURES.

I Manufacture a Spiral-Spring Bed, which I feel confident cannot be equaled for Ease and Durability, and which cannot fail to give Perfect Satisfaction.

☞ N. B. Particular Attention Paid to Renovating Bedding, and Repairing Furniture.

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☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

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IMPROVED.

Greatest Record in the History of Agricultural Implements.

Thirteen [13] First Premiums during the Fall of 1869, at NINE different State Fairs, were awarded our unloading apparatus. NINE upon Roger's Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Improved, and FOUR upon Nellis' Stacker, in addition, by Executive Committees Medals, Diplomas and Honorable Mentions. Successful at every Trial and Exhibition by actual test in competition with the leading articles of their class, which must be conclusive that our goods possess more than ordinary merit to command honors of this nature. These facts, together with the endorsements of the most scientific Farmers and Hay Dealers of the Country; also practical illustrations for depositing hay in mow or on stack, are fully set forth in our PAMPHLETS, furnished free upon application to

N. B. For sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

33 16

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 150 ACRES OF LAND
Lying 5 Miles South of Petaluma,

All under good fence, nice Dwellings, good Barn and Dairy, Chicken House, and other Out-Buildings, good Bearing Orchard, with First-rate Water,

AND PLENTY OF SPRINGS FOR STOCK.

Title Perfect.

PRICE $5000.

For further particulars enquire at the Post Office in PETALUMA, CAL.

35.1

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,
Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

36.1.6m

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

ONE HUNDRED CARTONS of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock against cold or sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be for every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

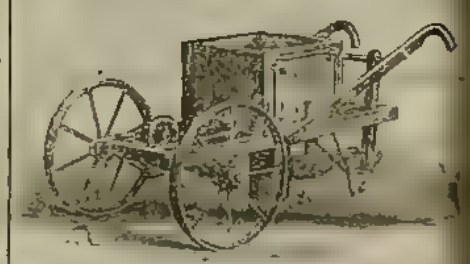
The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adopted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

WALTER BROWN & SON,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN,
HENRY T. BROWN,
NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31.22 1y

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.
THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

5-320

Horticulture.

RAISINS.

There is no article, that has made part of the country grocers stock longer or more uniformly than the raisin. Raisins have been exchanged for the child's pennies from time beyond which living memories extend. When mince pies and fruit cakes, with the delicious raisins, were not, no one can remember. They have long formed an important article of commerce, and were never more in demand than at present, and their importance will be greatly increased when the vast productions of California shall be made available. The raisin, as all know, is a dried grape. All are equally well acquainted with the fact that there are different kinds of raisins, known by different names, by which they are known are from the places where the grapes are raised, or from the names of the vines which bore them. We have the Muscatel raisins from Malaga, the kind of grape of associated with the place of growth. The mode of preparation gives different qualities to the raisin. The Muscatel is the most highly esteemed, and they are prepared by cutting the stalk that bears the bunch half off, when the grapes are fully ripe, and removing all leave that can shade them, and allowing them thus to dry in the sun. These are called "raisins of the sun." The bunches are carefully removed and packed in boxes in layers, with a paper seperating each layer. A more common kind, called Lexias, are prepared by collecting the grapes when ripe, and dipping them into a lye made from the ashes produced by burning the branches of the vine. These are mostly from Valencia, as the preceding kind are from Malaga—both from Southern Spain. A small black raisin comes from Smyrna, in Asia Minor. It is dry, and mostly used for culinary purposes. Another variety comes from Turkey in Asia, called Sultanas. They are put up in drums, and although small are delicious. What we call currants, that come from the Grecian Islands are really raisins, and should be so designated. They are a seedless grape, growing on the Islands of Zante, Corfu and Cephalonia, on the western coast of Greece. Wine is often made from the raisin, and is the finest quality when carefully manufactured. The famous Tokay wine of Hungary is made from raisins.

During the year 1870 there were imported into the United States 856,193 packages of raisins, of which 752,603 packages came from Spain, and 37,023 from Southern France, Cette and Marseilles 31,854 from England, 3,153 from Scotland, 1,620 from Germany, 358 from Sicily, and from all other ports 29,671.

THE DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF RAISINS.

Fifteen months ago layer raisins sold at four dollars forty-one cents per box in this market. In September following they were selling at three dollars seventy-five cents, and for a long time were held above three dollars. These high prices induced heavy shipments, and consequently the receipts during the winter and spring months were larger than were known before, and far in excess of the consumption. The crop was estimated at one-and-a-half millions of boxes, of which nearly one million were shipped to this port. England imports only the finest qualities, known as 'London layers.' France and Germany took scarcely any, on account of the war, hence the only markets then open for layers was this country, to which market they were rushed in overwhelming quantities. Prices have declined, until now they are selling at two dollars thirty-five cents to two dollars forty cents a box—at least fifty cents (gold) less per box than they can be bought for in Malaga and laid down here. The low prices prevailing since January last have greatly increased the consumption, but, still large stocks are held by the importers. It is not probable that any more will be imported until the new crop is ready in October. A great deal of money has been lost by holders during the past season, who hereafter will be more careful. After the present stocks are reduced within manageable limits, it is probable that prices will advance to a paying figure, or about three dollars per box.—*American Grocer.*

COCOONS OF THE WORLD.

The *British Trade Journal* furnishes the annexed statement of the cocoon interest:—

The value of the cocoons grown in the whole world in 1870 was composed as follows:—France, £4,334,000; Italy, £11,260,000; Spain, and other European countries, £984,000, giving a total for Europe of £16,588,000; China, £17,000,000; India, £4,800,000; Japan, £3,200,000; Persia, £920,000; other Asiatic States, £2,192,000, giving a total for Asia of £28,112,000; Africa, £44,000; the Pacific Islands, £24,000; America, £20,000, making a general total of £44,788,000. It is thus seen that France produces about a-tenth of all the silk of the world, and it is certain that the production would have increased but for the effect of the disease. It can only be hoped that the disease may yet be conquered, and the eminently national industry of silk growing, which the late war has but partially interfered with, will resume its former importance.

Industry will make a purse, and frugality will give strings to it. This purse will cost you nothing. Draw the strings as frugality directs, and you will always find a useful penny at the bottom.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties,

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

SILK WORM'S EGGS AND COCOONS.

A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese BAZAAR.

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34.23

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully Illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies, & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

54.6tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American Authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to "possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nocantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $2 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$2 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $1 50

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS.

WINES

The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Farms and Ranches,

AND

Land Estates For Sale

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in ounce packages,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street.

C. CROEZINGER.

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT

THE FARMER OFFICE,

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

AND

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience to purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship them same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shou be as explicit as possible as to the wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; articles could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale on this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture.

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES,

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own eye where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.

Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

No Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil types for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half those rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue of our Journal*, to which we would direct their special attention.]

Our New York correspondent, M. A. Shirley, Esq., whose happy, spicy and interesting Letters have graced our columns for many years, speaks to our readers upon New York Rioters and the Communists spirit of Paris, as one and the same; his views and pictures are true. The many friends of our esteemed friend are earnestly desirous of welcoming him back again to our Golden Land.

ART AND THE ARTISTS.

A Sketch of our own Artists and what they do for California, in our next.

COMPLIMENTARY

We have received the Premium List of the *Old Bourbon County Agricultural Society* for their 34th Annual Fair, to be held on the Fair Grounds near Paris, Kentucky, on the 5th to 9th September inclusive.

The Lists of Premiums are most liberal, the Rules and Regulations excellent; "Old Bourbon County" will have a grand Fair.

We return thanks for a Complimentary Card to their Fair, and if we could "Balloon" it, would surely be there.

NEW MUSIC.

Among the great variety of new and choice pieces of Music and new Songs, issued from GRAY'S Musical Emporium, we name the following as very choice:

Home Sweet Home, with variations; a new composition and really beautiful; by H. J. Bennett.

Flowers, Fresh Flowers—a brilliant song; words by Pascal Loomis; music by C. T. Evans.

Sweet Emeline—A Ballad, sung by "Louis Brahm;" the musical arrangement by G. T. Evans.

Vivian's Songs and Sketches—"Earths in the Air;" "Ten Thousand Miles way," "Wait for the turn of the Tide," "The Lion of the Season."

Speak to Me—A new Song by H. B. Farrie; music by F. Campana.

Oh How Delightful—A waltz song, sung by Alice Dunning.

These are all published by M. Gray, and are now among the popular songs of the day.

THE AGRICULTURISTS OF FRANCE.

By the renewal of our Paris correspondence our readers will find very interesting reports of the condition of Agricultural matters in that War region; we hope, however, now to have these interesting Letters from our "Special" regularly as in times past. We are glad to know that the "fate of war" has not carried off our excellent correspondent; we welcome his coming again.

THE GREAT SILK INTEREST OF ITALY.

Those who are interested in Silk Culture in our State should carefully read the doings of the Sericulturists of Italy. Their proposed Congress will grapple with important questions, and these should interest all Sericulturists here also, for they are questions of moment. Our information is derived from the publications of the "Silk Supply Association" of London.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and *from* every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Receipts &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

CROPS, SEASONS, PROSPECTS, &C.

The Crops of the year 1871 will tell in a goodly sum in Gold value, despite all the croaking and complaining that has been uttered, printed, and heralded far and wide.

Were our Grain crops *Short*, the facts would appear in an advance in the price, as there is plenty of money to speculate with, but there is no tendency to do so, either here or in any of the Eastern marts, or in Europe.

Abroad as well as at home the Grain and Flour markets are dull, quiet, very quiet. Some would argue that because so little wheat comes to our market, that our crops are short, more so than has been said. *We* do not argue thus, for there are large quantities in the storehouses in the country where money can be had, as cheap or cheaper than in any city, and our farmers are richer in *Gold* and richer in wisdom than in former years, and they do not all come down to San Francisco to get their *loans on Grain*, the Banks in the interior (Savings Banks) and the capitalists have plenty of money and they want it used, and Grain is good security, and therefore grain is held back now, hoping better rates.

There are several reasons also that tend to make smaller shipments here. Farmers will plant Banian and plant more *extensively* this year; they know grain pays; they have "Summer Fallowed" largely, and a very large area will be planted and planted early, too. In addition to this our grain growers are more carefully watching the markets at home as well as abroad, and they stand ready to send their grain to any other point than San Francisco, if a better market opens, and this does occur by reason now of great and grand Railroad Facilities.

Farmers will be *Speculators* in their own products; they want the highest rate they can get for labor, and this is right; and we are truly glad they are now waking up to a careful observation of all the markets at home and abroad, and availing themselves of all reasonable chances.

From our Interior Exchanges we can see that many places send large amounts of wheat to market from whence early reports gave none; this is as we expected and stated, early in the season.

The late cool and cloudy weather indicates early rains, and if our grain growers but feel sure of this, the acreage planted will be *immense*, for the *biggest kind of a price* will be had in 1872 for every *bushel* of wheat stored in the earth in 1871.

The Flour market is not very active, although the China trade is taking flour (superfine) in considerable quantities, at rates under, however, former prices, and while we supposed all that trade in shipping abroad will be supplied by California, our Sister State, Oregon, is sending cargoes of flour direct to Europe, and will probably largely enter into that trade. Even should first efforts not be very successful, as has proved, experience and perseverance will win. If Oregon ship their grain and flour directly abroad, our market will be relieved of a large amount heretofore coming here.

Oregon has a large and prosperous harvest this year, and her products will tell well. Oregon is rapidly increasing her population, her cultivation, her stock-raising, and her crops—of this we shall soon see, and feel, as railroad communication opens up her resources to us.

Our Barley crop and our Oat crop will prove large and profitable. Barley is advancing, and receipts are less than the demand; this we account for by the interior demand for *feed* for the horses along our Railroad lines; these consume large amounts, beside there are interior demands of other kinds.

Oats have been raised largely. Several large crops of the Norway oats; these have done well, very much so in some places; yet in some the seed was very much mixed.

Our other products are coming in very freely. Potatoes, Onions and Beans are plenty, the former excessively so.

If our Farmers over the State would keep themselves well advised as to the markets, the demand and supply, and only send as the demand calls, they would rarely see a glut of any produce, and reap a better harvest for their labors.

STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

The time is very near at hand when our STATE FAIR and several of our County, and our District Fairs are announced to hold their Exhibitions.

We look in vain, however, among our Exchanges from the country for the Premium Lists, and their plans and their progress. The county papers say little or nothing about them, and the *Secretaries* give no information, which is a grave error.

The County and District Fairs should be fully set forth in the leading County Journals in order to arouse the people to action, and induce them to active work in early season, otherwise the time will come and but few will be ready, and these fairs will be very slim; rather than, such should be the case, they had better be *omitted this year*, and the counties give all their products and time to making the STATE FAIR an successful that strangers from abroad, who will be here in great numbers, will see by the products and manufactures that are exhibited, that CALIFORNIA is indeed a GREAT AND PROSPEROUS STATE.

WINE STATISICS OF SONOMA.

An error in the sum total of the Wine crop of Sonoma occurred in our last week's report by reason of haste in omitting to correct a proof; the figures will plainly show the error.

The sum total of *Sonoma* was put down at 743—200 Gallons; it should be 860,200 Gallons, and the total for the three counties at 1,218,200 gallons by figures received since, of small lots scattered over Sonoma and Napa, we feel sure that these two counties when closely examined will show a product of One and a half Million Gallons of Wine for the year 1871.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

EIGHTH EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Agreeable to the announcement the doors of the Pavilion were opened for this most interesting Exhibition on Tuesday last, when a large and crowded audience were in attendance to enjoy the anticipated pleasure of the Introductory Exercises of the coming season of Fairs.

The Pavilion was very fully and beautifully decorated with Flags of all nations, and among them the Stars and Stripes rose triumphant, as the herald of Freedom and Liberty.

The Pavilion this year covers an area of 100,000 feet, and extends over the entire Square, and is admirably fitted up to meet the wants of all Exhibitors. The addition of the Floral Department adds greatly to the perfecting the whole.

At the appointed hour of 11 A. M., President Hallidie ascended the platform, accompanied by the Orator, Clergy, the Japanese Commissioners and others, and there delivered his opening address, which was attentively listened to by a very large audience. The address was an excellent one, giving a sketch of the rise and progress of the Institute, and its present condition and hopes for the future, an address of practical value.

Presiden Hallidie then introduced Hon. Milton S. Latham, who delivered the Oration, which was listened to and received with great interest. No oration has been delivered before the Institute or in our State of greater value and excellence, containing important and valuable historical and practical truth, classically and admirably arranged and most gracefully and eloquently delivered. It was an oration that will accomplish great good and redound to the honor of the Orator, who breaking away from the coils of a busy Banker's life, found time to step aside and refresh himself and others at the 'Fountain of Knowledge, where all who go, drink and are refreshed, but thirst again.

The Exercises were happily interspersed with Music by the Band and Songs from the School Children. The exercises were appropriately opened with Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Hemphill, and closed with a Benediction.

The tardiness of Exhibitors will delay the good appearance of the Pavillion for nearly a week; it is much to be regretted, for such delays might easily be avoided. It is too early to speak of the entire Exhibition, as a great amount of articles from abroad, as well as at home, are not opened or ready, and are now crowding into the Pavillion.

The present Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute will undoubtedly show more of the capacity and Resources of California than any that has preceded it, and will make a more enduring impression upon the Public mind, and place California well and truly before the world, for it will be a Revealment of the Working Power of our true Industrials, and although there may be much of fancy display amid the numerous amount in that vast Emporium, still there can be seen the solid and sure evidences of the most wonderful progressive power of California.

In the powerful "Steam Engine" and other grand Inventions of our mechanics, with the splendid machinery for bringing out the "Gold of our Mountains," and with the Agricultural Machinery that brings out the *Riches* treasures of the Earth, we see the Sinews of our State that are to support and build it up for its future greatness, and prepare it for a bright career among the Nations of the Earth.

The Manufactured Goods that will be shown will compare favorable with any portion of our country, we are fully confident, and show well before the thousands and tens of thousands that will congregate at the Pavillion day after day and night after night for the month that this Grand Exhibition will be before the People.

"Floral Hall" will prove a most attractive scene to all; it will be a refreshing "Picture," the "Beauty Spot" of the Pavillion, not only *beautiful*, but pleasantly refreshing to pass from the hum of the thundering machinery and a heated crowd to a Garden of Beautiful Flowers and their refreshing fragrance, and amid the Fruits and other happy surrounding of Fountains and Trees, with their cooling breath.

The Gallery of Painting and Works of Art are not in the order for notice, but will most undoubtedly be such as to win for all the Exhibitors a due share of praise and commendation. The large space yet to be filled, and what is yet in preparation, gives an assurance of an exhibit most interesting and valuable, and highly creditable to our State.

The length of the Address of the President and the Oration of Mr. Latham precluded their publication in this number; we hope to publish them both in full soon.

We esteem the present Exhibition one that will reflect great credit upon the earnest and hard working managers of the Institute, and one that will redound with honor to our State.

Our Report of the Exhibition will commence in our next number and continue till all shall be reported, especially our Home Industry.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

We call attention to the several Farms now offered for sale in our columns, which are each and all Excellent Farms, and will be offered at really advantageous terms; as to Price, and PAYMENTS easy.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Prof. Ferdinand Von Mueller, of the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, editions of his very valuable scientific publications, being "The Principal Timber Trees, readily eligible for Victorian Industrial culture, with indications of their native countries and some of their technological uses."

We return thanks to the Directors of the Bay District Agricultural Society for a Complimentary Card to their Fair at "Bay View Park."

OUR WOOL INTEREST.

A visit to the Wool Exchange of Messrs. McLennan, Whelan & Grizer, will soon convince any one of the value of the Wool of California, which now assumes a magnitude that counts us many millions of dollars in value every year and is steadily increasing.

We were much interested by our visit last week to the Wool Exchange, and the examination of the large establishment of this firm where wool is received, sorted and made ready for shipment, to a very large amount, this being the largest and most complete wool sorting house on this Coast, in fact the principal place.

The warehouse covers a fifty Vara Lot, 275x225; the capacity for sorting and packing is 225 bales per day in the season; there are six large Wool Presses and numberless tables for the sorting; the number of men employed is 53, while the capacity for storage is 12,000 bales wool.

Wool is sorted and baled here at the lowest rates; no charge for storage to customers while receiving and sorting their wools, or until it is moved away. Every facility is given to advance the wool growers' interest.

One of the finest inventions in the country for hoisting and moving bales of wool is here seen—a hoisting apparatus that works by water power, doing the work of *twelve men*, two hands only required.

Wool growers who have never visited the Wool Exchange should by all means do so when they visit this city; they will find their advantage in it.

By the courtesy of the firm and by their Circular received, we can give the following RELIABLE Statistics of

THE WOOL CLIP OF 1871.

Total receiv'd for 1871, Bales, 41697—	lbs	12,694,510
" Ship'd from Country," 527—		336,880
" Bought by Country Factories,		300,000
	lbs.	13,331,390

This it should be remembered is only the *Spring Clip*, which is about one million pounds over the clip of 1870.

EXPORTS FOR 1871.

Exported the present year, Bales, 23,762—	lbs	12,575,922
Bought by Factory here		1,500,000
" " " in County	lbs	300,000

Oregon wools have been received here to a large amount, and Australia wools are being imported, as there is a profit in the transaction.

The price of wool ruling very high this year; our wool growers have done nobly. The value of wool exports in 1871 will approximate to the handsome sum of ($5,000,000) *Five Millions of Dollars*.

THE MILLS SEMINARY, BROOKLYN.

This is one of the Corner Stones of our State, and an Institution that is destined to accomplish a vast amount of Good for the "DAUGHTERS OF OUR GOLDEN LAND."

The Mills Seminary has one of the finest and most beautiful locations in our State, and one of the stateliest and most finished structures, extensive, and highly finished in all its Departments for study, and with Halls, Suits of Rooms and rooms for Pupils, newly and elegantly furnished.

Rev. C. T Mills and Lady, the Principals, are highly qualified for their high responsibility and sacred trust, and they feel it and will be true to it. No Seminary of Learning in our land has a finer or fairer opportunity to accomplish Great work. The opening day was indeed a Fairy Scene of Beauty, Intelligence and worth.

The opening of the College on the 2d inst. was attended by a throng of the Parents of the Pupils, that on the *day of opening* numbered ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE. This is a success rarely attained, and we rejoice to make such a goodly record. We have some statistical record to make of this Noble Institution at an early day,

THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR GAZETTE.

This spirited and excellent Annual Fair Gazette is this year published by Messrs. Francis, Valentine & Co., of the Commercial Press Rooms, the largest Printing Establishment of the kind on our Coast, having the best facilities for Printing and Press work in California.

A new Press and all the needed materials, and with good active aid, they have now their third number of the Gazette, which reflects upon them the highest credit. One thing is certain, all contributors will have a fair opportunity for their advertising this season on a liberal and impartial scale.

The grasshoppers of the great Western deserts have taken wing, and are blasting vegetation from the Minnesota River to the British possessions. The farmers have already suffered severely from the effects of the terrific winds that have recently swept over the greater portion of Minnesota, but this last misfortune has discouraged them so thoroughly that some of those who have lost most, are said to be seriously contemplating a removal to other States.

The New York Cotton Exchange proposes to concentrate the cotton trade of New York by having all cotton stored in one capacious warehouse. That city has received this year 1,038,000 bales of cotton, and the stock various 50,000 to 200,000 bales. It is said that this concentration would facilitate the trade.

THE COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

A. H. Pearson, Esq., now the Proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, offers to strangers and visitors to our city extraordinary and luxurious comforts at his Hotel. Strangers should be sure and visit him and see what they can enjoy.

GRAIN SHIPMENT.

The Gilroy *Advocate*, says that thirty tons of wheat were shipped from the depot in that city, to San Francisco by the freight train of last Monday of last week.

HISTORY OF A BALE OF COTTON.

A sample of the best bale of cotton ever produced was exhibited at the New York Cotton Exchange lately. The weight of the bale was 4[illegible] pounds, which, in the aggregate, realized the respectable sum of $3,312.20—an average of $[illegible]-48 per pound. The cotton was raised by W. [illegible] McShaw, Lee county, Miss.; was picked by himself, wife and daughter in their parlor, and took the first premium of $500 for the best bale of short staple cotton offered at the St. Louis fair last October. Again, it took the Sweepstakes prize of $1,000 offered for the best bale of either long or short staple. After this Mr. McShaw donated the cotton to the Southern Educational Society, which offered it on the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange and sold it to Mr. D. G. Tutt at thirty cents per pound. Mr. Tutt in turn presented it to the same society, when it was again sold at twenty-[illegible] cents per pound. Again it was presented to the society, when it realized thirty-eight cents per pound, the buyer in this case presenting it as formerly. After this it was not offered for sale by the society, but was raffled for $1,000 and afterwards sold and resold, to be finally purchased by Messrs. Shryock & Rowland, St Louis, who shipped it to Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., of this city, for the purpose of getting it so far away as to prevent it being entered for the $1,000 premium to be offered at the fair in October next, as well as to test the appreciation of Northern factors and manufacturers of the Industry of Mr. McShaw and daughter, whose fair hands have prepared for exhibition, beyond doubt, the finest bale of cotton ever grown in any country. Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., report the sale of the cotton at fifty cents per pound through Messrs. [illegible] Mann, Son & Co., cotton brokers to Mr. Jonathan Earl, Treasurer of Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Co., of New Brunswick, N. J.

At the request of Mr. Earl Mr. T. J. Slaughter will write Mrs. McShaw for measurement of herself and daughter, who will be presented with fine underunits manufactured from this remarkable cotton.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FURNITURE MANUFACTORIES.

MESSRS. N. P. COLE & CO.

Much has been written and said about the kind of laborers employed. Objections have been made against the employment of Chinese labor and State Prison labor; but if either of these classes can be made useful in developing our resources, and making the State richer, then it is the duty of all thus to have our interests advanced and our resources turned to good account.

The Furniture Firm of N. P. Cole & Co. are now manufacturing, on a large scale, the Furniture they formerly *Imported*, and by this means labor is stimulated here, and the money that would go abroad for labor, for freight, insurance, interest, &c., is used here. This we esteem true economy.

Messrs. Cole & Co. now employ over 300 convicts, and with overseers and other directors some 250 are employed.

The force here in the city, with clerks, salesmen, &c., make all in employ some three hundred men. This we call building up our "Home Interests."

The result of this is, that at the manufactory at San Quentin over $20,000 worth of Furniture is made monthly, and finished work too; in proof of this any one can see as fine Parlor and Chamber Sets, Chairs, Extension Tables, and other furniture as can be imported; among those lately made are many of entirely new designs.

All who take an interest in the development of our State in its Industrial wealth, let them call at the Furniture Warehouse of Messrs. N. P. Cole & Co., on Bush Street, and they will find much to interest them, for here is one of the means that develops the wealth of our State.

We are glad our heavy Importers, like this firm, are repenting of their former sins in sending away money for Goods which should be made here. We will forgive them if they will never do so any more.

THE WILD BEAST TRADE.

An English magazine says, "The trade in wild beasts is a system as regular as the trade in tea, coffee, or cotton, or any other merchandise. Some creatures, of which parrots are the most common, are brought over by sailors, who intend them, perhaps, as presents for their sweet-hearts, or they sell them for grog or tobacco as soon as they land. A dealer has agents in every country; and these agents communicate with the natives of the various countries. The system is now carried to such perfection, that if any gentleman or lady would like an elephant for private riding, a tiger as an ornament to the garden, a crocodile or hippopotamus for the lake or an ostrich or emeu for the lawn, the wish can be gratified by merely addressing a letter to the London dealer. He will calculate distance, the time occupied in catching and transporting the desired animal, give a close estimate of the cost, and deliver it at the door on the appointed day."

WATER.

The proprietors of the water ditch for the introducers of water into Ukiah, are well satisfied with their prospects. The work has been delayed for a few days, on account of the non-arrival of material from below. Next week the work will be resumed, and in a very short time the water will be flowing through town. It has already been brought a distance of three quarters of a mile, and rises to a hight of from fifteen to twenty feet above the point of exit. By the time it reaches the town, which is somewhat lower, it can be carried into the upper stories of the highest houses. As this is a work of great public benefit we hope to see it a success.

A Potato Bug was found the other day on the spex of a church spire in Woodstock. He used it as an observatory.

NATIONAL FAIR.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold their Fair this year at Richmond, Virginia, commencing September, 7th, and continuing three days. Exhibition open to the Nation. (See Circular in our columns.

Hon. M P. Wilder, President, P. Barry, Esq., Chairman Fruit Committee.

STATE FAIRS.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,

Commencing Sept. 18th, and continue six days

O. F. Reed, President, Maj. Beck, Secretary, T. N. Hosg. Assistant Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Fair at Albany,

Commeoing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, CLARK CO.,

Sept. 25th to the 29th inclusive.

Wm. Lang, Esq., of Tiffin, President.

John H. Klepper, of Columbus, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA.,

October 16th to 20th, inclusive,

Gen. John B. Gordon, President,

Gen. A Echols, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR WILL BE HELD AT ROME,

Commencing Oct, 10th, and continues four days.

A. A. Jones, Pres. B. F. Jones, Sec.

NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Waverly Station, (near Newark).

Commencing Sept. 19th, and continues four days.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Cedar Rapids

Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Topeka,

Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL FAIR Fair at Denver City,

Commencing Sept. 12th, and continues five days.

H. B. Brace, Pres., F. A. Clifton, Sec,

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SAN FRANCISCO.

The Annual Fair of this Institution will open in this city August the 8th, and continues for *Four weeks*

A. S. Hallidie, President,

W. H. Williams, Secretary.

COUNTY FAIRS.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FAIR AT STOCKTON,

Commences Sept. 12th, and continues four days.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY FAIR, AT SAN JOSE,

Commencing Aug. 28th, and continues five days

THE MARIN DISTRICT FAIR, AT PETALUMA,

Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE UPPER SACRAMENTO, AT CHICO,

Commencing Sept. 26th, and continues four days.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

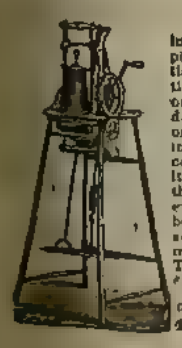
H. H. PEARSON,

LATE OF THE RUSS HOUSE,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation ensures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 36.6



Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO., 40 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

New Advertisements.

A Grand Opportunity!

SECURE YOUR ADVERTISING.

A LARGE EDITION OF THE

"DAILY FAIR GAZETTE"

Will be issued and DISTRIBUTED FREE throughout the PAVILION every day during the

EIGHTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Mechanics' Institute,

Affording the BEST MEDIUM for Advertisers ever offered in San Francisco.

As only a limited space can be devoted to ADVERTISEMENTS they should be handed in as early as possible to insure insertion. Orders received by our Agents, and at the office of

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

Printers and Publishers,

517 Clay Street, 510 to 516 Commercial Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms, located in the beautiful Valley of Sonoma, containing *One Thousand Acres* of rich Land suitable for an

ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND A DAIRY FARM.

The whole farm is well fenced, 300 acres choice land for Grain and fine cultivation, abundant streams of water on the place and one *Warm Spring.*

A Good House of eight rooms, good Stable, good Sheds, plenty of Wood on the place, large Trees, Plows, Harrows, and Small Tools. Three Mares, two Colts, two Cows, four Calves, and

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE MERINO SHEEP.

Title—UNITED STATES PATENT.

The whole will be sold together.

Terms easy to a Good Purchaser.

For further Particulars Inquire of

36 6 EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

FURNITURE!

N. P. COLE & Co.,

—AND—

220, 222, 224 and 226 Bush Street,

HAVE ON HAND THE

LARGEST STOCK

Best Assortment

OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE TO BE FOUND IN

SAN FRANCISCO

Gold Medal Furniture at Half Cost.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE

Southern Pacific Railroad Company

WILL BE REMOVED

To the Building corner of Market and New Montgomery Streets,

ON SATURDAY,

AUGUST 12th, 1871.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT

THE FARMER OFFICE,

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for seeding to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Mules for Sale.

Fifteen very fine MULES of large size for sale at a Bargain, or will be exchanged for Sheep of good quality

Apply to the FARMER OFFICE. 36.3

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving a addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW,

all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

"COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches,

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable. 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for rowing in and out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 18 to 30 inches

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley.

Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

Buckeye Mower and Reaper,

Haines' Latest Improved Header,

Sweepstake Separator,

Buckeye Grain Drill,

Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,

Burdick's National Feed Cutter,

Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

M. C. HAWLEY & Co.,

108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,

26.1 SAN FRANCISCO.

EIGHTH

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

AT 11 A. M. TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871,

With the usual Ceremonies.

HON. MILTON S. LATHAN

Has consented to deliver the OPENING ADDRESS.

The EXHIBITION BUILDING is situated on

UNION SQUARE,

In the heart of the City of San Francisco, and on the line of three street railroads. the building covers a ground area of 87,200 feet, and is complete in all its appointments.

Steam power and water supply furnished free to exhibitors.

All goods competing for premiums, or to be catalogued, must be receipted for by the Entry Clerk before AUGUST 12th.

Rules and Regulations can be obtained from any of the officers at the Institute or Pavilion.

In conjunction with the Industrial Exhibition, the BAY DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its first Exhibition of the Fruit and Flowers of California occupying a space of 320x50 feet.

Prices of Admission.

Season Ticket admitting gentleman and one lady.....$5 00

Season Ticket admitting one person..... 3 00

Season Ticket admitting juvenile under 14 years..... 1 50

The above Tickets are not Transferable.

Single admission.....50 cents

Children under 14 years.....25 cents

Children must be in charge of guardians or parents.

Tickets can be obtained from any of the Managers, at the Mechanics' Institute, 37 Post street, at the Pavilion, Union Square, or from the Principal Music or Drug Stores in the city.

No bills will be paid unless ordered by the proper Committees. By order,

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 36.4

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *months* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers, Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now enters upon its

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME,

and can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay st., San Francisco.

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The work done by these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the thinnest materials and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never give any trouble in operating.

The Howe Sewing Machines

Are the oldest established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and protection of mechanism. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

NO. 113 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

36.1

New Advertisements.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St.

Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD, President.

H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President:

JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary.

Schreiber & Howell,

General Agents, Home Office.

NEW FIRM!

JOHN ROHR & SON,

Successors to

Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,

NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,

539 Market Street,

OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET.

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu, Springs, Twine, &c.

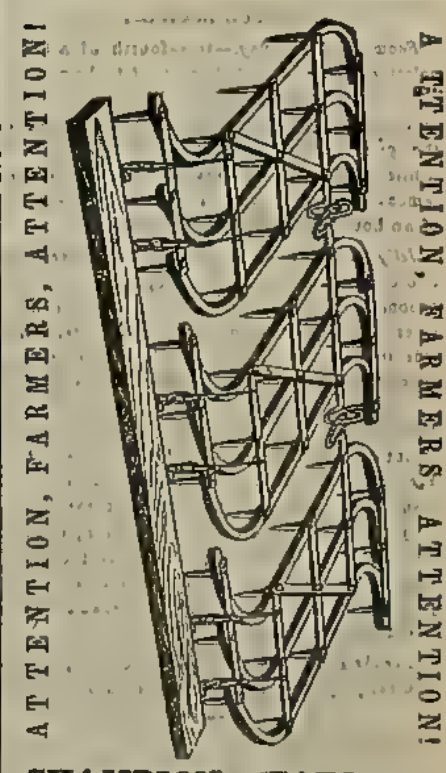
A SPECIALTY

Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!

35.16

Attention, Farmers, Attention!



CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Price List, Address

DUNN & CAMPBELL,

317 & 319 Battery Street,

36.2 SAN FRANCISCO.

Home Miscellany.

WORK.

BY ALICE CARY.

Down and up, up and down,
Over and over and over;
Turn in the little seed, dry and brown;
Turn out the bright red clover.
Work, and the sun your work will share,
And the rain in its time will fall;
For Nature, she worketh everywhere,
And the grace of God through all.

With hand on the spade and heart in the sky,
Dress the ground and till it;
Turn in the little seed, brown and dry;
Turn out the golden millet.
Work, and your home shall be duly fed;
Work, and rest shall be won;
I hold that a man had better be dead
Than alive, when his work is done!

Down and up, and up and down,
On the hill-top, low in the valley;
Turn in the little seed, dry and brown,
Turn out the rose and lily.
Work with a plan, or without a plan,
And your ends shall all be shaped true;
Work, and learn at first hand, like a man—
The best way to know is to *do!*

Down and up, till life shall close,
Ceasing not your praises;
Turn in the wild white winter snows,
Turn out the sweet, wild daisies.
Work, and the sun your work will share,
And the rain in its time will fall;
For Nature, she worketh everywhere,
And the grace of God through all.

GIVE ME THE HAND.

Give me the hand that is kind, warm, and ready;
Give me the clasp that is calm, true and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me the grasp that I aye may believe thee.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman;
Hard is the hand of the rough, sturdy yeoman;
Soft palm or hand, it matters not—never;
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has harmed not another;
Give me the hand that has never forsworn it;
Give me the grasp that I may adore it.
Lovely the palm of the fair blue-veined maiden;
Horny the hand of the workman o'erladen;
Lovely or ugly, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty,
Free as the breezes and unshackled by party;
Let friendship give me the grasp that become her,
Close as the twins of the vines of the summer,
Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has wronged not another;
Soft palm or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

—*Goodman Barnaby.*

THE BEAUTIFUL.

I would
Make me within the universal chain
A link, whereby
There shall have been accomplished some slight gain
For men and women, when I come to die.

—*Alice Cary.*

USEFUL RECIPES.

Snow Ball Pudding.—One-fourth of a box of gelatine dissolved in half pint of boiling water, juice of two lemons, one pound of sugar, whites of two eggs; put the sugar in a dish, strain on the gelatine and lemons; when cool, add the whites of the eggs well beaten; then beat gelatine, lemons, your eight eggs all together, three-fourths of an hour. Serve with boiled custard.

Jelly for Meats.—Put to boil four calves feet, two onions, one dozen clove pepper corns, a tablespoonful of salt, two nice carrots, and a head of celery in six quarts of water; boil six hours. Strain this into an earthen pot to cool. When wanted, take off all the fat, put the rest into a preserve kettle, with two lemons cut up; the whites and shells of six eggs, let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes. Take it from the fire, set it where it will keep hot, turn it in a cup of cold water, let it stand fifteen minutes, then strain it through the jelly bag, when all is run through clear, put what you require in the mould; let the rest cool in a dish to cut small for garnishing the meat. If the jelly is not of a good bright color, add a tablespoonful of indigo.

For the Bite of a Rattle Snake.—Onions, tobacco, and salt, equal proportions made into a poultice.

DRESS AND HEALTH.

The tight waists, the low necks to dresses, and the high-heeled shoes are most flagrant abuses, and ought not to be tolerated. We shall not quarrel with the little jaunty hats of the ladies, for they are indeed pretty, and no harm results from them, as of all parts of the body the head needs the least clothing.

I have often fancied that the main scheme of the world is to create tenderness in man; and I have a notion that the world would change if man were to acquire more of this tenderness.—"*Friend in Council.*"

MORE ABOUT EDUCATION.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

My daughter graduates next month, and thank Heaven will then have finished her education, remarked a fond mother a few days ago, as her darling came in from school, laden with books, and to all appearance tired out with the short walk from the Institute.

"Finished her education?" I repeated, "How old is the child?"

"Don't let her hear you call her a child;" laughed her mother. Why Flory is a full fledged woman, seventeen years and three months old. Oh! the way that girl has studied, night and day to keep at the head of her class is something incredible. You see the fact is, she never cared for Latin, or Mathematics, and at first was rather dull; but when she found that her education would not be complete without them, she went to work in earnest, and of course she conquered.

What's the matter, Flory, don't you feel well?" continued the mother, noticing for the first time her daughter's lassitude.

I am worried, mother, that's all, replied Miss Flory. I know I shan't enjoy Nilsson at all tonight, on account of these dreadful lessons. These problems will take me an hour each besides this long translation. Perhaps if I study until it is time to go, I may be able to get some of them off my mind."

"How many lessons have you?" I asked, curious as usual to ascertain what kind of treatment this young mind and delicate body were receiving.

"Oh, I don't know," she replied wearily. Sometimes I fear more than I have got brains for, I shall be very glad, indeed I shall, when I have finished my education," and the first thing I knew the tired child was sobbing.

"Why Flory dear, how nervous you are!" said her mother. "Now go right down stairs like a good girl, and ask Ann to make you a nice cup of tea,, you'll find some cake and chocolate drops in the basket. That will brace you up a little."

"Cake, and chocolate drops! Cup of tea! Brace her up a little! I regarded that woman with the most undisguised astonishment, and wasn't at all surprised when she asked me what in the world I was thinking about. The desire to reply by asking her why she did not order a dish of rattlsnake and a tumbler of lemonade with a slight sprinkling of strichnine in it, was almost uncontrollable; but fearing that might not be considered exactly polite, I said instead:

"Excuse me, but I do not think Flory's nerves need any more bracing up just at present. She is overworked, and should have immediate, and utter relaxation.

Give her a nice piece of broiled steak, Mrs. Hammond, and let her lie on the sofa and rest until it is time to go to the concert. The music will then do her good, and how in the world can she enjoy any thing while in this exhausted state?"

"Oh, if I only *could* shut up my eyes, and rest but I must learn my lessons, indeed I must. So far I have never failed once; sobbed the young lady."

Your studies are of more consequence than the concert, Flory, hadn't you better remain at home this evening, and then you will have plenty of time to rest, and learn your lessons too," suggested the mother.

To my mind this was adding insult to injury, and I could not understand how a woman of ordinary intelligence, could be so blind to the physical needs of her own daughter. I found after a little that Flory never could be prevailed upon to eat any breakfast, a cup of strong coffee being the only "nutriment," partaken of until lunch time, which on account of the distance was always eaten in the library of the Institute. This luncheon was usually composed of *cake and pickles*, a trifle less indigestible to be sure than corks and vitriol, not only a trifle. Sometimes this was varied with biscuit and cheese." She usually got home from school at four, sometimes, though, not often allowed herself time for a promenade, then resumed her studying, and kept at it often until long after the family had retired. This was finishing her education with a vengeance! and as I looked at the delicate form, already crooked with poring over volumes which she should never have been allowed to look into, I wondered if she wouldn't finish up in the grave before the time arrived for her graduation at the Institute.

"Do you study Physiology, Flory?" I next asked.

"No!" interrupted Mrs. Hammond. "Her teacher told me the other day that it would be time enough for Flory to read up in Physiology, when she left school, and that one reason why the scholars were not allowed to study it at the Institute was because there were so many immodest and disgusting details connected with the lectures and explanations, and that these someway seemed to compromise the teachers engaged in it, weakening their influence over their pupils. It will be quite time for Flory to study Physiology when she is married."

"If when she has finished her education, as you term it, there is enough vitality left to exist with, to say nothing of marrying, I shall be very happily disappointed!" I could not help saying, although fully aware that it would have no effect so far as the mother of that child was concerned.

Just think of an Institute for young ladies where Physiology cannot be taught on account of its immodest and disgusting details. Just think of a young, sensitive, and growing brain crammed with dead languages, mathematics, chemistry, and logic, to the utter disregard of the taste of its owner, or the ability to digest such heavy intellectual pabulum. Just think of a mother in this enlightened nineteenth century allowing her daughter to study night and day, subsisting in the mean time on cake and pickles! To me it was like hitching a pony to a baggage wagon, and then whipping the tender beast up hill. What kind of an animal will this be if it survives the climbing? Either spavined, balky, or hopelessly demoralized. A man with such an animal to sell, cannot excuse his pranks to the merchant who wants a good horse, by representing him as "nervous," and "so sensitive." But mothers angle for rich and respectable husbands for their crooked-backed, unmarried, and highly educated and "graduated" girls, and sometimes succeed in palming them off on men intelligent enough, one would suppose to know better. Sensitive, and nervous, they understand to mean, susceptible, imaginative, keenly alive to the beautiful in nature and art: marriage is a wonderful eye opener. Nervous in translating, nervous after a few months' trial, and not unfrequently "*fidgety*," when in reality it is nothing more nor less than disease. Under the most favorable circumstances, as to health, ability, etc., the education of a young girl is a very ticklish piece of business. In the first place, no child should be sent to school until she is at least eight years old, and then to none but the Kindergarten. Here, exercise, amusement and study so blended as to be productive of the most beneficial results. I know of girls fifteen years of age, who have never seen the inside of any institution save these Kindergartens, and have really laid more solid and enduring foundations for future education, than any of those who attend the highest priced and most fashionable seminaries in the land. Now I don't believe in girls being compelled to write compositions if they don't want to, or rather if the effort to obey rules makes them nervous and irritable. I have known young ladies to pass sleepless nights in consequence of not being able to produce a creditable essay, and then lie at the end, by getting some one else to compose it—there being nothing to chose in the premises save disgrace or falsehood. Young ladies are often put through peculiar course of study, because they are expected to be fitted for teachers. Teachers are born, not made! and the faculty for imparting, if it comes at all, comes as naturally as the breath we draw. One-half the teachers in our public schools have no business there. They are badly born, badly reared, forced into blossoming by a hot house developement, which is of no service when they come to be transplanted into the hardier soil of the school-room. They are irritable, tired, sick, and their pupils hate them. What wonder? Show me a teacher that the boys have found a nickname for, and the story is told, at least as much of it, as I need to know. She may make them obey by sharp tones, imperative gestures, and a frequent use of the rod, but obedience when it is the result of fear, although to be preferred to open revolt, is nevertheless of small value.

There is a great reform needed in the matter of education. Parents should look carefully after the health of their daughters, and never allow them to be crowded with intellectual labor. They should be exceedingly watchful, too, of their tastes and inclinations, not only consulting their own conscience and good sense, as to what is best fitted for them, but allowing the girls their principal voice in the matter. A girl of twelve years, if properly trained, will be able to tell which agrees with her stomach,—meat, vegetables or farinaceous articles of diet! and will most certainly know if able to stand a little of all sorts. This is precisely the case with mental food, and the majority of our young ladies would not as now be found finding fault with different sciences were they properly presented and explained, and if too much, in the way of recitation and analysis, were not expected of them.

Mothers look out that your daughters develop harmoniously, and if you find that the exacting duties of a public school or seminary are interfering with this harmony, don't stop to talk about it, but remove them immediately; and do see to it that they are physiologically posted, before they are driven into the perils and cares of Maternity.

HOW TO DO IT.

Clergymen and schoolmasters are particularly well qualified to instil into the minds of the young principles of kindness to animals, which they might do through timely exhortation, diffusion of pictures of animals, and by the prevention of robbing nests, keeping birds in cages, transfixing beetles and butterflies, killing toads, drowning puppies and kittens and the witnessing the dying agonies of slaughtered animals by children. It is equally possible to implant in the minds of adults ideas favorable to the kind treatment of animals by the founding of societies for their protection, by popular lectures on the injuries sustained from insects, and on the benefits derived from birds, and by encouraging the placing of artificial nests in old trees, on branches, &c., and the establishment of colonies of birds on woody precipices and other suitable places. Advantage has also to be taken of the press, such as the daily papers, the agricultural periodical, and, above all, the almanacs. Where education, instruction and example are in vain, recourse must be had to the law. Moses was the first to make a law for the protection of animals (Deut. xxii. 6). Mahomet followed this example. All governments ought to make laws for the protection of animals from cruelty, and to prevent the wanton destruction of such as are useful to man.—*Herr Meitr, Animal World.*

WORTH REMEMBERING.

The story of the dandy who showed how much art succeeded force, by separating two fighting dogs by clapping his snuff-box to their noses, is capped by the landlord of the inn at Dalnacardoch, Scotland, quite an original in his way. In winter a number of the neighboring shepherds assemble at his house to drink, crack jokes, and while away the long nights. Sometimes they got quarrelsome. When a fray is brewing, our hero puts a bit of Cayenne pepper in a bit of brown paper, makes the tongs red hot, lifts the packet with them, and holds it at the bottom of the door. The result is magical. An invaterate sneezing and coughing commences, which is instantly succeeded by a rush to the door and a break up of the company.

BENEFITS OF SUNSHINE.

Seclusion from sunshine is one of the misfortunes of our civilized life. The same cause which makes the potato vines white and sickly, when grown in the dark cellars, operates to produce the pale sickly girls that are reared in our parlors. Expose either to the rays of the sun, and they begin to show colors, health and strength.

One of the ablest lawyers in our country, a victim of long and hard brain labor, came to me a year ago suffering from partial paralysis. The right leg and hip were reduced in size, with constant pain in the loins. He was obliged in coming up stairs to lift up the left foot first, dragging the right foot after it. Pale, feeble, miserable, he told me he had been failing for several years, and closed with "My work is done. At sixty I find myself worn out."

I directed him to lie down under a large window and allow the sun to shine on every part of his body; at first ten minutes a day, increasing the time until he could expose himself to the direct rays of the sun for a full hour. His habits were not essentially altered in any other particular. In six months he came running up stairs like a vigorous man of forty, and declared, with sparkling eyes "I have twenty years more of work in me."

I have assisted many dyspeptic, neuralgic, rheumatic, and hypochondrical people into health by the sun cure. I have so many facts illustrating the wonderful power of the sun's direct rays in curing certain classes of invalids, that I have seriously thought of publishing a work to be denominated the "Sun Cure."—*Home and Health.*

BENEFITS OF LAUGHTER.

Probably there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion produced by hearty laughter shaking the central man. The blood moves more lively—probably its chemical, electric or vital condition is distinctly modified—it conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey, when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. And thus it is that a good laugh lengthens a man's life by conveying a distinct and additional stimulus to the vital forces. The time may come when physicians, attending more closely than they do now to the innumerable subtle influences which the soul exerts upon its tenement of clay, shall prescribe to a torpid patient, so many peals of laughter, to be undergone at such and such a time," just as they do that far more objectionable prescription—a pill or an electric or galvanic shock.

BIRD-LOVE LESSONS.

Birds manifest a feeling, sentiment, and poetry in their language during the spring-time of life.

Is it not the power of love—that sublime exaltation of the heart, that strong impulse of our being—which renders the most feeble strong, the most simple intelligent, and carries the sacred fire into the imagination of the dullest mind? Love is winged. The bird is all wing and all tenderness. With the joyousness of his songs, his sweet warblings and the tremblings of his wings, he comes to reproach us with our falsehood, our coldness, our mean selfishness, or miserable calculations, and our broken faith. He enters our dwellings, establishes himself in our gardens, installs himself under our roofs, to repeat to us, from morning till evening, "Love, love, love, you must love each other; you must always love each other."—*Intelligence of Animals.*

THE INFLUENCE OF ONE ACT.

One pound of gold may be made into a wire that would extend around the globe. So one good deed may be felt through all time, and cast its influence into eternity. Though done in the first flush of youth, it may gild the last of a long life, and form the brightest and most glorious spot in it.

J. W. MEYER. CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35.14

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE,

Musical Merchandise of every Description.

THE RECENTLY INTRODUCED

BURDETT ORGAN.

The manufacturers of the BURDETT ORGAN have succeeded in producing an instrument which may in a manner be compared to an orchestra, containing a variety of tones richly voiced. The stops in this make not only add to the power of a perfect imitation of the organ, but give BURDETT of different instruments, so that a simple melody may be repeated a number of times and the interest of the listener will be increased. It is with pleasure we acknowledge the flattering testimonials we have received from leading organists in California among whom may be named

MR. GEO. T. EVANS Organist of the Church of the Advent, Howard Street, S. F.
MR. SAM'L D. MAYER, Organist of St. John's Church, Oakland.
MR. H. M. BOSWORTH, Organist of Calvary Church, S. F.
MR. J. W. C. RHIND, Organist of Howard St. M. E. Church, S. F.
MR. R. J. McQUADE, Organist of St. Francis Church, S. F.
MR. J. H. DOHRMANN, Organist of St. Patrick's Church, S. F.
MR. CHAS. H. HOFFMAN, Organist of the Mason Street Synagogue.
MR. J. MULLER, Organist of St. Ignatius' Church, S. F.
MR. GEO. SCHUCKE, Organist of the Methodist Church, San Jose.
MR. EVERETT POMEROY, Organist of the Presbyterian Church, San Jose.
MR. F. WM. GABRIEL, Organist of Trinity Church, San Jose.
MR. J. W. YARNDLEY, Professor of Music, St. Augustine's College, Benicia.
MR. LOUIS HECKMANN, Organist at the Unitarian Church, Geary Street, S. F.
MR. JAS. R. LAWRIE, Professor of Music, Santa Clara.
MR. DAVID H. BERLIN, Teacher of Music, Stockton.
MR. WM. CARMICHAEL, Organist St. Mary's Church, Stockton.

Our prices range from $125.00 to $600.00 in U. S. Currency, our arrangements being such that we supply our wholesale and retail customers in San Francisco without advance for freight from the factory at Chicago. The makers ORGAN are convinced that they will be better paid in the end by selling a first class organ at a fair price, than an uncertain one at an astonishingly low price. We will sell organs, melodeons and pianos on time payments to responsible buyers.

Address for terms, circulars, etc.,

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE,
Agency for the Pacific Coast,
623 & 625 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Sub Agents Wanted

35.1

MILLS' SEMINARY.

REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at BENICIA, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN.

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
35.23 Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

anta Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 7th 1871

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months, ... $350

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

34-1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President

HO! FOR YOSEMITE

J. K. DOAK. H. DUNNING.

MAIN STREET

Livery and Feed Stable

Opposite the Court House,

STOCKTON.

DOAK & DUNNING, Proprietors.

Carriages, Buggies Concord Stage Wagons and Saddle Horses on the most reasonable terms.

Parties desirous to make an easy and very pleasant trip to the Mountains, Big Trees and Yosemite Falls, wishing handsome, easy and reliable teams, can also be furnished with drivers if desired.

As the Proprietors are long residents here they know what travelers want, and they can give them a good fit out 35.31

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE. Terms liberal.

Miscellany.

PREVENTION VERSUS CURE.

Sir Astley Cooper, Magendie, Dr. O W. Holmes and Dr. A. L. Carroll, of the *Medical Gazette*, are among those physicians who have testified that after thousands of years effort almost nothing has been settled as to means of curing disease. Yet the labors of the medical profession have been in the highest degree useful. In seeking to cure they have learned very much of the causes and conditions of illness, and have gathered a vast mass of knowledge of Divine laws, the spread of which has worked wonders in removing the roots of misery, and enabling mankind to lead happy, because healthy lives. The Almighty's penality for violating His laws seems unavoidable, despite human skill. All that can commonly be done is to ward off the worst results by a hardy conformity to those laws. Thus again appears the truth of the homely saying, that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

But is there not in these facts a grander significance? Do they not teach a deeper lesson? All through the recorded past, society has been blessed with self-styled doctors, who have in every age sought and offered to cure its various evils by aid of their vaunted skill—almost always in consideration of fees of some kind, proportioned to their talent, more frequently in proportion to the ability of the patient to pay. Their nostrums, always consisting of sundry efforts to force nature from her course, have uniformly failed, and have reacted to harm the patient and destroy the physician's reputation. It seems as true of all communities as of persons, that disease once incurred can rarely be cured, but can only be alleviated and outgrown by returning to the observance of those natural (that is, Divine) laws, disobeying which has made the trouble.

But in the effort to cure, a mass of knowledge has been gathered. These natural laws, as far as yet learned, and just as fast as they shall become known and obeyed, will advance social prosperity.

Yet in medicine there have always been a few who, seeing the futility of most efforts at cure, have given the greater part of this time to compeling the experience of thousands, and from such compilation discovering such laws, and making them known. These are the men who have helped mankind most. A thousand times more helpful have they been who have shown how to keep health, than they who have toiled to restore it. The same is true of society. While sentimental charities and violent reformers have sought to cure society, economists have sought to learn and point out the cause of all our ills. One class has thoughtlessly taken its own wisdom for granted, and labored to compel society to follow its views; the other has modestly tried to find out what the world is, and to live accordingly. The few who have operated by this latter method have done more for humanity than all who have followed the more common mode.—*New York Mercantile Jour.*

SUPERINTENDENCE.

Hon. Horace Greeley, in his address before the Labor Reform Convention in this city last Spring stated that he had worked harder as an employer than as an employee. The proprietor of a large estate on the Hudson River lately told one of his workmen, "I work as hard, as early, and as late as any of you; you get paid for it; I do not!" The head of a considerable establishment in this city, when he hears "wages-slavery" talked of, says, "I am the sole slave here!" The President of a large company remarks, "To discharge my duties fully and properly, I ought to have nothing to do but to answer questions." More than one business head of a newspaper office testifies that he gets more advertising than his canvassers.

Self-styled "working men" often talk as if superintendence was a mere excuse for drawing a good salary; a mere idling and pretence; To such we would commend the story of the deacon, whose pastor requested him to conduct the service, and who, after entering the pulpit and making the effort exclaimed, "Brethren, if you think this is easy, *just come up here and try it!*" Also that of the colored barber who, being rebuked for charging fifty cents for shaving, said, "I don't! I charge twenty-five cents for the shave, *and twenty five for de knowledge how!*" Knowledge goes for something in business; and when a superintendent, be he owner or employee, draws a large salary, he receives in it wages for the extra time and work given to gaining the knowledge and skill needed to oversee and direct numbers of workers.

COMPOSITION FOR LEATHER.

It is said that a patent has been issued in France for a composition to be applied to leather of any kind, which claims to be of remarkable excellence. It is said to be completely insoluble in water, and while rendering the leather water-proof, to keep pliable and soft, and when applied to boots and shoes neither to strike through the leather so as to soil the stockings, nor to come off upon the lower edge of the pantaloons, as is the case with so many similar preparations. It also gives a fine polish to the surface, which may at any time be cleaned by means of a damp rag or sponge. This article is made by taking one hundred parts of finely pulverized lamp-black and thirty parts of East India copal, previously dissolved in rectified turpentine, and mixing the two together until the whole forms a homogenous paste. To this is to be added fifteen parts of wax and one part of rubber, which has been first dissolved in some etherial oil. When the whole is properly mixed a current of oxygen is passed for half an hour through the mass, and after cooling the whole is to be thoroughly worked up. It may then be packed in tin boxes and kept ready for use.

The Census returns show that for thirty years there have been in this country eighty neat cattle to each hundred of the population. Of these eight must be working oxen and twenty-eight milch cows.

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

JUNE 30th, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	845,321 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$525,781 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	541,305 85
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia,	231,251 65
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,644 75
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets,	31,788 12
Bonds and State Stocks owned by the Company—market value	947,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,321 58
Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were	$1,740,965 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were	$1,639,926

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 37.2

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

IN

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

Valuable Stock Ranch

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A Large and Valuable and well located Ranch of FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, all fine level land, and well adapted to Wheat and Grain-growing or pasturage of Stock, here, even in this dry season the feed is good, and animals upon it are now doing well.

There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming Implement needed to carry on the Ranch.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad. The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty da

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a VERY GREAT BARGAIN as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

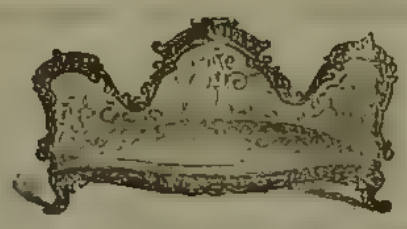
The Sheep will be leased on shares as agreed upon

The terms of Sale will be ONE-THIRD Cash, balance one and two years, interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

To any person who desires to engage in STOCK-RAISING or GENERAL FARMING, this is an opportunity rarely to be found. Early application will secure a great bargain, as the whole will be sold at the nominal value of unimproved lands.

For Particulars Address,

26.3 EDITOR FARMER



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MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE Street,

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 617 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors

WM. OWYNE. H. T. HOLMES

H. T. HOLMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LIME,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Plaster, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Plastering Hair

STEATITE, MARBLE DUST, ETC.,

I Street, Bet. 5th and 6th,

SACRAMENTO.

34 16

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA CLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.

205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,

35.21 San Francisco,

A BARGAIN.

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM, SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville, A very fine Farm of 148 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover*.

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 8000 bearing Vines, 150 excellent Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruits. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Dwellings, two Windmills for water, Harpers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

362 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

530 Clay Street San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach as to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gomb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H&L

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We are the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

pd 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

CARD WRITING.

Wedding, Visiting and Engagement Cards neatly written in the latest and most fashionable style,

INITIALS OR NAME IN FULL

carefully written with indelible Ink on

HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &C.

Family Records, Certificates, Diplomas, &c., accurately filled in writing in Albums,

and Penmanship of all kinds elegantly executed.

JOHN P. DWYER,

Cor Hotel, and 605 Montgomery st., and

MYI 718 Market st., San Fran

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS.

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

1871! 1871! 1871!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE.

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THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

1871!

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FOR

OUR EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

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FOR

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NEW TERMS FOR 1871.

The following are our new Terms for the FARMER:

Single Copies	$4.00
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

SEVENTEEN YEARS

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every part of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS!

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A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES, $5.00.

Subscribe Now.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low money the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, August 10th.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England	110¼@110¾
Price of Gold	112¼
Value of Greenbacks	90@91
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	90@91
do do New York	11s. 6d.
	160@165 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2@3 per cent. per annum on call, at 4@6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3@5 per cent. on call, 5@6 on time.

Chicago—Money capital employed 6@8, per cent. on call, 6@8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2½@3 per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

Money in France.

Money in the form of Gold is now showing very abundant. ly, the people among the lower classes offering Government all it wants to pay the Prussian Indemnity.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market and all receiving and sales of Grain are on a much less scale than has been anticipated. A few vessels have been loaded for Europe, and a constant demand for Flour for China keeps our Millers busy, this is all that can be said of the Grain movements of late.

The amount received in our city has been much less than usual, and it is accounted for by the reason that our growers are not willing to sell at present rates.

The rate at Liverpool and at New York remain the same as the past two weeks, and crop reports in Europe good, and good crops in the Eastern States generally, this makes shippers and speculators shy, and there seems no probability of an advance in grain for some time, if at all.

Barley has been in more active demand. Oats less firm. Corn steady. Hay nominal, yet a fair trade in all. *Straw* now pays better than burning.

Potatoes come in freely, demand not very brisk. Beans and Onions are in fair demand, prices the same.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$2 10	@	2 20
do Extra	2 20	@	2 25
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 60
Barley, old, for brewing	1 82½	@	1 90
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 40	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 80	@	1 90
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 10	@	2 20
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	5 50	@	5 75
do Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Extra Family Flour,	6 50	@	6 75
Oregon Superfine	5 75	@	6 00
do Extra for shipping	6 25	@	6 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₱ ton	23 50	@	25 00
Middlings ₱ ton	35 00	@	40 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton	37 50	@	40 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	65	@	80
Choice Varieties	75	@	90
Carolinas	3 00	@	3 50
Onions	90	@	1 12
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	17	@	[illegible]
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	13 00	@	15 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit market now shows plenty of Fruit such as it is. There is too much inferior fruit sent to market; this hurts the sale of good fruit, yet fine extra samples will always bring good prices. This week some splendid Peach and fine Bartlett Pears have come to market.

Small Fruits are growing very scarce, Plums and Apples are very plenty some of which are very fine.

Apples, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, new, ₱ lb	4	@	6
Pears, new, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Figs, ₱ lb,	8	@	10
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₱ lb	8	@	12½
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Apricots, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Cherries, ₱ lb	12	@	30
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Black foreign Grapes	..	@	..
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Melons, green flesh	..	@	..
Watermelons	..	@	..
Quinces, ₱ box	..	@	..
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	10	@	15
" Chili and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Blackberries, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Gooseberries ₱ lb	8	@	10
Currants, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	1 00
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	7 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	12	@	15

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables are very plenty of all kinds and cheap as plenty, no market was ever better supplied, our market stands show finely.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	8	@	8
do green	8	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@	60
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	02
Cauliflower, each	15	@	20
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carrots, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches	6	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₱ gall	..	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	6	@	10
Garlics, new	..	@	6
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	..	@	6
Green Corn, new ₱ doz	12	@	20
Parsley Peas	..	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	12	@	25
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@	..
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Horseradish, per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	60
do green, ₱ lb	..	@	75
Potatoes ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	..	@	..
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₱ box bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	32
Green Peppers ₱ lb	20	@	25
do Red	25	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat	4	@	6
do Hubbard		@	5
Beans, String	4	@	6
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	..
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	4	@	6
Garlic	5	@	8
Eschalot	15	@	20

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,

The supply of Fish is very good of the kinds the swim in our own waters. Soon we shall have some Eastern delicacies.

Purchasers of nice Fish should go to the California market and see the arrangement of Larkins & Catania with their fine new Ice House, and newly fitted up stall, they are prepared now to keep all Eastern choice fish cool and fresh, and at all times. Go and see their new Stall.

Salmon, ₱ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Lake Bigler Trout per lb	..	@	10
Smelts	8		10
Perch	10	@	12
Rockfish	..	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	..
Herring, fresh	..	@	1 00
do smoked ₱ 100	15	@	20
Tomcod	..	@	12
Sardines, fresh	..	@	25
Soleish	..	@	40
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	..
do fresh	..	@	12
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	..	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	25
Halibut,	..	@	..
Sturgeon	50	@	62
Turbot	..	@	50
Pompono			..
Eels			20
Kiln Fish	10	@	12
Anchovies			..

Shell Fish.

Solomon Tesmore,
57, 58, 59, California Market.

The Bivalves and all Shell Fish are the same as last week

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Craw Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

The Retail Meat market remains without change.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	18
do corn	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	18
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₱ lb	12	@	18
do entiet	..	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Beef Tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	23½

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

The Poultry market is very well supplied now and at very satisfactory prices. Good Poultry and plenty of Venison, fine Turkies and fat Chickens.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair		@	..
do tame "	1 50	@	2 00
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Fine Geese from Chicago	..	@	..
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	23	@	25
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Quails, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 50
Spring Chickens	4 50	@	5 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	6 00	@	8 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	1 67	@	2 25
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Venison	8	@	15
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

M. B. French & Co.

The Dairy market is a little more brisk. Butter is firmer, and Eggs a little glut. The market is over well supplied by reason of large quantities by Railroad.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	..	@	40
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	..	@	45
Duck eggs	..	@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	30
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	..
Lard, California, ₱ lb	..	@	20
Lard, Eastern	..	@	20
do Oregon	..	@	20
Honey, new	30	@	40
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	25	@	30
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	25
Cheese, California	11	@	14
Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	37½
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 25	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05	@	1 10
Hops, California	12	@	15
do Imported	18	@	20
Mustard Seed	..	@	..
English Seed	..	@	..
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	27	@	30
Pea Nuts	6	@	8

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

The Wool clip for the autumn will be in brisk demand and sell high, higher we believe than the Spring clip, thus making a complete good year for our sheep men.

Wool, Spring Clip,	30@37
" Choice Extra	33@42
Medium	27@30
do burry	18@20
Wool-sacks, new	60@90
do second hand	40@50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	10@15
Potatoes Gunny Bags	15@18
Dry hides, ₱ lb	17½@18½
Green salted, ₱ lb	8½@9
Deer Skins	40@45
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	1@2 00
Refined Tallow	8@9½

San Francisco Cattle Market

The Wholesale Beef market is not materially changed; the supply is equal to all demands.

Average Slaughterers Prices

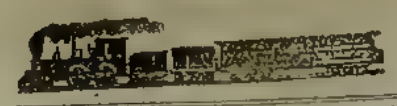
Beef—American, 1st quality,	7 @	8	₱ lb
do, 2d do,	6 @	7	"
do, 3d do,	5 @	6c.	"
Veal—	6½ @	8	"
Mutton—	5 @	6	"
Lamb—	6½@	7½	"
Pork—undressed,	5 @	6½	"
dressed,	9 @	9½	"

WE WILL PAY

AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new inventions.

Address J. W. Frink & Co., Marshall, Mich 34.1

Central Pacific Railroad.



Pass'ger Sunday excep't'd	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule June 1, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	..San Francisco	5.45 P M	12.30 P M
4.43 P M	8.40 A M	....Oakland ..	5.12 P M	11.58 P M
5.39 P M	7.30 A M	....San Jose..	5.30 P M	12.18 P M
7.58 P M	10.15 P M	....Stockton..	1.43 P M	8.35 P M
9.35 P M	2.00 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	7.00 A M
	4.10 P M	....Marysville,	9.10 A M	
	9.00 P M	..... Sonma..	4.30 A M	
EASTWARD	9.20 P M	..Sacramento	11.45 A M	WESTWARD
	3.35 P M	....Colfax,...	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	.....Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.10 A M	..Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	10.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	.....Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.10 A M	....Ogden	5.15 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *6 30, 7 40, 8 30 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 3 40, 4 35, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

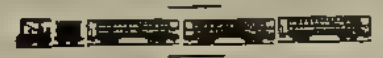
Leave Haywards, *6 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Train do not run Sundays

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 3, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.
8 10 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.
4 20 P. M.	6 45 P. M.	5 30 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
4 40 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	.....	.....
ON SUNDAYS.			
8 30 A. M.	10 50 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.
9 30 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	.....	.....
3 30 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	.....	.....

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Gilroy,	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
.....	.....	6 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
6 40 A. M.	7 45 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
2 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.			
.....	.....	3 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
1 45 P. M.	2 55 P. M.	3 10 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
.....	.....	8 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 6 00 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class travel only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8.50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5.45 A. M.

Will leave Gilroy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5.00 A. M.

A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.

J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

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TO SUIT THE TIMES

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FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD:

Per Day.....One Dollar
Per Week.....Six Dollars
Per Month.....Twenty-Five Dollars

BOARD AND ROOM:

Per Day.....from $1 50 to $2 00
Per Week.....from $8 00 to $14 00
Per Month.....from $30 00 to $60 00

According to the Size and Locality of the Rooms.

Prices for Families Reduced in the same ratio.

Terms—Payable by the Day, Week or Month, in advance. TIMOTHY SARGENT, Proprietor

34 22

SUMMIT HOTEL,

At the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad

JAMES CARDWELL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the FINEST SUMMER RESORT in the State of California. The Climate is cool and pleasant in the Summer months; the Hotel overlooks "Donner Lake," and is about a pleasant drive from the famous Soda Springs.

A FINE LIVERY STABLE

in connection with the Hotel, at which Fast Turn-outs can be had at any time.

The Table will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

FOR INVALIDS no better resort than this can be found the World, as the air is always Pure and Invigorating. 33.23

A FINE

"Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.5

THE Connover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce, for excessive planting.

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Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

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A. G. Stiles,	T. L. Barker,
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L. B. Benchley,	Chas. Meyer,
Wm. Sherman,	Chas. E. McLane,
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Jas. De Fremery	Thos. R. Hayes,
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Sheaves of Grain.

As the present Season will offer many interesting and valuable samples of Grain of all kinds, we shall feel greatly indebted to our subscribers, and all interested in our Grain Crop, for Sample Sheaves of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and any other Samples of this year's products.

We will cheerfully repay them for their kindness and attention, will send them in return choice Seeds to more than the value, and also pay all expenses of transmission per Wells, Fargo & Co.

Cultivators in such cases can command our services for a full reciprocity.

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

35 3

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on all Trains.

The California Farmer,

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Every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

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AND

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With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make a

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and to place it at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms in another column, and here we give additional inducements to our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the Farmer, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

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at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar,	$13,50.
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DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.14

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STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,
Between Pine and Summer Streets,
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All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City 34.22

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Dealer in

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Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17 1871. NUMBER 7.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*

SAN FRANCISCO

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☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

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San Francisco, Cal

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The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

Paris, July 15.

[Concluded.]

CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Cattle disease has followed in the track of the invasion It is not just to accuse the Germans of deliberately importing black cattle from Russia and Hungary to spread the contagion in France, because the Germans here suffered most themselves; according to the law of 1869, all cattle slaughtered when attacked by the pest, are paid for in full by the German government to their subjects. In Rhenish Germany last autumn this compensation alone amounted to one million francs. A Veterinary surgeon, a butcher, and two experts, seperately appraise the value of the animals to be killed, the lists are added up, divided by four, and the mean and conclusive value thus found. The French have proved quite averse to noticing the authorities when cattle are attacked. The government only allows three fourths of the value of the animal, and the flesh is free to be sold of the cattle thus killed, having been proved to be not unwholesome. But the peasantry will not take to it, and preferred to starve, as was seen in the west of France, rather than eat it. In such case it is salted and sent elsewhere. In a district infested with the plague, boards are conspicuously placed on the highways announcing the pest. Animals which die from the disease must be buried in a trench not less than seven feet deep, the skins cut to be rendered unserviceable for any end should an attempt be made to disinter the remains. Dogs are to be chained up during the plague, they have been found to be the most active agents in propagating it. The remedies applied have proved more interesting than successful. One was causing the animal to drink a mixture composed of five grains of carbolic acid to a quart of water. M. Saud, a distinguished chemist of Neuchatel, asserts, he has saved six beasts in ten by a preparation of beer yeast, beat up in tablespoonfuls of this mixture in another quart of beer, administering the dose every eight hours. After twenty-four hours, he asserts, the most obstinate cases have often been cured. It is curious to find yeast, which for popular explanation is a fungus, a mushroom in fact, proving so efficacious.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, FEED, &C.

The weather has been most unpropitious. To a very severe winter of frosts succeeded a dry spring and at present a wet summer. The winter-wheat was nearly killed, and it was found that fields sown by the sowing machine, and leaving a smoother surface, suffered most. Fields ordinarily sown in small ridges and left in the rough escaped fairly. In France cherries, apples, and walnut trees are largely planted in fields, as a source of profit—in their shade the winter grain was saved. At present the grain is filling badly, is attacked by rust and smut—the yield will not be an average. Root crops, oats, and rye promise well. Hay-making is proceeding under great difficulties. Many farmers place the grass when cut in small ricks permitting fermentation, opening them to avoid "spontaneous combustion" when the rain ceases. This process is favorably spoken off. The secret is never to open the cocks when it rains. In Germany, matters are about the same. The clover crop has altogether failed, and there is a famine as regards fodder. Hay had to be imported from Russia. During the spring horses had to be fed on potatoes, small quantity of chopped straw and bran. The number of black-cattle has diminished by one-half. In several districts of the north of France, the grain and other seeds forwarded from kind hands gratuitously, failed. They were of an excellent quality, but did not suit the climate. France has truly experienced that sorrows do not come in single file but in battalions. Insects—not only old enemies but new ones—have come and gone like an Egyptian plague. Much to their prolific appearance is to be attributed to the remarkable disappearance of the small birds, frightened away by the noise of battle, or killed by the severe winter. Also, the population has been so decreased, dispersed or otherwise occupied that it could not attend as in other times to the destruction of the vermin—wasps, May bugs, and garden lice, were the most terrible in their countless armies of devastation, a solution of tar water, or two parts of carbolic acid to twenty of water finished up with the plant lice.

GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

It is not to be wondered that the Government is forced to reduce the usual monetary encouragements to Agriculture. There will be no regional shows this year—if any at all. The schools for the breeding and training of horses are largely reduced in their working staff of inspectors, and only "noble animals" of English and Arab blood will be encouraged. As the farmers have largely suffered in their loss of live stock, attention is more than ever directed to import cattle specially adapted to the climatic differences of this country, for France is an abridgement of the climate of Europe. Sheep will be decidedly selected for their meat producing qualities, as it is found hopeless to compete with Australia and South America in the matter of wool. Indeed the wine-producing capabilities of the United States and Australia are creating uneasiness here. One vine-grower complain that a small work which he published on the culture of the vine, was returned to him translated from Australia with the publisher's compliments, that the matter proved so suitable, or almost to appear specially written for the wants of that great colony. The Agricultural Colleges were not re-opened till the 1st of October—the same with the Veterinary School—but several of the Professors have instituted a series of a professional towns over the country, and several strangers have availed themselves of permission to join the parties.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN BELGIUM

Belgium Agriculture has also suffered by the severity of the season and the cattle plague. Live stock has had to be largely sold off owing to the scarcity of fodder, and the sale of horses is all. Much foreign seed were employed this year, but failed—not being acclimatized, but time has been left to sow flaxe and colza instead. The scarcity of forage has led to the employment of many substitutes—the most curious the mistletoe. This parasite covers the trees in the valley of the Siene in large quantities, and the wood-cutters from time immemorial have fed their cattle on it. It has suddenly become an extensive article for exportation It is eaten directly out of the rack like hay mixed with crushed grain or cut straw is better. Sheep take to it quite naturally, and mixed with bran and meal pigs devour it with avidity. It proves green feeding in that trying period of spring, when "roots" are all but exhausted

Wild mustard, and the leaves of buck-wheat are largely sent to the Paris market, and consumed like spinage. As a succedaneum for diminished supplies of animal food. Rabbit-breeding has assumed enormous proportions.

BAY VIEW AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

This Fair will commence on Monday at the Bay View Agricultural Park, and continue six days

CALIFORNIA COTTON.

We are informed that the Cotton fields of Col. J. M. Strong, at Merced, promise great crops this year, and that the proprietor will have excellent crops, and will have the machinery to Gin his own Cotton.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BY HON. M. S. LATHAM,

DELIVERED AUG. 5TH, 1871.

Mr. President; Ladies and Gentlemen;—This occasion has brought hither the representatives of the great motive power of national prosperity. Here are the men by whose agency the material comforts of life appear around us, and the elements of civilization are in process of continual development. What is it that has drawn the line between barbarism and civilization and fixed the horizon which separates the world of light from the dominion of darkness? It is the genius and vigor which direct the mechanical forces. The very globe we inhabit was as revelation tells us, "without form and void" till the Almighty moved upon chaos and then order and beauty everywhere appeared.

It is a sublime thought of the English philosopher that the human mind is a spark, an emanation of the Deity a congenial spirit in the domain of poetry, having exclaimed:

"O thou! who first from solid darkness struck
That spark the sun, strike wisdom to my soul."

There is no branch of science taught with more interest, or productive of nobler results than the department which teaches the principles of mechanics by which the material evidence of comfort and luxury have been established at successive periods of the world, and are everywhere rising on this continent. The great American statesman, Mr. Webster, in his epigrammatic and matchless style, referring to the columns of national prosperity, said it was supported by Agriculture, the Mechanic arts and Commerce. These are the elements of strength by whose harmonious corporation the republic has risen to a proud eminence in less than a century, holding its high position as a model form of government in the family of nations, embodying the true representative principal in the local and general government, opening its doors to kindred races capable of assimilating, appreciating and upholding the principles upon which our institutions are founded. Who but the Infinite can set bounds to the achievements of the human mind in its discoveries and assertion of its own wonderful power in rendering subservient to man the silent yet irresistible powers of nature?

"Mr. Speaker," said the eccentric orator and statesman of Roanoke, in the House of Representatives, "society is divided horizontally; those who do the head-work above, and those who do the hand-work below."

Now, gentlemen, if the mechanical association of this the commercial capital of the Pacific slope, "you have done and are doing the "head-work above," in making the mechanical forces you are directing subservient to the mind, by carrying out your behests in doing "hand-work below."

MACHINERY OF EARLY PERIODS.

In the early periods of the world machinery was moved by muscular force, by water, by the air, by weights, and springs, yet mechanical contrivances and combinations were in operation long before the principles upon which they rest had been discussed or developed as science and branch of natural philosophy. The massive structures which stand in the valley of the Nile are enduring evidence of the mechanical powers that existed at a period so early in the world as to be almost prehistoric. From the days of Herodotus, nearly four and a-half centuries before the Christian era, they were regarded with special interest by that Greek historian, on account of their antiquity even in that day, and in view of the wonderful amount of labor required to build them, over one hundred thousand persons having been compelled to labor upon the great Roman pyramid of Cheops. They have defied for forty centuries the destroying hand of time, bearing upon them inscriptions of historic interest in hieroglyphics, a key to which has been discovered by the genius of modern times.

Mechanical skill, centuries subsequent to the founding of the pyramids, developed in forms of unrivalled beauty in the Greek islands. In Athens and elsewhere in the Hellenic islands models of architectural taste existed, the temples of Jupiter, of Neptune, the Parthenon, the temple of Minerva, the Pompeian, in which was kept the sacred vessels used at festivals and which was adorned with the statues of Athenian heroes; the temple of Theseus the place of refuge for the persecuted—were among the proud monuments of Grecian taste.

ANCIENT LITERATURE.

St. Paul; when in Corinth, realized not only the loveliness of nature in soft azulit skies with varied landscape outlines, but left the presence of man's creative genius in the matchless forms of architectural taste—the slender Corinthian column, the finished capitals, and the other exquisite orders of classic style. He appreciated the flexibility, the force and polish of the ancient Greek tongue, the language of conversation around him, the medium of the teachings of philosophy, of eloquence, of poetry; for in his address to the Athenians he quoted from the ancient Greek poets in saying: "For in him we live and move and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, for we are also his offspring." The Greek poets thus referred were Aratus and Cleanthes, the mind of the former kindling under the light of nature, centuries before the Christian era; recognized the Supreme Being, in declaring

"He animates the mart and crowded way,
The restless ocean and the sheltered bay;
Does care perplex? Is lowering danger nigh?
We are his offspring, and to Jove we fly."

In the same spirit the other ancient poet exclaimed:

For we thine offsprings are, all things that creep are but the of the voice divine.

In pursuing the subject in this direction for a moment, by glancing again at the relations of this sublime teacher of the new dispensation, the first missionary to extend his teachings beyond Judea, the fact will not be overlooked, that this inspired person united to profound learning in language, philosophy and poetry, the knowledge of a manual art acquired in obedience to Jewish law, and that, whilst filled with living images of beauty around him, in nature, in the dominion of art and of mind, he negatively bore testimony of his appreciation of these, when he exclaimed to the Corinthians:

"Eye has not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

The Greek taste, at a period more than two centuries, antecedent to this, had passed to the Italian peninsula. Archimedes, a native of Syracuse, in Sicily, an island which had been settled by the Greeks, but afterwards became a Roman province, was renowned for his knowledge of geometry, and the laws of mechanism. He had demonstrated the laws of the lever, and the important principles of the centre of gravity. He resisted, by his mechanical genius, the attacks of the Roman consul, Marcellus, in the siege of Syracuse, one of the most remarkable in ancient warfare, having seized with his machinery the Roman ships, raising them into the air and shattering and sinking them into the deep.

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES OF PAST AGES.

Republican and Imperial Rome was adorned too with structures of beauty and taste. The Eternal City, seated on seven hill, the centre in the ancient world of political power for a thousand years, had risen from being a scattered village of cottages on the Tiber, to be the abode of a population variously estimated at from two to four millions. It was adorned with magnificent edifices, temples, amphitheatres, buildings for the assemblies of the people, porticoes, piazzas, triumphal arches, trophies and public sewers. Its aqueducts were works on a stupendous scale whilst Roman territory was, from the centre of the State to its circumference, traveled by public highways, constructed with immense labor, through masses of rocks and hills, by embankments with bridges spanning marshes, ravines and rivers; connecting the provinces, forming lines of communication through Southern and Western Europe; extending even into Asia; crossing the island of the Mediterranean Sea; main lines having been established by the Romans even in England, from north and south, and from east to west. The present city is embellished with massive structures of modern mechanical skill, attracting at the same time the antiquarian and man of science, by the ruins of the ancient triumphs of mechanical arts—the Column of Trajan, of Antoninus, the Pantheon, the ancient Forum, the arches of Severus and Titus, the Temples of the Sun and Mercury and the Coliseum.

RISE OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

The distinguished historian and philosopher, Edward Gibbon, visited these ruins in the last century, with the intent of writing the history of the city. As he sat gazing upon them by moonlight, and heard around the chanting of religious orders, his luminous intellect rising from the contemplation of the scene immediately before him, determined to inquire into the causes of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, and, after years of labor, gave to the world of letters his great work on that subject.

In the progress of time, disintegrating causes and desolating agencies shook to pieces the ancient fabric of political power, detaching, near the middle of the fifth century, from the central authority, the Colony of Great Britain, which in turn became the land of the Anglo-Saxons of our forefathers—a race which, in a struggle of fourteen centuries has steadily advanced in the arts sciences and letters, elevated by the teachings of a sublime faith, intellectually expanding under the influences of civilization, developing and rendering practical to the noblest uses the laws of mechanical science.

DAWN OF THE ANGLO SAXON RACE.

We trace with interest and undissembled pride the progress, growth and development of social and political institutions from the time the British Islands, by separation, ceased to be a Roman Colony, until the termination, in the eighteenth century, of the six years' war between Great Britian, France and Spain, for colonial ascendency. During that period of over a thousand years, amidst domestic convulsions, foreign wars, and in passing through the dark eras of the feudal ages, there has been a steady advance in the militarian arts, in improvements, in domestic economy, in the social system, and political institutions; in the last, by the establishment of the trial by jury, by securing Magna Charta, which Mr. Hallam calls the key stone of English liberty—in the recognition as a legislative powers in the *Witena-gemot*, or National Assembly, resembling in some respects the Lords and Commons united in one body; in the enactment of the *Habeas Corpus Act*; and above all, in the recognition of the freedom of the press—the press, which was called the *fourth*, but is now the *first*, estate of a free paper.

De Lolme, in preparing his profound disquisition on the British Constitution, ransacked folios containing the compilations of the English law, to find authority guaranteeing the liberty of the press; not having succeeded, he called upon Mr. Justice Viner, Professor of the Law Chair, to point out to him the legal guarantee in that respect. "It will not be found in the Statutes," was the answer, "it exists because not forbidden."

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The fundamental law of this land, among its noble guarantees of individual and public rights, has, by express provision, given security to the press in its high calling, as the great teacher of society in all the relations of life, and as the guardian of individual and public rights.

During the three quarters of a century which elapsed from the British revolution of 1688, until the treaty of peace in 1763 between the three great powers, the influence of the working and mechanical classes was steadily on the increase. The education of the laboring masses had been gradually improved, and the true principles which govern labor and capital were better understood. Mechanical forces had been successfully applied to meet the wants of man from the cabin to the castle, from the ship on the Thames to the leviathan ships on the ocean, and those principles had been elucidated and reduced to the exact forms of science.

DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

The lever, the inclined plane and the pulley, were regarded, in practice as in theory, the great mechanical powers; the wheel and axle being a continual and revolving lever—the wedge a double inclined plane—whilst the screw, as a revolving inclined plane, is so known in mechanics.

When peace was established, near the middle of the last century, new vigor was given to the material interests of great, interest of Great Britain. Her mechanical and laboring classes, co-operating with capital, directed by the ruling minds of the country, rapidly increased her wealth and developed her resources. The fields of agriculture were enlarged, new and improved agencies applied to bring from the earth increased supplies. Towns and cities were improved, the sphere and power of machinery was expanded. The nation felt the presence of increased wealth which poured into the centres of British trade by British industries and conquests, and labor, harmoniously uniting with capital, moved its herculean powers to noble ends, making new and more comfortable abodes for the laboring classes, and building stately castles and palaces.

Improved principles were introduced in ship building, and vessels of increased strength and size were added to the naval and commercial marine, the former, as the wooden walls of England, to assert her power and protect her com-

[*Concluded on 52d Page.*]

Agriculture.

THE SETTLER.

BY A. B. STREET.

His echoing axe the settler swung
Amid the sea-like solitude,
And rushing, thundering, down were flung
The Titans of the wood;
Loud shriek'd the eagle as he dash'd
From out his mossy nest, which crash'd
With its supporting bough,
And the first sunlight, leaping, flash'd
On the wolf's hunt below.

Rude was the garb, and strong the frame,
Of him who piled his ceaseless toil;
To form that garb, the wild-wood game
Contributed their spoil;
The coal, that warm'd that frame, disdain'd
The tinsel, gaud, and glare, that reign'd
Where men their crowds collect;
The simple fur, untrimm'd, unstain'd,
This forest tamer deck'd.

The paths which wound 'mid gorgeous trees,
The streams whose bright lips kiss'd their flowers,
The winds that swell'd their harmonies
Through those sun-hiding bowers,
The tempest vast—the green arcade,
The nestling vale—the grassy glade,
Dark cave and swampy fair;
These scenes and sounds majestic, made
His world, his pleasures, there.

His roof adorn'd a pleasant spot,
'Mid the black logs green glow'd the grain,
And herbs and plants the woods know not,
Throve in the sun and rain.
The smoke-wreath curling o'er the dell,
The low—the bleat—the tinkling bell,
All make a landscape strange,
Which was the living chronicle
Of deeds that wrough the change.

The violet sprung at Spring's first tinge,
The rose of Summer spread its glow,
The maize hung out its Autumn fringe,
Rude Winter brought his snows;
And still the lone one labor'd there,
His shout and whistle woke the air,
As cheerily he plied
His garden spade, or drove his share
Along the hillock's side.

He mark'd the fire-storm's blazing flood
Roaring and crackling on its path,
And scorching earth, and melting wood,
Beneath its greedy wrath;
He mark'd the rapid whirlwind shoot,
Trampling the pine tree with its foot,
And darkening thick the day
With streaming bough and sever'd root,
Hurl'd whirling on its way.

His gaunt hound yell'd, his rifle flash'd,
The grim bear hush'd his savage growl,
In blood and foam the panther gnash'd
His fangs, with dying howl;
The fleet deer cross'd its flying bound,
Its snarling wolf-foe bit the ground,
And with its moaning cry,
The beaver sank beneath the wound
Its pond-built Venice by.

Humble the lot, yet his the race!
When Liberty sent forth her cry,
Who throng'd in Conflicts deadliest place,
To fight—to bleed—to die.
Who cumber'd Bunker's height with red,
By hope, through weary years were led,
And witness'd York Town's run
Blaze on a Nation's banner spread,
A Nation's freedom won.

VINEGAR FROM UNRIPE FRUIT.

Unripe fruit, especially apples and pears, as are well known, is much used in the manufacture of vinegar; but the process usually adopted is defective in many important points. We therefore give, for the benefit of our readers, the substance of an article from Granger's Manual of Vinegar Making, just published in Germany, which may, perhaps, serve a useful purpose. The principal fault of the old process consists in throwing away the pulp after the juices are expressed. As this, however contains a large percentage of starch, excellently adapted for conversion into vinegar, it is necessary to prepare the fruit so as to save this portion of its substance. With this object it is to be grated, exactly as potatoes are prepared in the manufacture of starch, and the pulp passed through a moderately fine sieve, or through a coarse and open meshed cloth. There is thus nothing left behind but pumace proper, or cellulose, all the starchy matter has been passed through the sieve with the juice. This is next to be diluted with water, in proportion to the quantity of starchy matter thus obtained; and the whole is then placed in a clean copper kettle, one or two per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid being added, and heated long enough to transform the starch into grape sugar. The sulphuric acid is to be neutralized by means of carbonate of lime; the gypsum or the sulphate of lime thus produced allowed to settle, and the liquid is to be left for fermentation to take place, with or without the use of yeast. A liquid having 8 or 10 per cent. of sugar can easily be made to have 4 or 6 per cent. of alcohol after fermentation, which, by its subsequent acidification, will yield a vinegar of 5 to 6 per cent. of acetic acid.

A RARE ENTOZOON IN THE HOG.

BY DR. T. S. COBBOLD.

Yesterday (Jan. 10th), I received a letter from Prof. Wm. B. Fletcher, of the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, U. S. A., enclosing several minute fragments of one or more parasites, with a request that I would inspect, determine and report "as to what they are." Microscopic examination at once revealed their strongyloid character; and I subsequently satisfied myself that they were examples of a remarkable parasite, known only to systematists in helminthology under the title of *stephànurus dentatus*. It was not surprising, therefore, that Dr. Fletcher should seek in vain through the works of Von Siebold and Kuchenmeister, and my own general treatise, for any account of this entozoon.

The *stephanurus* was first described by the late Dr. Carl Moritz Diesing, of Vienna, in 1839, and I am not aware that any one has since met with it. Fortunately, through Dr Diesing's kindness, I am possessed of an almost complete set of his writings, among which is the valuable monograph containing a full and accurate description of this worm. Without, however going into details about the singular character of the parasite, I will only remark upon one or two important practical matters.

Dr. Fletcher says that "in demonstating the function of the liver" to his class, he "found a worm in the portal vein, hepatic substance and hepatic vein;" and further, that "upon examination at the packing houses, where two thousand hogs are killed daily," he "found this worm in nine out of ten hogs" which he examined. I am not quite sure whether he means nine out of *every* ten hogs, or if he only examined ten hogs altogether. In either case, the observation is a very remarkable one. It is added that the kidney, bronchi, and portal vessels formed the most frequent habitat. He also "found little cysts in the pyramids of the kidney," and likewise "excavations in the lobules of the liver containing great numbers of the eggs."

The above facts are too important to be remarked upon in all their bearings; but I may note that, whereas this parasite was originally found singly, or several together, occupying cysts in the fatty tissues of the hog, Dr. Fletcher finds it occupying various organs. The true discoverer, Dr. Natterer, obtained his specimens from one or more individuals of a Chinese race of hogs at Barra do Rio Negro, Brazil, on the 24th of March, 1834. Here, then, we have a parasite hitherto only once met with in a particular race of swine reared in South America, now found, after more than thirty years' interval, to be remarkably abundant in hogs killed for curing in Indiana, North America.

I regard this discovery by Dr. Fletcher as exceedingly important, since it not only shows how readily the mere existence of entozoötic diseases amongst animals (used as food) is overlooked; but it also shows to what a degree parasitism may abound without exciting any suspicion in the minds of those persons whose duty it is to look after the welfare of our cattle, sheep, swine and other domesticated animals.—*British Med. Jour.*

FENCES.

The fences of the United States have cost more than the houses, cities included; more than ships, boats and vessels of every discription, which sail the ocean, lakes and rivers; more than our manufactories of all kinds, with their machinery; more than any one class of property, aside from real estate except it may be the railroads of our country.

In an article on this subject, the *Peoples' Journal* says that the first cost of the fencing in New York was between one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of dollars. Assuming this to be approximately correct, and estimating the first cost of fences in other States on the same basis, we have as the total first expense of the fences of the country the vast sum of $1,266,000,000.

This will require to be renewed at least once in ten years, and this gives an annual expense of $129,600,000, with a large sum to be added for repairs constantly needed. This makes up a formidable aggregate

In Europe, where very few fences are found, there is no inconvenience felt by the people. In France, Germany and Holland, farmers hold their lands in common, with only narrow paths between. There the annual tax our people have to submit to, of $1 50 on every acre of improved land; the cost of fencing, is not known. Here the fence tax is much more than the aggregate of state and local taxes.

In Missouri and California, the advocates of a reform in fencing laws are making vigorous exertions to accomplish their purpose, and every day public opinion is growing stronger in favor of the change. Here, in Kentucky, where the suggestions are novel, and the people have not thought on the question, the proposition may be somewhat unpalatable; but the time will come when self-interest will force a change in opinion and policy.

SUMMER FALLOWING.

It seems to be fully demonstrated by past experience and present observation that had our farmers followed the example of Nature and seeded their grounds before the rains, they would now be able to rejoice in the prospect of at least moderate crops, instead of mourning, as many of them do, over the almost absolute certainty of a failure. On the plain lands there is no certainty of a crop without summer fallowing. By Summer fallowing a pretty fair crop can be secured in the driest season.—*Examiner.*

The other day, while a teacher was hearing boy recite his lesson, the following passage occurred: "The wages of sin is death." The teacher wishing to get the word "wages" out by deduction, "What does your father get every Saturday night?" The boy answered promptly, "He gets drunk."

AGRICULTURAL GRANDEUR.

[The Santa Clara *Agriculturist* some two week since speaks of their County Society warmly, and the great predominance they give to the *Horse Racing* interest over all other interests of the County.

The FARMER has for several years presented this subject to our Farmers, pointing out boldly and fearlessly the very great injury thus done, but if the *Farmer wants a change in the plans of the Society they must elect Farmers as the officers.* If Horsemen rule a Society they of course look out for their own interest first, this is a natural conclusion. The remedy for the evil is in the hands of the Farmers themselves, a society of Horsemen will look after the "Horse Interest" very naturally. Were our Agricultural Societies under the control of the Practical Farmer, the Grain-grower, Orchardist, Vineyardist, Sheep-raiser, Hop grower, Silk Culturist, &c., then these interests would be cared for *first*, and "Horse Racing" *secondary*, then they would probably form Societies by themselves, this would be much more desirable, and this change would greatly advantage our Agricultural Societies. What says our Santa Clara cotemporary to this?—ED. F.]

The Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society offers a magnificent scheme of three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars for the encouraging of Horse Race gambling. This they designate the "Speed Programme," and all *fast men* as well as horses are supposed to "go after" the *profits*.

Nothing is said in the programme about "Pool Selling" or outside betting, but all those who have been there know how things and horses run at the ——. As this "enterprise" is to blossom "in the interests of Agriculture," of course it must be a sweet-scented affair; for is not Agriculture the noblest employment of man?

Every progressive farmer is urged to be on hand to lend aid and comfort to, and participate in the exercises of the noble occasion, setting a high example for his hopeful growing sons and daughters to follow. Remember, the racing runs through the whole week, commencing the 28th day of August. Bring along the family with what spare change you can freeze to, so as to give the children a chance to become educated, civilized and enlighted in "the department" so worthily and liberally supported and patronized by the GREAT Agricultural Society of this county.

Only think, and be devout, O, Independent Farmer, the Society holds some $60,000 worth of property in their "Stock Grounds," *for the use of the Farmers of this county.* Is it but in accordance, then, with the high purpose of this "Instrument for the public good" that they should offer nearly $2,000 more in premiums *for Racing* than for all and every other thing, including stock of all kinds?

If the farmers of this beautiful garden spot of the Pacific do not appreciate what is being done for their advancement, elevation and prosperity by this "rich and respectable Society, they must indeed be stupid.

A Grand Opportunity!

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366 SAN FRANCISCO.

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TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO., 40 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

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Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

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SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

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☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

Horse Hay Fork,

IMPROVED.

Greatest Record in the History of Agricultural Implements.

Thirteen (13) First Premium during the Fall of 1869, at NINE different State Fairs, were awarded our unloading apparatus. NINE upon Roger's Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Improved, and FOUR upon Nellis' Stacker, in addition, by Executive Committees Medals, Diplomas and Honorable Mentions. Successful at every Trial and Exhibition by actual test in competition with the leading articles of their class, which must be conclusive that our goods possess more than ordinary merit to command honors of this nature. These facts, together with the endorsements of the most scientific Farmers and Hay Dealers of the Country, also practical illustrations for depositing hay in mow or on stack, are fully set forth in our PAMPHLETS, furnished free upon application to

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All under good fence, nice Dwellings, good Barn and Dairy, Chicken House, and other Out-Buildings, good Bearing Orchard, with First-rate Water,

AND PLENTY OF SPRINGS FOR STOCK.

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THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or those growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of food, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent, Oil Cake Meal, 21 2-100 per cent. For its fat-containing properties to all stock and to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving a quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for those at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or cut food of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price $40 per ton, it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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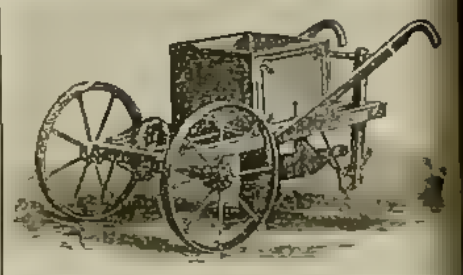
IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.



This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adopted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

WALTER BROWN & SON.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31-22-1y

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

53-20

Horticulture.

WINE MAKING AT THE EAST.

The Kelley's Wine Company, located at Kelley's Island, (Lake Erie), Erie County, Ohio, was incorporated in the spring of 1866, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with privilege of increasing to two hundred thousand dollars, (which is about to be done).

In the fall of 1866 the company had organized, the capital having been nearly all subscribed. They rented the famous cellar belonging to Mr. Chas. Carpenter, which is the *largest cellar*, in one room, probably in America, being 126 feet long 37 feet wide and 16 feet high under the center of the arch. The sides of the walls are of solid rock just as nature made it. A block of lime stone of the size of the cellar having been quarried out. A *scaffold* put into the sides and an arch thrown over from the stone quarried in excavating for the cellar.

The company have four tiers of 1,000 to 1,600 gallon casks running the entire length of the cellar, and two tiers over the two center ground tiers, of 600 gallons each, there being just 100 casks containing from 500 to 1600 gallons each. There are also a large number of 200 and 300 gallon casks *chucked* in between the side tiers of casks, above the front end of the casks. The company had over 100,000 gallons stored in this cellar last fall, of the choicest quality of native wines, principally Catawba, the assortment being made up of Concord, Oporto and Delaware.

The Company also manufactured from the *pomace* and *lees* about fifteen hundred gallons of pure catawba brandy.

The company have commenced the manufacture of "sparkling catawba" or champagne of a very superior quality, connoisseurs pronouncing it equal, if not superior, to any made in America and it is being sold at a much lower price than has heretofore been asked, not because the quality is inferior, but that they can afford to do it and make a living profit, depending on large sales and small profits.

Mr. C. W. Farciot is the superintendent of the wine making department, a skillful and scientific wine and brandy manufacturer, and also a gentleman in every respect.

The officers of the company are: Addison Kelley, President; A. S. Kelley, Treasurer; Erastus Huntington, Secretary; C. W. Farciot Superintendent. Associate directors, N. Kelley, Vice President; R. Noguinity, Detroit Michigan; W. A. Simpson, Sandusky Ohio; Geo. C. Huntington, New York. G. C. Huntington resides in New York, and is the manager of the company's interest in that section of the country, and orders addressed to him at No. 30 West Broadway will receive prompt attention.

It is the intention of the company to build a new cellar for the present year's vintage capable of containing 250,000 gallons, in addition to the cellar before alluded to, giving a capacity of 350,000 gallons.

The grape crop never looked so promising before as now, at this season of the year. It is estimated that the 800 acres which are planted with grapes on the Island, will produce on an average at least four tons to the acre, or an aggregate of 3,200 tons which at 13 pounds to the gallon will produce nearly 500,000 gallons of wine.

The Kelley's Island Wine Company guarantee the quality of their wine to be equal to any ever made in the United States, and *claim* more than that for it, all they ask is a trial with the best, and let *results* take care of themselves.

They have the advantage of a choice of the grapes their needs require. Of having them *fresh from the vines*, of sufficient capital to purchase at lowest rates, of one of the best manufacturers in the world, of daily lines of steamers, to Toledo, Detroit and Sandusky, for shipping their wines, of five years experience in the business *as a company*, besides many years more as individual members, and also of a reputation that has become co-extensive with the country.—*Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

MODE OF CURING FIGS IN ASIA MINOR.

E. J. Smithers, Esq., United States Consul at Smyrna, communicates to the Department some facts in regard to the process of curing figs in that region. The fruit is allowed to ripen on the tree and to fall to the ground, where it is allowed to remain three or four days, or until dry enough to bear transportation. It is then collected in hair sacks, and tightly pressed, in order to save space and to prevent fermentation. The sacks are then taken early in the morning to the local market, where professional packers resort to purchase material for the day's packing. At the packing house the different qualities are assorted, and the fruit skilfully manipulated and moistened with salt water. Each quality is then placed in boxes of different sizes for the general market. The refuse is either sold on the spot for distillation of spirits, or packed indiscriminately, with the feet, into large boxes, to be sold as the most common quality. Figs grown here are of a large whitish variety, thin skinned, very juicy and sweet, but unpalatable when fresh. The first is largely cultivated in the neighborhood of Aidin, but the best quality is grown at Naoli.

Seymour, Indiana, has a melon patch occupying 1,700 acres.

Forgiveness is the odor of sweet flowers when trampled upon.

PROFIT IN PEACHES.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* gives some figures showing the amount received by a citizen of that State from his peaches during the past ten years. He says that in 1859 Mr. Fenimore planted 110 acres in peach trees, which yielded as follows:

Date.	Baskets.	Value.
1861	191	$206 28
1862	1,894	868 34
1863	18,423	15,051 61
1864	25,984	18,443 98
1865	22,124	23,070 25
1866	13,675	29,266 07
1867	27,500	18,561 40
1868	4,250	15,281 68
1869	34,000	14,464 37
1870	16,029	15,807 75
Total	164,050	$150,811 80

This year Mr. Fenimore will gether but 12,000 baskets from his ninety acres still remaining in peaches, which at their probable price of fifty cents a basket, would yield him $6 000. We take it that the prices given are the orchard price, that is, the grower's actual receipts, exclusive of transportation and commission charges. The figures also show that under some circumstances a small crop is as good as a large one, as for instance in 1868, where the crop generally failed, yet Mr. Fenimore received as much for his meagre yield of 4,250 baskets as he got subsequently for an immensely larger yield. That year he received $3 per basket.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Boys Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese

BAZAAR,

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34.23

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.3 tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL

BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their special study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent Library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $2 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $2 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, and the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S

WINE BITTERS.

The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

34.22

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 35.1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

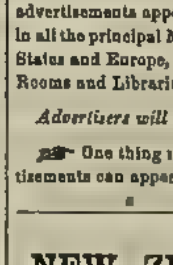
The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

C. CROEZINGER,



DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. E. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully Illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shall be as explicit as possible as to what wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose with factory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference upon

WARREN & CO.

Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs!

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready, to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of our *Journal*, to which we would direct their especial attention.]

THIS NUMBER.

Our readers will find in the Oration of Mr. Latham, which we publish in full, a document worth reading and preserving, and its length is an excuse for non-omission of Fair Reports till our next.

Our *European* Letter should receive attention especially of our Stock men.

We have numerous Communications, Books, Letters and Parcels received, to respond to next week.

COL. SAXE, AND HIS BLOOD STOCK.

We had a very pleasant visit from Col. Saxe at our office, and gladly record his arrival with so fine a Herd of Cattle and his splendid band of Cotswold Sheep.

This importation of Cattle and Sheep is the largest and best yet made into our State. We know them to be excellent, for in addition to the written testimony we have seen, we had a visit from a Kentucky Merchant, just arrived, who assured us that he knew the parties who had sold this stock to go to California, and they assured him that no finer stock had ever been sent out of Kentucky.

Col. Saxe will exhibit his stock at the Bay District Fair, at the State Fair, and at other Fairs of which due notice will be given.

We refer all Stock-men to the ADVERTISEMENT in our columns for particulars.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

The Poultry Association of California by their Agent, Mr. Finley, make a very fine exhibit of choice breeds of Poultry this week at the Hall of Mercantile Library. This is the largest and best show ever made in our State, the Birds are real *Curiosities*. Lovers of fine Poultry should go and see them—the collection embraces all the choicest kinds known to Poultry fancier.

HOPS.

There is an increased attention being called to the cultivation of Hops, and this autumn a very large number of acres will be planted in various parts of the State.

THE RAILWAY.

Pres. Hallidie has won Golden opinions by the public for his grand Invention of the new Railway on the air, or rather "Wire-Ropeway."

COUNTY FAIRS.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY FAIR
AT STOCKTON,
Commences Sept. 12th, and continues four days

SANTA CLARA VALLEY FAIR,
AT SAN JOSE,
Commencing Aug. 28th, and continues five days.

THE MARIN DISTRICT FAIR,
AT PETALUMA,
Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE UPPER SACRAMENTO, AT CHICO,
Commencing Sept. 26th, and continues four days.

ADVERTISE!

Make your business known widely if you wish to prosper. No business man can lead in his trade without a judicious use of and a liberal expenditure of means in advertising. This is fully proved by all large advertisers, who have paved the way to a Splendid Fortune by ADVERTISING LIBERALLY.

CROPS, SEASONS, PROSPECTS, &C.

The Crops of all kinds in our State will compare well with any State in the Union, and show a GRAND RESULT in the *sum total* of EXPORT for 1871, equalling in our estimation the *sum total* of our Imports; this we esteem a good showing.

The Grain crop though slow at first coming in, begins now to show itself, and will soon magnify in goodly size, and crops have been, and will be reported from 50 to 65 bushels Wheat per acre as in the case at "Sherman Island" the present year, what other State can surpass it?

Our wheat made into Flour is now much sought for in China, what will be the quantity required to feed their vast millions in coming years? Where will our Flour find a market if, we make a war against the Chinese as a race and stop this trade? we should think of this.

Our Barley and Oat crop will be large, and so with our Hay crop despite all complainings.

Our Root crop will be very large. The Sugar Beet has been largely planted for our sugar houses, and the yield will be very satisfactory.

Our Flax, Castor Bean, Cotton, Hops, and other crops will far exceed estimate and swell our products for export. Our Beans, Corn, Potatoes and Fruit are now all more or less exported; these add to our wealth, and although in the business mart there is complaint of "dullness in trade" yet the future prospect is bright for our State.

Business is always affected to dullness when a Political Typhoon is passing.

The weather has been very favorable for our Harvesters this year, and they all feel much better at the *results of their measured crops*, more so than they did at the appearance of *their grain fields*, and for better *results* they should be grateful.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR OF 1871.

This year's Exhibition at the Pavillion is destined to be a very great success in all the material elements that make success.

The extent of the articles shown, their great excellence and their real utilitarian value, the evidence they manifest of the progress of the "Mechanic Arts," of "Manufactures," of "Invention," of the "Fine Arts" and of the "Public Taste" generally. These with the *refreshing* Garden of "Floriculture" and "Horticulture" all united, bear testimony to the Grand Progress our State is making in all the various avenues that open up our Prospering State.

We have notes of many Departments of Agriculture, with her splendid implements, and Horticulture and Floriculture also, and the various other striking features which mark the Pavillion as the Palace of Industry, Art and Beauty, these we in our own way shall picture.

The present week we give our columns to the most admirable Oration of Mr. Latham, which deserves to be read by every citizen of our State, giving four columns to this, we defer much prepared matter till our next, when with President Hallidie's Address we shall give our sketch of

"What we see in the Pavilion."

EMIGRANTS TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

One of our Eastern Exchanges says:

"It is said that an American firm has offered to take as many of the Paris insurgents as the Government of France likes to make over to them, intending to conduct them—men, women, and children—to some large tract of land in Oregon, where each would receive a certain number of acres and be employed in clearing the forests, but Thiers has declined the offer.

We are glad "Thiers" declines. This is not the class of settlers we want now, we have tens of thousands here already who want *labor*, and want *Bread*. Let any person go to our "Labor Exchange" and see the European laborers waiting there for work. We want no more such—we want manufacturers, mechanics and men of families *who have means*, so that they can immediately *become producers*, and not loaf around our city till *charity* feeds them.

California has already suffered greatly by an *excess* of Emigrants who are without means. Let us now so present our State and Coast abroad, that she shall draw to our shores men of means, of skill and of intelligence, who are qualified to aid in advancing the State in her great interests.

FARMERS, COME SEE US.

Farmers, Stock Raisers, Vineyardist, Florist, and all who are interested in the cause of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, are respectfully invited to call and pay a visit to the FARMER OFFICE when they come to visit the MECHANICS' Fair especially as we have much to offer them.

All the leading Agricultural newspapers in the Country on file.

Farmers will find a large *Library* upon every branch of Science, Herd Books of Stock, and we shall always have some samples of CHOICE SEEDS for every one of our Subscribers and Patrons that call.

Strangers from abroad will always be made welcome, and all and every information given them of LANDS, and FARMS *for Sale*.

The MUSEUM of the FARMER OFFICE will show them many Rare and Curious things of the early day of CALIFORNIA, and *specimens* of its *History* and *Resources*. We Bid all Welcome.

THE FAIR GAZETTE.

This pleasant and sprightly Daily, or *Evening Gazette*, is a very popular and eagerly sought for document, as all who have articles on exhibition scan its pages, to see *how well* they are "Gazetted."

The *Gazette* does great credit to the Publishers, Messrs. Francis, Valentine & Co., popular Printers and Publishers of our city.

FINE BLOOD STOCK.

All who value fine Blood Stock, and were at the last State Fair at Sacramento, will remember well the splendid Sheep imported into California and then exhibited at the Fair by Colonel Saxe, the well known Stock-man, who prides himself in always exhibiting "Only the Best," and whose familiarity with Blood Stock, and his knowledge of it is such, that he can talk *Stock* as familiarly as his famed brother the Poet can talk beautiful Poetry; in fact we believe the present "Saxe" makes the fine forms and comliness of his Stock to appear on his brain like images of Poetry, which in fact is so, for Fine Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and all *Blood* animals are Pictures of Beauty; and Col. Saxe has now brought to California a large number of animals so really fine, comely and beautiful, that if "Rosa Bonheim," that gifted one were here, she would exclaim in her enthusiastic love of fine animals,

"LET ME PAINT THEM."

To come to realities and plain notes, we are glad to welcome here again our well known Stock man, Col. Saxe, with his ("Herds of) Durhams" and his bands of "Cotswolds," which we know are of the Pure Breeds, and of high repute, as Col. Saxe has brought with him the very highest proof of their value in complete Pedigrees, these, attested to by the most distinguished men of Kentucky.

The Cynthiana *News*, a paper from the Stock region of Kentucky, says of Col. Saxe:

"He has bought twenty-three short-horn bulls and heifers, from fourteen to thirty months old. Most of the herd are from fourteen to sixteen months old. Nineteen of the number are thoroughbred "American Herd Book" registered. These are pure reds, whites, roans, varied and red and white, the red largely preponderating. His grades, four in number, are seven-eighths pure. All the herd are as "fat and sleek," handsome and perfect as can be found in our famous stock growing States. Seven of the herd, of the elder John Allen and General R. M. Gano, of Bourbon county, who are of our best, and most useful and noted breeders in Kentucky. The balance of the animals were bought and selected from the herds of eight others of our best stock raisers, viz: Horace Miller, W. A. Cunningham, Pleasant Lilly, Noah S. Patterson, James Miller, Williams & Veach, Jesse Lovely and Matthew Kenney.

For the past eight weeks Colonel Saxe has been buying extensively the wools of our section of the State and while doing so he has selected 160 head of thoroughbred "Cotswold" ewes and rams, from thirty-five folds, viz: Lilly, Smith, Allen, Graves, Keller, Shropshire, J. L. and N. S. Patterson, Withers, Whaley, Craig, Penn, Snell, Anderson, McConathy & Son, Headley Weathers, Bedford, Barr, Dillard, J. T. Burgess & Bro., Hildreth, Sandusky, David, Kennedy, J. S. & W. M. Kenney, McClintock, Redmon, Cunningham, Rosebery, Hunter, Moore, Talbott, and others. In all cases he has a written "pedigree" and "certificate" of the thorough breeding of every animal he has bought, and our readers will not fail to note that he has traded with the most responsible and best stock growers in Kentucky. In paying his money he has taken his choice.

This is a largest exportation in number and cost, ever made from Kentucky, that has come to our knowledge.

DESCRIPTION OF COTSWOLD SHEEP.

From Agricultural Reports at Washington.

On Page 340, Mr. Wing, of N. Y., says he bought his "flock of Cotswold sheep" of "Mr. Lane of Broadfield, Eng., his name standing at the head of breeders in the Cotswold hills." "These sheep are known for their heavy and valuable fleece, their great mutton properties and strong constitution. The wool is very long, with bright lustre, known as combing wool in our markets, being the most desirable and the highest priced of any. It averages twelve inches in length and the fleeces from *ten* to *fifteen* pounds each, some rams fleeces as high as *sixteen* to *eighteen* pounds each." Mr. Wing's flock averaging *twelve* pounds." His ram "Golden Fleece" was sired by "Cotswold King" who sold for 230 guineas. The fleece of "Golden Fleece" was over 18 lbs.—12 months' growth." Mr. Randall says, Page 343, "I have known a pound of Cotswold wool to produce as much clean fibre as two pounds fourteen ounces of Merino ram's wool." On page 345, Mr. Dodge says "It is never claimed that a flock of Merino ewes bring forth, and bring up, as large a percentage of lambs as long wool breeds. Returns to this office show an advantage of *sixty-seven* per cent. in favor of the latter in this respect," and "that at the price of the long and soft fleece has now reached the value of the finest of the Spanish race, there is still more manifest economy in the keeping of the thrifty races—as what was profitable *before*, must *now* be more remunerative," and a record of five Cotswold wethers, was 217, 223, 204, 223 and 243 lbs., and five other wethers 21 months old averaged 188 lbs.—"these are not extra but are easily attained at an early age" Page 349—Mr. Dodge think these sheep will thrive on the luxurious herbage of the great plains—basins of the Rocky Mountains, and the parks of Colorado, and among the miners and people of the cities as they *will have* a better quality than Merino mutton—says also, that "in Conn., they yield *fifty* per cent. more wool than the old stock and of superior quality," and in Seneca Co. N. Y., "they are sought after for wool and mutton combined—live on coarser feed—lambs are hardier—more easily raised, and mature much sooner." Page 351, says "Cotswold fleeces are put at *eight* pounds in Penn." and in Ohio, "Cotswolds are taking the place of Merino, do better, more healthy, require less attention and are more profitable, and in Virginia. Page 352, * * * prefer the Cotswolds, considering their wool more valuable."

We conclude this notice of the Importation of Cattle and Sheep into our State by announcing it as most worthy of particular attention of all our Stock Raisers.

[*Continued from Front Page.*]

merce the latter to seek new avenues of trade with European States, the then American Colonies, and even into the distant Indian Seas. British power which first obtained a foothold on the Indian mainland by the cession 1639 of a small strip of Territory, where Madras now stands, has been gradually expanding so as to now embrace over one million, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand square miles, with a population of one hundred and seventy millions.

INCREASE OF OUR POLITICAL STRENGTH.

In recurring to the stirring events near the middle of the last century, when Great Britain wrested from France the Canadas and other French possessions on this continent, it will be borne in mind that in the Treaty, before mentioned, of 1763, which followed, the King of Great Britain had to limit, and did restrict, the western boundary of the thirteen English Colonies, the nucleus of this Republic, to the middle channel of the Mississippi river—"irrevocably" is the term used in that instrument—and relinquish to France all the territory claimed by that power, west of the river. So with *that* as our Western boundary, having the Atlantic on the East, the great Lakes on the North and the 49th parallel, and on the South the 31st degree of latitude with the St. Mary's to the ocean, we emerged from the war of the revolution as the United States of America, with a surface *then*, but little in excess of the area of our present territory embraced in the Pacific slope.

Now, gentleman, what mighty changes have taken place within the last one hundred years! The progress of mind during that time, in political science and mechanical arts, is centuries in advance of any previous period of the world's history. In political science the statesman of the American Revolution, who declared the principles upon which this republic was founded, were admitted by Lord Chatham to be an assembly of the most illustrious of the men of age like. They make an issue with the states man of England in the British Augustan age of science and learning. It was a political and business issue, and upon it they staked all that was dear to man. Upon the closing of the revolutionary struggle the attention of the leading minds of that age was engaged in the important consideration of forming a more perfect government, which resulted in the formation of the Constitution which went into operation in 1789. In the discussion that preceded the adoption of that instrument, difficulties arose in settling the relations which should exist between the small and large States. Finally it was determined that the States in their seperate capacity should be represented as equals in one branch of the legislative department, whilst in the other the representatives should be chosen in the ratio of numbers from the States. A principle never before brought into practice in any of the enlightened governments of the past, by which the States and people of the Union are completely represented in the national councils. When this constitutional provision was adopted, Dr. Franklin rising in convention and pointing to an ancient painting upon which the lower edge of the sun was touching the horizon, said: "Mr. President, it has been a question with artists whether that sun is setting or rising. As a symbol of this Union it is in the ascendant." Mr. Madison foretold its capacity when he declared it would be found to be equal to the wants of the multitudes which should be spread over this continent. These predictions have been fully realized, for since our entrance into the family of nations the limits of the Republic have been expanded—first by the treaty of 1803 with Napoleon ceding Louisiana; next with the treaty of 1791 of Spain ceding the Floridas; then the admission in 1846 of Texas into the Union; the treaties of 1848 and 1853 with Mexico, and finally the treaty of 1867 with the Czar of Russia, by which was conveyed the whole of Russian America. So that the boundaries cover near four million of square miles, reaching from ocean to ocean, through 58 degrees of longitude, and 25 degrees of latitude, from the northern lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Our coast on the Atlantic with the gulf line extending from the St. Croix to the Rio Bravo del Norte; our Pacific sea coast with the exception of British Columbia, stretching from the artic circle to the 32d parallel, giving us commanding position on the Pacific, and looking eventually to the control of the trade of the East.

Such have been the results with us of political science in founding institutions possessing vigor and strength equal to the most serious emergency; in successively passing through wars, and grappling with domestic violence emerging from the most severe trials to which a people can be subjected, having renewed vigor, with consolidated power and now standing in the front rank of the nations of the earth.

THE RELATIONS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL

Now, gentlemen, in the period mentioned, mechanical science and art have achieved signal triumphs and wrought out marvelous results. "The ancient languages," said an erudite scholar, "are the golden keys which unlock the treasuries of antiquity." It may, with equal force be said that labor and capital are the golden keys which unlock the treasures of nature an impart the prosperity and happiness to the people. The principle controlling the value of labor is supply and demand. The more capital there is introduced into a community, the greater the demand for labor, and consequently capital is the real friend of laboring men. Labor must have its reward; and capital, which is the friend of wages naturally seeks profits. Combinations to arrest or suspend labor, are mischivous in practice, and prejudicial in results, for they lessen the funds for wages. There is no natural conflict between capitalist and laboring man; on the contrary they are of equal necessity to each other's prosperity, capital being dependent on labor, and labor on capital; an increase of capital naturally leads to increased profits, and is invariably accompanied by increased wages; in fact, such increase benefits in a higher degree the laboring. As capital and abor then are indissolubly united by the bonds of interest, let them join hands in harmony, steadily co-operating for each other's prosperity, thus subserving the ends of progress, increasing the comforts of our race, and enlarging the sphere of human happiness.

AMERICAN POPULATION AND RESOURCES.

Glance for a moment at the increase of population and material resources of this continent. In the year 1700 the total population of the Anglo-American colonies was 262,000. In 1749 and 1750 the population was 1,000,000. In 1775, upon the eve of an open rupture with Great Britain, it became necessary to ascertain the numbers of the people, and the result of the most careful estimate that could be made as the basis of taxation and raising armies, was that the total population then amounted to only 2,388,300. In 1789, the year in which the Constitution went into operation the total property valuation for taxes was $616,977,247, and the number of dwellings at that time 276,649. In the year 1860 our population had run to 31,443,321, whilst according to official and individual returns the real and personal property of the country in that year was in value upwards of $19,000,000,000.

In the year 1870 the inhabitants of the Union had risen in numbers to forty millions, and had by estimate over six millions of comfortable abodes; the crop of breadstuffs in that year having reached twelve hundred million bushels, valued at $1000,000,000; the country possessing fifty thousand miles of railway with a domestic trade six times the amount of our national debt.

The increase in the power of labor and improvements of machinery has been equally wonderful. Engines of colossal size and amazing strength and intricate contrivance, have been multiplied beyond precedent or conception. These iron giants, moved by the agency of steam upon sea and land, yield instantly to the command of man, rushing with impetuous ardor, or pausing at his touch. The capacity of these engines of power is far in excess of the manly strength of the human race. They traverse the highways and water courses of the globe, crossing oceans and visiting distant seas. The elements of life are breathed into them from the coal fields, which in the United States have a discovered area eight times the extent of the whole coal fields of Europe, besides the extensive regions of like material but partially developed between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean.

Perhaps the most wonderful evidence of man's power in the dominion of mechanical science, is that of the *Great Eastern*, a ship 684 feet in length, 86 in breadth and 70 in depth, capable of stowing 10,000 tons of coal, 5,000 tons of freight, besides accommodating 10,000 persons—a large city on the ocean; whilst our own Ironclad *Dictator*, which is a monitor will be the most formidable and irresistable armament ever launched upon the ocean.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Now, gentlemen, turning from these great mechanical results, look at our great State extending along the bold shores of the Pacific, covering a surface of 189,000 square miles. What has mechanical science accomplished in this direction? Look at her as she was at the hoisting of the American flag in July, 1846 at Monterey, and look at her now. In less than a quarter of a century she has risen to the full proportion of a majestic State. 700 miles in length, and an average width of over 300 miles. Her vast industrial agricultural and mineral resources are beyond estimate. In skilled labor and other departments she is rapidly advancing to a permanent rank in the industries of the country. She has contributed to the metallic circulation of the globe nearly $1,400,000,000. Her commercial capital is adorned with massive edifices in finished style of architectural taste. The number of vessels annually arriving is 3,400, with a carrying capacity of more than 1,000,000 tons. She is united by railway to the great railroad system of the Republic, and by electric telegraph to all important points on the globe. Splendid steamers run from San Francisco to all prominent points on the Coast, to the Islands of the Pacific, to Japan, China, New Zealand and Australia. In the near future this State will command the Asiatic commerce and will be the great mart of trade, distributing it over the wide surface of the Union, turning the tide of wealth to our shores, and placing us in enviable relations to our common country, with whose interests we are linked for all time by an inevitable destiny.

From the light let us not forget

THE SHADE OF THE PICTURE.

With all our present and future commercial destiny, our great undeveloped mineral wealth, our agricultural resources, whose future value no living man can estimate, when the thousands of acres of virgin soil shall bear their golden harvests, yet with all this and even more we can never be truly independent while we neglect manufactures. Exports when in excess of imports alone make a State. For two decades we have paid tribute to the civilized world, enhancing values and stimulating growth to alien countries. Let our people produce what they wear and consume; let the busy hum of wheels of industry resound on every hill, by every water-course, telling of the increase of all the varied mechanism known to man's necessities. Skilled artisans will then throng on streets, and the music of wheels will resound on every side.

The solution of this problem is with yourselves. I am told told that in all probability the present will be your last exposition for ears. You may well feel proud as you invite inspection to evidence of your local wealth, and behold the results of so few years of experimental toil. But your tasks is but poorly done whilst so many shreds are in your woven present. My duty, prepared like moss-gathering in the midst of varied and constant occupations, is now discharged in this hasty *resume* of historical and mechanical progress. When at some future day, in future

years, you invite the State's people to behold your growth. I trust the greater part of our edifice will be devoted to the productions alone of your own mechanical skill and manufacture. Crude and defective they may be; but let us remember the sculptors story, whose work was regarded as ill fit for its place until lifted to the lofty summit, where cloud capped the unpolished edges were lost, and the beholder only saw the symmetry and polish of the genius. Thus will you add to Nature's bountiful gifts and by your energy and skill show to the civilized world that whilst you have found a State you have left to those who follow, an independent and self reliant empire.

GRAND PRIZES IN HORTICULTURE.

1. The Virginia Pomological and Horticultural Society offer One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

2. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, New York, offer Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Apples, not less than fifty varieties, three specimens of each.

3. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Mass., offers Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Pears, not less than fifty varieties, three specimens each.

4. Charles Downing, of Newburgh, New York, offers Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of American Grapes, not less than twenty varieties, three bunches each.

5. Thomas P James, of Philadelphia, Pa., offers Thirty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Peaches, not less than ten varieties, of six specimens each.

6. Gen'l R. L. Page, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for best half bushel of the Flowers Grape.

7. G. F. B. Leighton, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal, at the disposition of the American Pomolog cal Society.

8. C. D. Barbot, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal for the best dozen bottles of Scuppernong Wine.

9. L. Barkley, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for the best dozen bottles of the Flowers Grape Wine.

10. W. H. C. Lovett, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for best Dried Figs,—cured within the territory of the Society.

11. Hon. Jno. B. Whitehead, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal for best half bushel of Scuppernong Grapes.

12. W. S. Butt, Norfolk, Va., Two Premiums of Five Dollars each or Medals, one for the best *Figs*; the other at the disposal of the Society.

NATIONAL FAIR.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold their Fair this year at Richmond, Virginia, commencing September, 7th, and continuing three days. Exhibition open to the Nation. (See Circular in our columns.

Hon. M. P. Wilder, President, P. Barry, Esq., Chairman Fruit Committee.

TATE FAIRS.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,

Commencing Sept. 18th, and continue six days

O. F. Reed, President, Maj. Beck, Secretary, T. N. Hoag, Assistant Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Fair at Albany,

Commencing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, CLARK CO.,

Sept. 25th to the 29th inclusive.

Wm. Lang, Esq., of Tiffin, President.
John H. Kleppart, of Columbus, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA.,

October 16th to 20th, inclusive.

Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR WILL BE HELD AT ROME,

Commencing Oct. 16th, and continues four days.

A. A. Jones, Pres. B. F. Jones, Sec.

NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Waverly Station, (near Newark).

Commencing Sept. 19th, and continues four days.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Cedar Rapids

Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Fair at Topeka,

Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL FAIR. Fair at Denver City,

Commencing Sept. 12th, and continues five days.

H. B. Brace, Pres., F. A. Clifton, Sec.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SAN FRANCISCO. The Annual Fair of this Institution will open in this city August the 8th, and continues for four weeks.

A. S. Hallidie, President,
W. H. Williams, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough-bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Sare.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento,
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaws, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m

EIGHTH

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

AT 11 A. M. TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871,

With the usual Ceremonies.

HON. MILTON S. LATHAN

Has consented to deliver the OPENING ADDRESS.

The EXHIBITION BUILDING is situated on

UNION SQUARE,

in the heart of the City of San Francisco, and on the line of three street railroads, the building covers a ground area of 87,200 feet, and is complete in all its appointments.

Steam power and water supply furnished free to exhibitors.

All goods competing for premiums, or to be catalogued, must be receipted for by the Entry Clerk before AUGUST 15th.

Rules and Regulations can be obtained from any of the officers at the Institute or Pavilion.

In conjunction with the Industrial Exhibition, the BAY DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its first Exhibition of the Fruits and Flowers of California occupying a space of 320x30 feet.

Prices of Admission.

Season Ticket admitting gentleman and one lady	$5 00
Season Ticket admitting one person	3 00
Season Ticket admitting juvenile under 14 years	1 50

☞ *The above Tickets are not Transferable.* ☜

Single admission	50 cents
Children under 14 years	25 cents

Children must be in charge of guardians or parents.

Tickets can be obtained from any of the Managers, at the Mechanics' Institute, 27 Post street, at the Pavillion, Union Square, or from the Principal Music or Drug Stores in the city.

☞ No bills will be paid unless ordered by the proper Committees. By order, A. S. HALLIDIE, President.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary. 36.4

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms, located in the beautiful Valley of Sonoma, containing *One Thousand Acres* of rich Land suitable for an

ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND A DAIRY FARM.

The whole farm is well fenced, 300 acres choice land for Grain and fine cultivation, abundant streams of water on the place and one *Warm Spring*.

A Good House of eight rooms, good Stable, good Sheds, plenty of Wood on the place, large Trees, Plows, Harrows, and Small Tools. Three Mares, two Colts, two Cows, four Calves, and

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE MERINO SHEEP.

Title—UNITED STATES PATENT.

The whole will be sold together.

Terms easy to a Good Purchaser.

For further Particulars inquire of

36 6 EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

FINE MIXED TULIPS FOR FALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

By Mail, 35 cts. per dozen; $1 25 per 100. By Express, 500, $5; 1,000, $8. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants.

35.7 F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving in addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season:

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW, all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

"COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST-STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.

" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for sowing in and out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 16 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley.

Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

Buckeye Mower and Reaper,

Haines' Latest Improved Header,

Sweepstake Separator,

Buckeye Grain Drill,

Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,

Burdick's National Feed Cutter,

Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

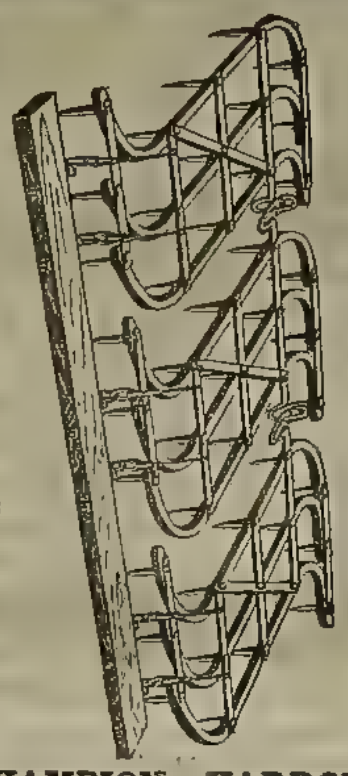
M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,

36.1 **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Attention, Farmers, Attention!

ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!



ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!

CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

For Descriptive Catalogue, and Price List, Address

DUNN & CAMPBELL,

317 & 319 Battery Street,

36.3 SAN FRANCISCO.

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The work done by these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the thinnest muslins and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams.

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never give any trouble in operating.

The Howe Sewing Machines

Are the oldest established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and protection of mechanism. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

NO. 113 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,

Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

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'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals those who want these collections will address

EDITOR CAL. FARMER.

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One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

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JOHN ROHR & SON,

Successors to

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LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu, Springs, Twine, &c.

A SPECIALTY

Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States; that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers, Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell:

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now enters upon its

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME,

and can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

THE HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE, ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

BY JOHN INMAN.

Nay ask me not, my dearest! why silent I remain—
Not often will my feelings speak in smooth and measured strain.
The joy that fills my heart, in the love I bear to thee,
Too deeply in that heart is shrined, by words expressed to be;
And thousand thoughts of tenderness, that in my bosom throng,
Are all too bright and blessed to be manacled in song.
This is thy birth-day, dearest—the fairest of the year—
To many giving gladness, but to me of all most dear;
The birth-day of my happiness, which springs to life with thee,
As hope springs in the captive's breast with the hour that sets him free.
I hail its happy dawning, with a love like that which [illegible]
My heart for thee, my pure one, when thy kind voice in it thrills.
I bless it and its memories, and the blessing which I [illegible],
Is fervent as the dying man's to him who bids him live
But the joy I have in thee, dear love, speaks not in echoes loud,
Nor will its tranquil flowing be revealed before a crowd.

NEWSPAPER MORALITY.

It is a great mistake to suppose that newspapers can not deal with certain universal vices because to speak of them is to advertise them and really multiply vice. It is in this, as elsewhere a question of method. A preacher may so set forth Christianity as to disgust every hearer, and repel those whom another shall persuade, as the south wind persuades in spring. There is no difficulty, however apparently unmanageable, that a newspaper may not deal with successfully if it deals skillfully. But the timidly and the prurience sometimes observable in the press, are due mainly to the public itself—to the reader. If the debasing influence of French fiction is sometimes seen in the English novel, it is because the results of that influence are found to be acceptable to the reader. The excuse of a single reader—of that one for instance, who is at this moment reading these lines—is that one man does not count; that his influence is nothing. And it is remarkable that an age which preaches so loudly the gospel of individual action, which asserts the very unit of society to be individual, should be the time also, in which every man is so likely to depreciate his individual influence and weight, and so apt to forbear the attempt to exercise it.

It would be curious to trace in this country, which is politically organized upon the declaration of equal individual right, the reasons of this want of confidence in individual influence, and the lack of a deep sense of individual responsibility. Much, of course, is to be attributed to the universal deference to the majority. As De Quincy says, a man who indulges himself in murder will presently come to Sabbath-breaking and procrastination; so those who defer to the majority in all great public concerns will find themselves yielding to it in private duties. The tendency of a popular system is to force a man to regard himself as one drop only in the flood of the majority. He forgets that the flood is only an aggregate of drops. So he does not feel that the public is but the private multiplied. He reads an offensive paper, he sees a mean action—"The public likes it!" he says, with a shrug and a sigh. Who likes it? Does he like it? Does his neighbor like it? Why do they not bring their influence to bear? What he says is only an excuse for his cowardice.

If the public—if any number of persons—wish the press to grapple with great evils, to expose evil-doers of every kind, and not only to rebuke vice in the slums, but dishonesty and corruption in high positions, it must sturdily sustain it, while it holds it to the strictest responsibility. It was Cain who asked, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and there are many and many who still excuse themselves under the same plea. While, therefore, the honorable editor, whatever he may do, does not make his paper—as he ought not to make it—a mere dead wall upon which every quack and criminal may paste his placard at pleasure, but aims to make the honest, not the dishonest, convenience of the public his private profit, the individual reader has the same interest with the editor in the general well-being. He must do his par. It is not, indeed, entirely true, either, that the press makes the public, or the public the press But there is an immense reciprocal influence. And if the parent walking in the streets is shocked to see in the shop windows a certain kind illustrated paper, to whose debasement his children, even in passing, are exposed, it is not enough for him to protest that the public delights in filth; for some terrible Nathan will say to every such David "Have you done, and are you doing, what you can, as an individual, to correct the taste which demands those pictures?—or do you idly think that one man can do nothing?" "Every man who does a great work, believes, as every effective reformer always believed, that one, with God, is a majority.—*Harper's Magazine.*

"There would be no evil speakers if there were no evil hearers. It is in scandal as in robbery—the receiver is as bad as the thief."

UNHEALTHY FOOD.

[We take the following excellent article from a valuable little Book (American Womanhood), published by Dr. James C. Jackson, the Physician and Principal of the "Home on the Hillside" at Dansville, N. Y. Whatever emanates from Dr. Jackson will always be found of a high order of excellence, and based on truth and scientific knowledge.—ED. F.]

With us, as a people, bread and meat constitute the staff of our life, being eminently the staples of our food. Of the grain used, wheat ranks all the other grains in quantity used, as it does all of them in natural fitness. According to Liebig, Bousingault, and other chemists, 107 parts of wheat are equal to 111 parts of rye, 117 of oats, 130 of barley, 138 of Indian corn, 177 of rice, 894 of potatoes and 1,335 of turnips. In making bread out of wheat after the form or manner which with us is almost universal, certainly quite common, we greatly deteriorate it, insomuch as to make it less nutritious than it might be; but not only so, we make it noxious, thus disturbing those who eat it in many instances, by causing severe irritation of their gastric nerves. In preparing wheat for cooking, the uniform practice is to separate the bran from the flour. When this is done an analysis of these will show the harm of bolting. The principal solid constituents of the human body are fat, bone and muscle. I offer the following condensation of facts taken from a statement of a scientific gentleman, correspondent of one of the ablest and oldest papers in the State of New York.*

1. *The Fat.*—Of this ingredient, 1000 lbs. of whole grain contribute 38 lbs.; fine flour 20 lbs.; bran, 60 lbs.

So that the bran is much richer in furnishing the materials of fat than the interior portion of the grain, and the whole grain ground together is richer than the finer part of the flour; in proportion to nearly one-half.

2. *The Muscular Matter.*—One thousand pounds of whole grain, and of the fine flour, contain of muscular matter respectively—whole grain, 166 lbs.; fine flour 130 lbs.

So that of the material out of which the animal muscle is to be formed, the whole-meal or wheat contains one-fifth more than the finest flour. For maintaining muscular strength, therefore, it must be more valuable in an equal proportion.

3. *Bone material and Saline Matter.*—One thousand pounds of bran, whole-meal and fine flour contain respectively—bran, 700 lbs.; whole-meal 170 lbs.; fine flour, 69 lbs.

So that in regard to that important part of our food, necessary to all living animals, but especially to the young during their growth, the whole meal is three times more nourishing than the fine flour.

Taking the three essential elements of a nutritive food thus existing in wheat, and comparing their respective amounts in the whole-meal and in the fine flour, we find that, on the whole, the former is one-half more valuable for fulfilling all the purposes of nutrition than the fine flour. "It will not be denied," says Professor Johnson, "that it is for a wise purpose that the Deity has so intimately associated in the grain the several substances which are necessarily for the complete nutrition of animal bodies. The above considerations show how unwise we are in attempting to undo this natural collocation of materials. To please the eye and the palate, to sift out a less generally nutritive food; and to make up for what we have removed, experience teaches us, to have recourse to animal food of various descriptions. It is interesting to remark, even in apparently things, how all nature is full of compensating processes. We give our servants household bread, while we live on the finest of the wheat which pleases ourselves. The mistress eats that the eye more—the maid, what sustains and nourishes the body better."

It has been found, by Majendie and others, that animals died in a few weeks when fed only upon fine flour, but lived long upon whole bread. Thus, the coarse bread given to prisoners is the best they could have; for, being restricted from all other food, there would not be sufficient nutriment in fine white loaves to sustain life for any length of time. The nutritive properties of bran are exhibited in its effects to fattening pigs and other animals; and thus, this apparently woody and useless material is found to produce valuable results.

In eating starch, or fine flour bread in so large quantities as they do, American women construct defective bones, a worse thing than which, organically regarded, is would be difficult for them to do. In the formation of a model body, nature always pays close attention to the construction of bones. They are to the other parts what a hull is to a vessel complete. Masts, sails, rigging are little worth when the frame or body of a ship is defective in build. So with the human body. No woman, however full and round in muscle and smooth in outline, can have hardiness of body if she has brittle bones. They indicate lack of endurance. If understrain they break easily, whatever may be urged to the contrary, she, under heavy taxation, breaks down easily. Life's trials wreck her. Strong bones cannot be made out of *starch;* and superfine flour has more of this than of any other substance in it. Starch, when introduced into the stomach and from thence onward into the intestines, readily is converted into sugar, and thus serves an excellent purpose as heat-forming food; but sugar does not make bone, nor does starch nor sugar make muscle or sinew, or nerve. White, leavened, wheat bread never should be eaten as a staple food, Because it is, it can readily be discerned why so many cases of deformed bony structure exist. Of any number of American girls over sixteen, and of American women over thirty years of age, a large percentage will be found to have the right shoulder lower than the left when measured with exactness; and whenever this is the case the ankle of the left leg will be found to be crooked. In not a few families this has come to be a transmitted deformity, the mother carrying it over to their children.

Of meats, it may be said, that they are eaten by American women far too freely. Were those who make use of them persons of lymphatic temperament, the ill effects would be less observable; or being of the temperaments which for the most part American women show, if they lived out of doors more, and have plenty of exercise in the sunshine and pure air, there would less injury accrue to their health and their organic forces than now takes place. As it is, the animal food eaten by them does not make muscle in large amount, nor does it construct nerve in great measure; but it does make a quality of blood which excites the brain, heart, and lungs, increasing their activity, and thereby developing a large measure of power. If food has what some physiologists call "potential energy," assuming that flesh-meats have this quality in them, they are not good food for American women who used by them as *staples*, because the conditions of living which are ordinary with them do not require this sort of energy. Situated as they are "from cradle to cross, and from footstool to throne," they have already too much innervation. They are always on the alert. They eat quickly, talk rapidly, walk to fast, read too much, sleep too little, pass girlhood too soon, and become old too early. A great many of them are constitutionally infecund, or, if not absolutely so, are only feebly procreative. They do not need stimulation, but do need sedation. Their vital energy ought not to be aroused and made to take on extraordinary vigor; but, instead, it should be quieted and kept below its ordinary level. Otherwise, in some shape, structural departure from the true order of bodily growth will show itself.

* *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y., Luther, Tucker & Co.

PUT FLOWERS ON YOUR TABLE.

Set flowers on your table—a whole nosegay if you can get it, or but two or three, or a single flower, a rose, a pink, may even a daisy. Bring a few daisies and buttercups from your last field work, and keep them alive in a little water; aye, preserve but a bunch of clover, or a handful of flowering grass, one of the most elegant as well of nature's productions, and you have something on your table that reminds you of God's creation, and gives you a link with the poets and sages that have done it most honor. Put but a rose, or a lily, or a violet on your table, and you and Lord Bacon have a custom in common: for that great and wise man was in the habit of having flowers in season set upon his table morning, we believe, noon and night—that is to say, at all his meals, for dinner in his time was taken at noon; and why should he not have flowers at all his meals, seeing that they were growing all day. Now, here is a fashion that shall last you forever, if you please, never changing with silks, and velvets and silver forks, nor dependent upon caprice, or some fine gentleman or lady who have nothing but caprice and changes to give them importance and a sensation. Flowers on the morning table are especially suitable to the time. They look like the happy wakening of the creation; they bring the perfumes of the breath of nature into your room; they seem the representative and embodiment of the very smiles of your home, the graces of its good-morrow; proofs that some intellectual beauties are in ourselves, or those about us. Some Aurora (if we are so lucky as to have such a companion), helping to strew our life with sweets, or in ourselves some masculine wilderness not unworthy to possess such a companion or unlikely to gain her. LEIGH HUNT.

MRS. STANTON ABOUT MEN.

Mrs. Stanton in one of her Letters from Iowa to the *Revolution*, thus cuts up the men folks. If she thus strikes before Suffrage is allowed, what will become of the men afterwards?

Mrs. Stanton says:

"In my travels I occasionally meet men who think that the chief glory of all women is to bear children. One of these conceited lords told, me a few days since that his wife had fourteen children, and asked me if I did not think that was the highest right woman could desire. Looking, at his little head, contracted chest and crooked legs, I replied, 'That turns somewhat on the character and capacity of the *father*. I must confess, sir, I never saw a dozen men worth repeating fourteen times.' The poor man, reviewing his own defects, looked as if he thought his own wife might have blundered in not preferring enfranchisement to the multiplying so many shadows of himself. "It is better," says John Stuart Mill, 'to give the world one Hon than twelve jackasses.'"

[We have a very interesting addenda of news for Mrs. Stanton: we read that the wife of Mr. John Bibb, of Louisa County, Va., has presented him with *seven children* in three years. Year before last with twins, last year triplets, and this year twins again.

What says Mrs. Stanton to this? Shall not our U. S. Government award her a National token? Here is a good wife worthy of note:—ED. F.]

COOL TEARS.

An attendant at Mount Vernon, not long since, found a lady weeping most bitterly and audibly with her handkerchief at her eyes. He stepped up to her and said, "Are you in any trouble, madam?" 'No, sir," she sobbed, "I saw you weeping." "Ah!" said she, "how can any one help weeping at the grave of the Father of his Country?" "Oh, indeed, madam," said he, "that's it! The tomb is over yonder, this is the ice-house."

A New York letter says there are one thousand families in that city who each spend $30,000 a year.

[But we would ask how many families are there in New York that have *no bread* and are starving. ED. F.]

TOBACCO HABIT IN OUR SCHOOLS.

We present the following very remarkable and alarming document emanating from one of the prominent Teachers of our Public Schools, and it is to be hoped that immediate action will be had and measures adopted to check the growing evil.

The use of Tobacco has become the Great sin of the Pacific Coast, and the cost of it when stated in full would startle every well wisher of the State. The evil is increasing all over the world.

We clip the following item from abroad, showing this evil in England:

"The English Anti-Tobacco Society, at its late thinly-attended eighteenth annual meeting, adopted a resolution to the effect that there was reason to be anxious for posterity in the extent to which smoking was practiced by the youth and young men of England."

We herewith give a Letter of the Teacher addressed to our City authorities, and trust it will awaken deep reflection to this subject:

To the Honorable, the Board of Education—GENTLEMEN:—I consider it my duty to call your attention to a great and growing evil which has fastened itself upon the boys of this city, and with which the teachers cannot cope without authority higher than their own. The ratio of boys between seven and sixteen years of age who smoke tobacco to the whole numbers ages is fearful, and the practice is increasing at a rate that is as alarming as it is disgraceful. The primary cause of this deplorable state of affairs is the introduction of the paper cigar or *cigarito*. So long as a cigar costs ten cents or even five, comparatively few boys, and no very young ones, will be willing to invest their pocket money in tobacco, but now that five cents will pay for a whole package of fifty paper cigars, any little boy may exhibit his generosity by distributing these little paperfulls of debasement to a dozen or more of his companions. Under section 13, page 26, of the former manual I held that any boy who was known to smoke tobacco even at home or elsewhere, after school hours or on Saturdays, Sundays or vacations, was not fit to be a member of any public school. In several instances, boys whose clothes and breath constantly smelled of tobacco came very near appealing from my decision; insisting upon it that I had no such legal jurisdiction over them. The section referred to says, that a boy is liable to suspension, if his conduct in or out of school is considered such that he is an unfit member of it. The new manual contains no such provision for coercing into decent abstinence boys whose parents allow them to smoke.

I have systematically watched for smoking boys, before and after school hours, but the only effect of such vigilance was to widen the circle of cleanliness around the school house. The smokers stopped to indulge nearer home and further from the school. Boys under eight years of age, belonging to private schools and not going to school at all, have frequently passed the Lincoln school in the morning coolly and independently smoking cigaritos, while boys were entering school. To passing citizens they present the appearance of little boys entering school with cigars in their mouths.

I am well convinced that we have retarded the increase of this detestable habit, but I am equally certain that this increase is nevertheless constant and rapid.

I therefore request your honorable body to re enact Sec. 13, modified with special reference to the use of tobacco by school children, and to consider the practicability of securing the co-operation of the Board of Supervisors in ordering the arrest by the police of all boys under a specified age, who may be found smoking in the street.

Respectfully,
BERNHARD MARK,
Principal of Lincoln School.

At a recent school examination a young urchin being asked why it was so warm in the torrid zone replied, promptly, "Because it is so hot."

J. W. MEYER. CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35-14

THE BURDETT

CASES NEAT and DURABLE.

INTERIOR WORK Unequalled.

ORGAN.

What they are thought of by the leading organists of the Pacific Coast:

"Superior to any instrument of their kind."
Mr. GEO. T. EVANS, the well known Composer, and Organist of the Church of the Advent, S. F.

"Recommend the Burdett for superiority of tone, delicacy and power, and in every respect far ahead of all other reed instruments."
Mr. S. D. MAYER, Organist of St. Johns Church, Oakland, Cal.

"After trying the Burdett, I take great pleasure in adding my voice to the many already sounding their praise."
Mr. H. M. BOSWORTH, Organist of Calvary Church, S. F.

"Far ahead of all I have ever heard or tried."
J. W. C. RHIND, Organist of Howard Street M E Church, S. F.

"Examining the "Burdett Organs" I was greatly and agreeably surprised at finding such variety, delicacy and power."
R. J. McCABE, Organist St. Francis Church, S. F.

"Consider the Burdett the finest of reed organs."
CHAS. H. HOFFMAN, Organist of the Mason Street Synagogue.

"The most effective reed instrument for Church, School or Parlor."
J. MULLER, Organist St. Ignatius Church, S. F.

"A decided novelty and great improvement on the many styles now in use."
GEO. SCHUCKE, Organist of the Methodist Church, San Jose.

"Surpassed my expectations of a reed instrument and, comprises everything needed from the solemn music of the church to the popular music of the day."
EVERETT POMEROY, Organist of the Presbyterian Church, San Jose.

"They excel anything of the kind I have ever seen before."
Mr. JAS. R. LAWRIE, Santa Clara

"Their volume and purity of sound is far superior to any reed instrument I have ever seen, and combinations most perfect."
D. H. BERLIN, Professor of Music, Stockton.

"The combinations, power and delicacy in all sizes are surprising, and I cheerfully recommend the Burdett.
W. CARMICHAEL, Organist of St. Marys Church, Stockton

☞ Our descriptive price list now ready. Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc., will be dealt liberally with, and accommodation extended to responsible buyers. Address GRAY'S MUSIC STORE, Agency for the Pacific Coast, 628 and 625 Clay Street, San Francisco.

35.2

MILLS' SEMINARY.

REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at BENICIA, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN.

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
35.23 Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 7th 1871

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; Schoo Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months,.....$350

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

31-1 REV. A. VARSI, S J. President

HO! FOR YOSEMITE

J. K. DOAK. H. DUNNING.

MAIN STREET

Livery and Feed Stable

Opposite the Court House,

STOCKTON.

DOAK & DUNNING, Proprietors.

Carriages, Buggies Concord Stage Wagons and Saddle Horses on the most reasonable terms.

Parties desirous to make an easy and very pleasant trip to the Mountains, Big Trees and Yosemite Falls, wishing handsome, easy and reliable teams, can also be furnished with drivers if desired.

As the Proprietors are long residents here they know what travelers want, and they can give them a good fit out 35.21

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

Miscellany.

TABLE MANNERS

When to eat, and what, and how much, are questions which has been abundantly answered, well and ill; but it is not considered as it ought to be, that the attendants of the family table have a much larger share in promoting a healthful digestion than is generally supposed.

A good appetite is essential to a good digestion but a snow-white table-cloth is a great promotive of a good appetite. No one can eat in comfort if any member of the family appears at the table in slatternly dress with unkempt hair, showing a breadth of black under the finger nails, with a hawking, and a spitting, and a blowing of the nose, and their tremendous associations.

But a spotless, napkin, the most splendid roast, and faultless concomitants all, what do these amount to, if sadness is written on the face of the wife; if an angry scowl gleams from the corrugated brow of a morose husband, or a dissatisfied look comes from a child's eye, and the meal is partaken of in ominous silence? Away with unloveliness! there is no sunshine in such a household, and the members of that family, if they grow up at all, will become the refrigerators and the bane of every company into which they may be thrown in after life.

A SMART BOY

"When I was a boy," said Uncle Morton, "things went on more economical than now. We all worked. My work was to take care o' the hens and chickings, and I'll tell yer how I raised 'em. You know I'a a very thinkin' child, allus a thinkin' except when I'a asleep. Well-it came to me one night to raise a big lot o' chickings from one hen, and I'll tell you how I did it. I took an ole whisky-barrel and filled it up with fresh eggs, and then put it on the south side of the barn, with some horse manure around it, and then set the old hen on the bung-hole. The old critter kept her settin', and in three weeks I hears a little 'peep.' Then I put my ear to the spigot, when the peeping growed like a swarm of bees. I didn't say anything to the folks about the hatchin,' for they'd all told me I was a fool; but the next mornin' I knocked the head out of the barrel, and covered the barn floor, two deep, all over with little chickings. You may laugh as much as you please but it's true.

A Nice Way for Stuffing the Ballot Box

The Yarmouth (Mass.) town-house has been closed since the last annual town meeting. On opening it the other day it was found that a squirrel and her five young ones had taken possession of the ballot-box. The mother had made a nice nest among the ballots cast for selectmen and other town officers. The nest and young were removed, but when the town meeting has dissolved, *the nest and young squirrels were restored to the position of the ballot-box, and the town-house locked up.*

A Host to Provide For

Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, of England, a very distinguished firm and largely engaged in mining, having large interest in every part of the world almost, have on their "Pay Roll" over *Fifty-six Thousand Men* in Great Britain alone. Would not the total sum of the weekly wages be a nice fortune?

A Nice Fortune

"There is now in the office or recording of deeds in this county, a mortgage executed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to the fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia, in the sum of *Twenty-Five Million Dollars*. The document has attached stamps amounting in the aggregate to $25,000."—*[Exchange.*

Anatomical Museum.

This most interesting and scientific Physiological Museum is being constantly enlarged in the number of its specimens in the "Science of Life" and is the results of a violated law of nature.

At this Museum will be seen and taught *Lessons* that can be learned nowhere else, and young men should visit the Museum and there learn where the Rocks and Quicksands exist where so many young men are wrecked.

We consider this Museum one of the most important institutions in our State.

Don't Want to Die.

It unfortunately happens that no man believes he is likely to die soon; so every one is much disposed to defer the consideration of what ought to be done on the supposition of such an emergency; and while nothing is so uncertain as human life, so nothing so certain as our assurance that we shall survive most of our neighbors.

TO THE APPRENTICES OF CALIFORNIA.

The Board of Managers of the Eighth Industrial Exhibition desiring to encourage and advance the interests of the Mechanical Apprentices, will, at the incoming Exhibition, award Special Prizes for the Best Specimens of Drawing, Designs, Models, or Mechanical Workmanship, and space will be allotted to this special Department.

The class, and value of premiums, to be awarded on the merit of the exhibit, by a Committee appointed by the Board of Managers.

Each exhibit must have attached the name, age and residence of exhibitor; and an application to exhibit in this Department must be accompanied with a voucher from the employer, that the exhibit is the sole work of the exhibitor.

Information will be furnished and applications for space may be made to J. H. Gilmore, Special Agent Eighth Industrial Exhibition, at the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, 27 Post Street, San Francisco.

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.
W. R. Williams, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 13th, 1871.

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

JUNE 30th, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	845,321 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$525,781 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	541,303 65
Cash on hand and in Bank—In New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia,	223,251 65
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,644 75
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets,	31,788 19
Bonds and State Stocks owned by the Company—market value	347,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,321 58

Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were	$1,740,065 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were	$1,639,929

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. BALSTON, Secretary. 37.2

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS.

Patented by J. A. Merrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

Valuable Stock Ranch

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A Large and Valuable and well located Ranch of FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, all fine level land and well adapted to Wheat and Grain-growing or pasturage of Stock, here, even in this dry season the feed is good, and animals upon it are now doing well

There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming Implement needed to carry on the Ranch.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad. The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty da

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a Very Great Bargain as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

The Sheep will be leased on shares as agreed upon

The terms of Sale will be One-third Cash, balance one and two years, interest at 10 per cent. per annum

To any person who desires to engage in STOCK-RAISING or GENERAL FARMING, this is an opportunity rarely to be found. Early application will secure a great bargain, as the whole will be sold at the nominal value of unimproved lands.

For Particulars Address,

EDITOR FARMER.

GEO. O WHITNEY & CO

PIONEER

FURNITURE

AND

Upholstery Wareroom;

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE Street

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST

POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,
CHEAP,
and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 617 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,
Proprietors

33-1

WM. GWYNN. H. T. HOLMES

H. T. HOLMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LIME,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Plaster, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Plastering Hair

STEATITE, MARBLE DUST, ETC.,

I Street, Bet. 5th and 6th,

SACRAMENTO.

34 16

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA CLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.

205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,
San Francisco.

35.21

A BARGAIN

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville. A very fine Farm of 148 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover.*

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 8000 bearing Vines, 150 excellent Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruits. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

352 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice Tea Seed just received from Japan.

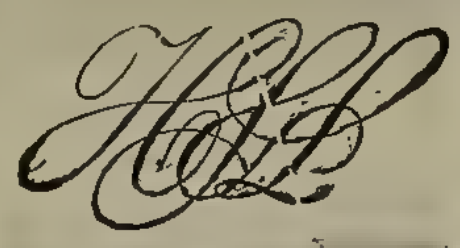
This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,
220 Clay Street San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE



This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach es to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gumb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We are the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE!

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in Science, Natural History, and Art, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an Immense collection in Botany, Ichthyology, and Entomology.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of Human and Comparative Anatomy.

Open from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

CARD WRITING.

Wedding, Visiting and Engagement Cards neatly written in the latest and most fashionable style,

INITIALS OR NAME IN FULL

carefully written with indelible Ink on

HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &C.

Family Records, Certificates, Diplomas, &c., accurately filled in writing in Albums,

and Penmanship of all kinds elegantly executed.

JOHN P. DWYER,
Grs, Hotel, and 605 Montgomery st., and
35.1 718 Market st., San Fran

Mules for Sale.

Fifteen very fine MULES of large size for sale at a Bargain, or will be exchanged for Sheep of good quality

Apply to the FARMER OFFICE. 36.9

SILK WORM'S EGGS AND COCOONS.

A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

1871! 1871! 1871!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE.

Established 1854,

THE

Only gricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

1871!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

OUR EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

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FOR THE

"California Farmer."

FOR

Volume Thirty-six.

NEW TERMS FOR 1871.

The following are our new Terms for the FARMER:

Single Copies	$4.00
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

SEVENTEEN YEARS

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every part of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

ACENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS!

THE CALIFOFNIA FARMER,

A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES, $5.00.

Subscribe Now.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,
320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplies with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the Farmer Office, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have Twenty Thousand Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for Wrapping Paper for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Enoch Farmer.

San Francisco, August 17th.

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	110½x110¾
Price of Gold	112¼
Value of Greenbacks	90x91
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	11s. 6d.
do do New York	180x185 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2x3 per cent. per annum on call, at 4x6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3x5 per cent on call, 5x6 on time.

Chicago—Money capital employed 4x6 per cent. on call, 6x8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2½x10s per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

Money in France.

Money in the form of Gold is now showing very abundant by the people among the lower classes offering Government all it wants to pay the Prussian Indemnity.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market show much activity and the amount coming now to market is very large, and with the increased demand for our Home Mills, and for several ships loading make a lively market.

The present influx of Grain to our market show what we have all along said that our harvest is much *larger* than was believed to be by the cry of "lost crops."

With the present life in the grain trade the price remains steady, and as the price is one penny better in Liverpool no change here, other than a better feeling for the future.

Barley and Oats are in better demand and the price of both has advanced, Corn is also in demand, other small grains dull.

Hay has risen and is in demand. Feed grain all the same as last week. Potatoes plenty, declining. Beans same as last report.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$2 10	@	2 20
do Extra	2 20	@	2 25
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 65	@	1 85
Barley, old, for brewing	1 90	@	2 00
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 80	@	1 90
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	2 50
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	5 75	@	6 00
do Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Extra Family Flour	6 50	@	6 75
Oregon Superfine	5 75	@	6 00
do Extra for shipping	6 25	@	6 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₱ ton	22 50	@	24 00
Middlings ₱ ton	35 00	@	40 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton	37 50	@	40 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	65	@	1 10
Choice Varieties	90	@	90
Carolinas	3 00	@	3 50
Onions	90	@	1 12
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	18 00	@	20 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit market shows plentifully. Peaches have improved in quality. Pears of finest quality now come in very freely Bartletts delicious. Plums show well, Quinces are in market, the Small Fruits are about done, too much poor and worthless fruit has been forced on the market. *They don't pay the producer.*

Apples, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, new, ₱ lb	4	@	6
Pears, new, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Plums, ₱ lb	8	@	10
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₱ lb	8	@	12½
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Apricots, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Cherries, ₱ lb	12	@	30
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Black foreign Grapes	..	@	..
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Melons, green flesh	..	@	..
Watermelons	..	@	..
Quinces, ₱ box	..	@	..
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	10	@	15
" Chili and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₱ lb	10	@	15
Blackberries, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Gooseberries ₱ lb	8	@	10
Currants, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	1 00
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, per doz	5 00	@	7 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	12	@	15

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable display is always good in our market for we have such an abundance and of the very best, and in endless quantities.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	6	@	8
do green	8	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@	60
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	15
Broccoli, each	15	@	25
Cauliflower, each	15	@	25
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carots, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₱ gall	..	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	10
Garlics, new	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	..	@	9
Green Corn, new ₱ doz	12	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	6
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	12	@	25
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@	..
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	..	@	..
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	6	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	50
Green Peppers ₱ lb	20	@	25
do Red	25	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard	..	@	5
Beans, String	4	@	5
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	..
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Parsnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Garlic	5	@	8
Eschalot	15	@	20

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,
101x102 California Marke

The Fish market is well supplied, and for the season very full. Salmon leads off—that is the grand dish—Epicurian—yet Larkins an Catania have at their Stand, 101x102 California Marker, in their new Ice House, many choice Fish for "*Choice*" occasions.

Salmon, ₱ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Lake Bigler Trout per lb	..	@	50
Smelts	..	@	10
Perch	8	@	12
Rockfish	10	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	..
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@	1 00
Tomcod	..	@	25
Sardines, fresh	..	@	..
Soleish	..	@	40
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	..
do fresh	..	@	12
Sartimps, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	..	@	12
Sea Bass	..	@	50
Halibut,	..	@	5
Sturgeon	50	@	61
Turbut	..	@	..
Pompono	..	@	20
Eels	..	@	..
King Fish	10	@	12
Anchovies	..	@	..

Shell Fish

Shell Fish are steadily the same in Price.

Solomon Tramonr,
57, 58, 59, California Market.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz	..	@	1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each	..	@	..
[redacted]	12	@	15
[redacted]	..	@	50
[redacted]	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

Meats are the same thing weekly, always enough, and good choice cuts remain as usual.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₱ lb	12	@	20
do cutlet	..	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	12
do leg	12	@	12
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	15
Beef tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, Californla, ₱ lb	18	@	28
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Rams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

Richard D. Mowry,

The Poultry market shows well. Young Poultry is better, but our Poultry-sellers send in too many *mixed lots*, poor and good in one crate, this hurts general sales, they should be separated. We always find choice Poultry at Mowry's Stall, 103x104 California Market. We noticed a fine animal at Mowry's, a fat Deer of large size.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair	..	@	..
do tame "	1 25	@	1 75
do Teal, and small Duck, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Quails, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 50
Spring Chickens	4 50	@	5 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail ₱ doz	..	@	..
Venison	8	@	12½
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy market has improved in price but not in quality. Too much common produce, quantities of Butter, Cheese and Eggs come from abroad.

Our Dairymen have a good field if they would only improve it, for California can make as good Butter and Cheese as any part of the world.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Cooking)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	45	@	50
Duck eggs	..	@	45
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	35
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	..	@	20
Lard, Eastern	..	@	20
do Oregon	..	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	30	@	35
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	25
Cheese, California	11	@	14
Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	42½
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 25	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05	@	1 10
Hops, California	10	@	12
do. Imported	16	@	18
Mustard Seed	..	@	..
English Seed	..	@	..
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	27	@	30
Pea Nuts	6	@	8

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Spring clip of Wool all out of market. The Fall clip is now coming in. Price very high.

Wool, Spring Clip	30@37
" Choice Extra	35@42
Medium	27@30
do burry	18@20
Wool-sacks, new	20@22
do second hand	40@50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	10@15
Potatoes Gunny Bags	17@18
Dry hides, ₱ lb	17½@18½
Green salted, ₱ lb	8½@9
Deer Skins	40@55
Sheep skins, wool on	35@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	40@60
Refined Tallow	8@9½

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

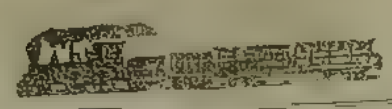
Beef—American, 1st quality	8	@	9 ₱ lb
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	5	@	6c. "
Veal—	6½	@	8 "
Mutton—	5	@	6 "
Lamb—	7	@	8 "
Pork—undressed,	5	@	6½ "
dressed,	6½	@	9 "

Mules for Sale.

Fifteen very fine MULES of large size for sale at a Bargain, or will be exchanged for Sheep of good quality

Apply to the FARMER OFFICE. 36.9

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



Pass'ger Sunday excepted	Express Train Daily	Time Schedule June 1, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	..San Francisco	5.45 P M	10.30 P M
4.43 P M	8.40 A M	....Oakland...	5.19 P M	11.58 P M
5.19 P M	7.30 A M	....San Jose..	5.30 P M	12.15 P M
7.58 P M	12.15 P M	....Stockton..	1.43 P M	8.35 P M
8.35 P M	2.00 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	7.00 A M
	4.10 P M	....Marysville.	9.10 A M	
	9.00 P M	..... Sonma...	4.20 A M	
EASTWARD	2.00 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	WESTWARD.
	5.25 P M	....Colfax....	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	.....Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.10 A M	..Winnemucca	4.03 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	.....Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.10 A M	....Ogden....	5.15 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A M. daily, and 3 30 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *8 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 0*, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 30, *11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *6 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9, 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

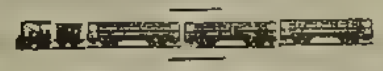
Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Train do not run Sundays

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 3, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.
8 10 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.
*3 20 P. M	5 45 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
4 40 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	.....	.....

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 50 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.
2 50 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	.....	.....
3 30 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	.....	.....

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Gilroy.	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
.....	.....	6 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
6 40 A. M.	7 45 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
2 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

.....	.....	3 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
1 45 P M.	3 5	3 00 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
.....	....	6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P M, and Arrive at Gilroy at 6 00 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8 50 A. M

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 45 A. M

Will leave Gilroy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6.00 A. M.

A. C. BASSETT, Asst Sup't
J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

San Francisco,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

H. H. PEARSON,

LATE OF THE RUSS HOUSE,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 36 6

PRICES REDUCED

TO SUIT THE TIMES

—AT THE—

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD:

Per Day	One Dollar
Per Week	Six Dollars
Per Month	Twenty-Five Dollars

BOARD AND ROOM:

Per Day	from $1 50 to $2 00
Per Week	from $9 00 to $14 00
Per Month	from $36 00 to $60 00

According to the Size and Locality of the Rooms.

Prices for Families Reduced in the same ratio

Terms—Payable by the Day, Week or Month, in advance. TIMOTHY SARGENT,
34 22 Proprietor

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce for successive planting.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE."

Pacific Insurance Company,

No. 422 California St.,
San Francisco.

Cash Assets $1750.000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

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W. C. Ralston,	J. D. Roberts,
A. L. Tubbs,	J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. Alvord,	P. L. Weaver,
Jonathan Hunt,	John Archbald,
A. B. Forbes,	A. Hayward,
A. G. Stilles,	T. L. Barker,
A. Seligman,	Alex. Weill,
L. B. Benchley,	Chas. Meyer,
Wm. Sherman,	Chas. E. McLane,
L. Sachs,	M. Rosenbaum
Jos. De Fremery	Thos. R. Hayes,
J. G. Bray,	A. J. Ralston,
David Stern,	T. Lemmon Meyer
D. O. Mills,	Geo. C. Hickox.
New York:	
I. Friedlander,	Louis McLane,
Moses Heller,	Frederick Billings
H. M Newhall,	James Lees
G. T. Lawton,	J.G. Kellogg,
Myles D. Sweeny,	Sacramento:
Chas. Mayne,	Edgar Mills,
E. L. Goldstein,	J. H Carroll,
J. O. Earl,	C. T. Wheeler.
Lloyd Tevis,	Marysville:
Thos. H. Selby,	J. H. Jewett.
Adam Grant,	San Jose:
Alpheus Bull,	E. McLaughlin.
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WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.
A. Baird, Marine Sec'y. 34 12

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
735 PROPRIETOR.

SUMMIT HOTEL,

At the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad

JAMES CARDWELL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the FINEST SUMMER RESORT in the State of California. The Climate is cool and pleasant in the Summer months; the Hotel overlooks "Donner Lake," and is about a pleasant drive from the famous Soda Springs.

A FINE LIVERY STABLE

in connection with the Hotel, at which Fast Turn-outs can be had at any time.

The Table will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

FOR INVALIDS no better resort than this can be found the World, as the air is always Pure and Invigorating. 33.93

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on all Trains.

A FINE "Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.5

The California Farmer,

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME

Every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

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AND

Liberal Club List

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make a

Liberal Reduction in Price,

and to place it at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms in another column, and here we give additional inducements to our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the Farmer, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar,	$13.00
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320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.52

RICHARD D MOWRY,

(SUCCESSOR TO A. A. LOUDERBACK.)

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GAME, POULTRY.
Fancy Pigeon Depot.

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,
Between Pine and Sommer Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.
Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City
34.22

SOLOMON TESMORE

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH.

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

Entrance on Pine Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

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THE OFFICES OF THE

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WILL BE REMOVED

To the Building corner of Market and Montgomery streets,

ON SATURDAY

36.6 AUGUST 12th, 1871.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1871. NUMBER 8.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 220 *Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*

SAN FRANCISCO

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SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them on their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

Introductory Address of President A. S. Hallidie, Esq.

Ladies and Gentlemen: To-day we are to open the Industrial Exhibition, the eighth under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute and on this Pacific shore. It is one of the events we should feel proud of—it is an epoch in the industrial interests of the State, and satisfactory because it is of progress. We should feel proud of it because it bears evidence of a higher civilization in the race and an increasing capacity for manufacturing and producing—suggesting that the time is not far distant when California will not only be able to sustain herself, but able also to supply other nations with the substantial results of her skill and manufacturing ability.

But for all that, we are moving on in an uncertain, tumble about manner; scarcely steadied down to the stubborn fact of life, which, in spite of our best efforts to suppress, will rise to the surface.

We can scarcely give up our careless extravagance, our 1½ per cent. our gold currency, this letting a man do as he pleases and making him if he don't, and all these traditional things which keep us in a bad way for the proprieties, and stir up the little feelings which have no business to exist between man and man.

It is better far that all concerned in the "mate rial industries" should understand themselves, and that shadows should not be mistaken for substance, or the mirage for the real thing. We would find that wrongs could easily be adjusted by a little patience, a little forbearance and some calm reasoning. Certainly it is essential for the welfare of the State that all should join in promoting the interest of the Mechanic Arts, in encouraging manufactures and industries of all kinds, that we may be able to sustain ourselves, and supply customers from abroad. To this end are these exhibitions which bring under one roof the products of the skill and labor of our people.

The awarding of premiums, I think should be incidental to, not an essential part of these exhibitions. The wares of an exhibitor are best judged by the people. The value of these exhibitions consists in showing the relative condition of our industries, in the concentration or bringing together of exhibitors and visitor under one roof for intercourse and commerce, and in the elevation of the people by the appreciation of the dignity of labor. Of course, there are other subsidiary benefits, but the condition of an industrial exhibition like this furnishes the key note to the scale of a nation's prosperity.

The people of San Francisco have always taken a deep interest in these Industrial Fairs, and their ever generous response to the laborers of the industrious classes, indicate the direction of their thoughts, and builds up our hopes in a bright future for the States.

California, as a State, is not behind her sisters in mechanical skill and inventive genius. Her children have a vigorous constitution, and in the developments of manhood, demonstrate through their experiences of necessity the necessity of experience. Knowing how hard are these lessons of experience, it is a pity they are usually so soon forgotten, and it would seem that we learn but little from the past. Indeed, a stray grain from a desert of everlasting self-producing sand, blown by a chance wind into the crevasse of Yosemite, seems of unmeasurable magnitude compared to the applied teachings of the past experience of mankind.

Looking around us, in this edifice filled with the suggestions of peace industry, with the products of man's ever restless brain, it would seem that "man's inhumanity to man" was forgotten in that higher hope of peace on earth and good will.

The gathering together of the industries of the people possess in itself suggestions of deep interest to us in California, which the distinguished citizen, who is about to deliver the opening address, I doubt not, will refer to.

California possesses the key to the trade of the Pacific, which nothing but blind stupidity can lose to her, and although her citizens have occasional mania of suicide, let us hope that the States' common sense will save her from such a fate. A broad, liberal and conciliations line of conduct, honesty of thought and action to all alike without distinction of color or race, are essential to our prosperity as a community or a people.

More nationality, more Americanism, that is what we want. Not citizens of America alone, but *American citizens*, in every sense of the word, first, last and all the time. Having the spirit and the will to elevate the Mechanic Arts, and to insist on the education of the people. Can you expect a true distinctive nationality, with its noble patriotism, its generous treatment of strangers, its comprehensive protection, as long as you have a demonstrative political sympathy with other nations, be they never so friendly, by bands of men organized, in many cases armed, and who are naturalized as citizens of America? I think not. And I do not believe there can be any half citizenship.

These exhibitions bring nations together on a common level. They show that skill, ingenuity, genius and invention exist everywhere and in a truly republican condition; and we note particularly at this Industrial Fair the products of those nations, which had walled themselves in by their ability to live within themselves and their mistrust of other countries, who having let down the bars of exclusiveness, are rising above misanthropy and traditions, and with the enterprise of a renewed youth absorb the spirit of progress and enter into the race of nations, with confidence in their future, and with the hope of sympathy from the people of America.

Providence retained California for the American people, because she believed in the American nation, and now with one foot on the shores of the Pacific ocean, holding with one hand on to the top of the Sierra Nevadas, stretching the other far out over the Pacific seas, with a perfect physical health, clear in intellect, full of the nervous magnetism of life, can we not, in the reliance of our own strength, take our position with moral courage as an advancing nation, ready and willing to extend courtesies, kindnesses and protection to those nations opening to us their commerce and extending their good will?

A nation of forty millions of people, the larger portion of whom are endeavoring, in good faith, to shake off the fetters and restrictions which contract its growth among nations, by the construction of railroads, of telegraph lines, the building of bridges, the modernizing of modes of agriculture by the introduction of agricultural machinery and various other material improvements, shows its appreciation of modern invention and ingenuity.

To such a Nation, the Mechanics' Institute of this city send greetings, asking it to come over here to this new State of ours—this California, twenty-one years of age—age of manhood—and see what we were doing—what we could do for it, and it for us, promising such as should visit our shores kindness and courtesy, and freedom to examine and inspect our industries, our manufactures and institutions of learning.

Accepting in good faith our invitation, the Japanese Government has commissioned several distinguished citizens to visit us, and they are among us to-day as guests of the Mechanics' Institute, which bespeaks for them your consideration and kindness in facilitating the objects of their mission by furnishing them opportunities to see and examine our industries and resources.

I need hardly refer to the exhibits from Japan—these will best speak for themselves—but to mention in this connection, that they were sent to this Exhibition on our representation.

As an evidence of the appreciation the Japanese people have for the United States, their young men are students in various colleges in this country. There is one school in Japan containing 1,200 pupils studying the English language, and the Commission before referred to is the first that has ever visited the United States or Europe on such a mission.

Towards this Exhibition contributions have been received from Australia, China, the Hawaiian Islands, and the adjacent Territories, and States, and I believe I may safely state that, in general display, newness of products and variety of exhibits, it surpasses any heretofore held on this coast.

Applications for space poured in, and exceeded by many thousand feet all we had to give, and in consequence many have been refused space on account of our inability to supply the room desired. Of course, exhibitors are behind. They always are at the beginning, but they come out ahead in the end. The bare tables and walls will be covered in a few days; the space has all been allotted—every foot of it—and if the present claimants do not occupy it without delay, it will be apportioned to anxious-waiting applicants. The managers meantime beg your patience and indulgence.

The present building covers an area of about 100,000 feet, exceeding by 20,000 feet the Exhibition of 1869. The managers have been untiring in their efforts to make it complete in all its details.

The Bay District Horticultural Society holds its first exhibition at the same time and during the same term as the Industrial Fair. This young society has shown a vast amount of enterprise, and is deserving the utmost success. I trust its membership may be largely increased, and it may engender a taste for horticulture among the people of the bay district.

There in one question which rises up before me every little while, and to which I beg to refer. It is: What shall we do for an exhibition building when this is torn down? This will be the third Industrial Fair held here; it seems consecrated to industry, and it pulls somewhat at the heart strings when I reflect that it must soon pass away. It has occured to me that there might be a sufficient number of public-spirited gentlemen in this city who, recognizing the value of the Industries and the Mechanics' Arts, would club together and erect a building of sufficient capacity near the heart of the city, and consecrate it to the Arts and Sciences.

The Mechanics' Institute has already expended about $130,000 in temporary structures, and this sum would go far towards erecting a nobler building of a permanent character.

Ten months since, the Mechanics' Institute offered various premiums, payable in cash, amounting to $3,300, for reports, essay and exhibits bearing directly on the material interests of California. To day the time for receiving these reports expires. I sincerely hope that there are many competitors, and that the whole amount of premiums, may be drawn, for in that case the people of California would be many fold the richer.

I have received an invitation from the American Institute for California to contribute towards the Industrial Exhibition to be held in New York City, opening September 7. In order to enable exhibitors from this Fair to take part in that exhibition, the time for receiving articles has been extended a sufficient length of time to enable them to reach New York after the close of this exhibition.

In conclusion, and on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the Mechanics' Institute, I beg to invite strangers and others to visit the reading-room and library of the society, on Post street, where they will be at all times welcome.

JOTTINGS.

There is to be a Convention of the Residents of Agricultural College Presidents and Professors in Chicago on the 20th inst., the object of which is to secure uniformity in the system of instruction and the highest amount of efficiency in their work. These gentlemen have resolved to become a Bureau of Experimental Farming, as well as a Board of Instruction, and that a great good will grow out of their co-operative efforts cannot be doubted. By this means results may be compared, and Canons of Culture established in place of the empirical and barbarous methods hitherto employed, as if to show how soon man can convert the fruitful, foodful lands into wastes and deserts.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

It has required a good deal of pushing from the Practical men of Illinois to prevent the subordinating of the Industrial and Classical and Literary Instruction in their University. They have adopted in part a plan long urged by Friends of Agriculture, that is of holding Farmers' Institutes in different parts of the State. These meetings will continue from three to five days, according to the locality. The University Professors will give two lectures daily on practical subjects, and familiar conversation between the farmers will occupy the evenings. We wish such arrangements could be carried out in our own State, it would prove the beginning of Farmers' Clubs, which rightly conducted would prove beneficial to both farmer and the farmer's wife, intellectually and socially. Nothing is good which is done for self alone, this attempt to bring farmers and farmers' families together for mutual improvement is a good one, and we hope it may succeed.

J. C. C.

THE GRAPE CROP OF UTAH.

The Utah papers have said much about their crops, and their losses by the Grasshoppers, &c.

We have advices of late date of very fine Fruit crops, our information coming from personal friends who are just from Salt Lake and vicinity.

We have also news by the *Utah Pomologist* that reports as about the Grape crop especially, as follows:

"Although the season has been excessively hot, and an unusual drought; grapes look unusually well and promise a better crop than heretofore gathered.

Mildew has appeared only in a few instances with tender foreign varieties planted among orchard trees, and illy ventilated.

The Black Hamburg is more tender in this respect than any other grape we know.

The Isabella looks generally better than we have ever seen it before; foliage bright green and thrifty looking, fruit large, even and plenty.

The Old Mission, loaded with fruit, shows no symptoms of any trouble and looks well.

White Malaga and the Muscats and Frontignans generally well loaded with fruit and look fine and prosperous.

Early, white and other Chasselas grapes do not look as promising and free from objection as some varieties. We are of opinion that the renewal of wood system should be practiced with the Chasselas to make it an equal to other fine varieties generally, in size and evenness of berry and cluster.

The Syrian, and White Nice are both precocious and enormous bearers. The vineyards need rain very much now.

GOOD WORD FOR ENGLISH WALNUTS.

It is spoken by the editor of the *American Rural Home*, who advises each tree-fancier to plant at least a specimen or two. It will thrive in sheltered locations in Western New York and further south, needs a rich, deep soil. It is a native of Persia, and was brought to Europe about three hundred years ago, and thence to the middle portion of the Eastern States of this country, where it flourishes tolerably well. The tree grows large and handsome. The timber is valuable. It bears abundantly in most parts of England, requiring little attention. The nut has a good flavor when well matured; yet the same kind grown in Spain is quite superior, brighter, and of richer flavor. It partakes of the fine flavor of the shagbark hickory of the West (white walnut of the East); with other fine, delicate properties of its own.

[No nut tree is more certain in California than the English Walnut, and we are glad to know it is being extensively grown.—Ed. F.]

RAISING BODIES OF DROWNED PERSONS.

In the case of a recent accident drowning, in the Hackensack River, N. J., several persons made an attempt to recover the body, but without success. A French Canadian, named Busche, then undertook the job, and is reported to have proceeded in the following scientific manner:—Having supplied himself with some glass gallon-jars and a quantity of unslacked lime, he went in a boat to the place where the man was seen to go down. One of the jars was filled half full of lime, then filled up with water and tightly corked. It was then dropped into the water and soon after exploded at the bottom of the river with a loud report. After the third trial, each time in a different place, the body rose to the surface and was secured.

EARLY CUT HAY.

A Correspondent of the Willamette *Farmer*, Oregon, says:

"I noticed an article in your paper upon early cut hay, that suits my idea exactly. Having cut and fed out some twenty to twenty-five tons of hay a year for eleven years, I find that hay cut very green, and properly cured, not allowing the rain to fall upon it or the sun to bleach it, is worth fully double that which is cut too ripe—Green cut hay will shrink more in weight than riper cut, but if buyers understood the difference in value between green cut and properly cured hay, and that which is too ripe, they would pay so much more for the green that you would very soon see a different article in the market."

BEATRICE PEACH.

The *American Agriculturist* has received specimens of the Beatrice peach, a seedling raised by Thomas Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, England. Like all early peaches it is small but of high color, very fragrant and of good quality for very early variety. Mr. Bilgen finds it at least twenty days earlier than Hale's Early and possessed of superior shipping qualities.

Make your business known widely if you wish to prosper. No business man can lead in his trade without a judicious use of and a liberal expenditure of means in advertising. This is fully proved by all large advertisers, who have payed the way to a Splendid Fortune by Advertising Liberally.

WALTAR BROWN & SON'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

New York, August, 1871.

At the opening of July the Wool Market only moderately supplied, but receipts soon became quite liberal, and dealers once more had well stocked lofts and were enabled to meet the active demand prevailing for all descriptions. Prices, which had hitherto been only nominal, became established, and notwithstanding the reluctance with which consumers at first met the advance, they finally accepted the situation as an accomplished fact, and have been free purchasers.

Many are of the opinion that there is room for a further advance in some grades, the supply of which is even now quite limited, and little or no prospects of being increased by foreign importations. As these grades, enter largely in the manufacture of goods extensively produced, the opinion is perhaps, well founded.

The large importations of fine Foreign Wools have found ready sale, and have been more generally used by manufacturers. When the working qualities of these Wools are better understood they will be more extensively employed in the fabrication of all fine Woolens.

Although importations have been large, and Wools have come forward so freely from the West, yet stocks in the markets are, only moderate, and of some grades are positively scarce.

Stocks of raw material in the hands of Manufacturers will probably not average more than sixty days supply, hence a good demand may be expected to continue; subject perhaps, to the influence on manufacturers of the sale of their productions.

There has been fair activity in Woolen Goods, and stocks of all descriptions in the hands of Commission Merchants are unusually small for the season, while the productions of several mills, running on popular styles are sold ahead.

The average advance in prices of Woolens, now nearly approximates to the rise in the raw material. Hence manufacturers, generally, are more willing to take hold, and holders of wool are strengthened in their valuations.

Altogether the tone of the market is quite healthy, and, while there may be a season of quiet, the ultimate result will, we think, fully equal the best expectations of the trade.

PULLED WOOLS.—Lambs and Shearlings are eagerly sought after, at extreme prices, and the supply is not abundant, even at current rates. Of Old Wools there are but one or two small lots offering.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS have been in active consumptive demand, and large transactions were made during the month, chiefly of desirable parcels. Inferior and burry Wools are comparatively neglected.

TEXAS WOOLS.—Sales have been large, receipts light, stock moderate, and prices firm.

FOREIGN WOOLS, throughout the month, were in active demand, and the quantity reported sold shows a heavy business, embracing all descriptions. Carpet Wools, both at home and abroad, are particularly scarce, and it is with much difficulty that our mills procure supplies.

Considerable of the Wool included in sales reported was sold to arrive.

TUB-WASHED WOOL.

Choice	70 @ 75
Fair	65 @ 70
Inferior and Burry	60 @ 65

PULLED WOOL

New York City extra Pulled	55 @ 60
New York City super Pulled	57 @ 62
New York City No. 1 Pulled	37 @ 40
Lambs' Wool	54 @ 57
Western super and extra	54 @ 58
Country extra Pulled	60 @ 62
Country super Pulled	63 @ 65
Country No. 1 Pulled	40 @ 42
Canada Pulled	— @ —

CALIFORNIA

Spring Clip, fine	40 @ 45
Spring Clip, medium	40 @ 45
Spring Clip, low grades and burry	36 @ 40
Fall Clip, A 1	30 @ 35
Fall Clip low grades and burry	28 @ 30
Extra Pulled	47 @ 50
Super Pulled	47 @ 50
Low Pulled	38 @ 42

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICES.

The new Railroad Offices embracing the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific, are now located in their new Building, situated on the corner of Market and Montgomery streets south, opposite the Grand Hotel, a very central and commanding situation as well as very convenient.

The new Building, with the offices and all the interior arrangements are fitted up in a chaste and elegant style, complete in everything suitable for a very large business. Each and every department complete as clock-work, the machinery like the Telegraph will quickly respond to the touch of the Head operators. It is ordered "Touch and go."

Agriculture.

Agricultural Science.

MEDIOCRE TEACHERS.

[We present our readers, and especially those who are identified with our Fairs and all Public Exhibitions with a very excellent and most truthful Essay upon PUBLIC TEACHERS OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, which we copy from the *New York Working Farmer*, a valuable Editorial from that Journal. —ED. F.]

The recurrence of our Annual Fairs makes the suggestion not inappropriate that the speakers for these occasions ought to be selected more with reference to their competency as Agricultural teachers than has generally been the case in former years. The majority of our Agricultural writers and speakers are mediocre enough. A man may be a well-bred lawyer, editor, doctor, politician or statesman and be wholly unable to cope with the questions which the usual attendants at a State or County Fair need to hear discussed. And yet it is men of this stamp that are mostly invited to deliver the annual address. Their sentences may be well turned—the voice and gesture eloquent and fascinating—their studies are Virgil and the Agricultural classes abundantly thorough; but these are not the qualifications required. To be competent to instruct farmers, the speaker must be a first class farmer himself; not a mere theorist and bookworm, but one who knows from open-air experience whereof he affirms.

The mediocrity among Agricultural teachers of which we complain, is widely felt in the community, especially so in our Agricultural Colleges. There it is difficult to obtain Professors capable of teaching this science to the pupils. The old routine of college studies is full to overflowing of would-be Professors, but none of these know anything of farming. All their knowledge is emphatically "book knowledge." The science of plant-growth; of plowing, manuring, underdraining, of stock-raising, farm machinery, etc., are to them a sealed book, so far at least, as practical experience is concerned. But he who aspires to teach farming more successfully than it can be taught at home to our young farmers, must be familiar with its minute operations, and with the appearance and habits of plants, no less than with books bearing on the various subjects connected with the farm.

When our Agricultural Colleges, in the course of time, shall send forth an educated class of farmers, fit to conduct the operations of the farm in a scientific and successful manner, the existing dearth of competent teachers will no longer be felt. Every first-class graduate from an Agricultural college will be qualified to teach the sciences relating to soil-culture, or to deliver instructive lectures to his fellow-farmers. The multiplication of these colleges throughout the country, and the strenuous efforts of their founders to place them upon a first-class basis, will undoubtedly rapidly tend to improve American Agriculture, and give its professors a respectability and consideration in the community, equal to any of the learned professions. Farmers then will fill our legislative halls, become honest and capable Presidents, Governors and Officers of State, and official corruption, which is now a stench in the people's nostrils, will be banished in a large measure from its habitual haunt.

CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

The culture of asparagus was lately the subject of discussion by the members of the Horticultural Society in Dessau; and among the views expressed were the following: That the old method of burying large quantities of manure deep under the surface was objectionable, since asparagus does not derive its nourishment from a great depth, and the plants often become too deeply imbedded when the thick substratum of manure collapses by rotting. The preference often given to old plants, in making selections for a new bed, was also considered a mistake. Plants become sickly and less vigorous in the seed bed, so as to be much more sensitive to the change in transplanting. Southern exposure, shelter from cold winds, a porous soil, and the total absence of trees, were recommended as essential conditions to the highest success. The soil to be turned to the depth of from two to three feet, and then manured to the depth of one foot. This is most conveniently done in autumn, during dry weather. Spring is the best time for planting, and the best direction of the trenches for the reception of the plants is from north to south. The earth taken from the trenches is "walled up," as it is termed, between the rows, and upon these other vegetables may be cultivated while the asparagus bed is young; but they are eventually absorbed in filling up the ditch around and between the plants. Well-rotted manure, or suitable compost, is combined by the earth of the walls for this purpose. Besides giving constant attention to stirring the soil and weeding, the young plants used to be watered regularly whenever the state of the weather requires it.

[*New York Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

[As the autumn is the best time to prepare the Asparagus plantation, say November and December to lay out, dig, trench, and put the soil in condition to plant, we give the above remarks of an exchange as aids in the work.—ED. F.]

TEETH OF THE SHEEP.

[We give from Randall's famous "Sheep Book" the following information relative to the "Teeth of the Sheep" by which their *age* is positively proved. This information is all important to Sheep-men, particularly those who are *new in the business*.

"Randall's Sheep Book" is the standard work on Sheep the world over, and should be in the hands of every Sheep-man on our Coast.—ED. F.]

The sheep has thirty-two teeth—eight incisors in front of lower jaw, and six molars on each side in the upper and lower jaw. The lamb at birth has two incisor teeth visible, or pressing through the gums. Usually before it is a month old it has eight comparatively short, narrow ones, as is Figured. At about a year old, though sometimes not until the fourteenth or sixteenth month, the two central "lamb teeth" are shed and replaced by two "broad teeth," which gradually attain their full size. The sheep is then termed a yearling, or "yearling past." Two lamb teeth continue to be shed annually and replaced by broad teeth, until the sheep has eight incisors of second growth, when it is termed "full mouthed."

The teeth afford the most decisive test there is of the age of a sheep, until it is four years old though there is sometimes a variation of a number of months or even a year in their development. High kept and rapidly grown sheep acquire their second teeth earlier.

When perfect, the incisors are sharp, rounded on the edge, as in the cuts; a little concave without and convex within (or gouge-shaped;) and they project forward, so that with the firm, elastic pad on the upper jaw with which they are brought into contact, they are capable of taking up the smallest body. They will not only crop the shortest grasses, but scoop up its very roots. A sheep yarded on unpulled turnips usually scoops out the centers of them so far as they are in the ground, leaving little more than the mere skin of the sides and bottoms, remaining unbroken like cups in the soil.

At six years old the incisors of the Merino begin to diminish in breadth and lose their fan-like shape and position. At seven they become long and narrow, stand about perpendicular with respect to each other, and have lost their rounded, cutting edges. At eight they are still narrower, and their outer ends begin to converge considerably toward the middle. At nine the convergence is still greater, the teeth are not thicker than very small straws, and are very long, particularly the middle ones. At ten these appearances have increased and the teeth are becoming quite loose. At about this period of life the teeth begin to drop out, though frequently are retained until twelve.* The sheep is then called "broken mouthed." In two or three years after beginning to lose them, all the incisors are usually gone but one or two. These should be pulled by a pair of nippers, as they prevent the sheep from cropping short grass.† The gum of the lower jaw hardens after their removal, so that it becomes, in a measure, a substitute for the lost incisors, in *separating* their food. The molars, though shortened and worn, are never shed, so that *mastication* continues complete. Old breeding ewes often live, thrive, and raise good lambs three or four years after ceasing to have any front teeth.

English sheep become broken-mouthed from three to four years earlier—the difference about corresponding with the difference in the longevity of the races. Sheep of all kinds differ not only as between individuals, but between flocks in the period of losing their teeth. If fed *uncut* and dirty roots, they lose them much earlier. The *prying* action of the incisors, as they are employed in scooping out a turnip, for example—particularly if it be partly frozen—or the obstruction of a bit of gravel (which often finds its way from the tap roots even among *cut* turnips) between an incisor and the pad above, it not unfrequently causes a loose one to be detached, or a comparatively firm one to snap off.

*It is stated by Dillon, in his Travels in Spain, 1779, (quoted by Youatt,) that "the teeth of the Spanish ram do not fall out until the animal is eight years old; whereas the ewes, from the delicacy of their frame, or from other causes, lose theirs at five." These are undoubtedly the loose assertions of a misinformed traveler: at least, they do not approximate to accuracy in respect to the American Merino.

† Mr. Youatt is clearly mistaken, however, in saying "that if any of the teeth are loose they should be extracted," (*vide* p. 5.) *All* the incisors are frequently loose, to a considerable degree, a year or two before any of them drop out, and the sheep remains capable not only of cropping grass, but of scooping out a turnip in the manner already mentioned. Nor should all be pulled when only one or two drop out. The judgment of the shepherd must be his guide in the matter; but as long as any five incisors remain together or press together, it is not usually best to remove them.

RAISING POULTRY.

In *Lewis' Practical Poultry Book* we find good advice especially to those who are new beginners, which they should observe:

"*Starting out in the Business*, plans should be well matured and digested beforehand. A good, convenient poultry house should be properly constructed, sufficiently large to contain the number of birds one desires, warm and dry in the winter, well ventilated, and it should be kept scrupulously clean. The house should not be overcrowded, but just large enough. Nothing is made by over crowding the henery; on the contrary, it will prove detrimental. The fowls must be fed regularly and at stated periods. They must have plenty of pure water at hand at all times—this is of as much importance to the health of the brood as proper food. If possible, they should also be given, in addition, a plot of grass for a run. Place within the henery a dust heap; this may consist of wood or coal ashes, sand, or dust from the streets. It should be kept under a cover, so that it will not become drenched with rain or snow, and to it the fowls should have access at all times, to dust, and thereby rid themselves, in a great degree, to the numerous parasites that infest them. The habit of

GIVING TOO MUCH FOOD

to poultry, in a short space of time is a very bad one. If one notices their habit he will perceive that the process of picking up their food under ordinary, or what we may call the natural condition, is a very slow one. Grain by grain is the meal taken, and with the aggregate no small amount of sand, pebbles, and the like, all of which, passing into the crop, assist digestion greatly. But in the "hen-wife's" mode of feeding poultry, a great heap is thrown down, and the birds allowed to "peg away" at such a rate that their crop is filled too rapidly, and the process of assimilation is slow, painful and incomplete. No wonder that so many cases of choked craw are met with under this treatment. Many other diseases which affect chickens might be prevented by breeders, were a little precaution taken in the simple matter of feeding.

TO PRODUCE EGGS.

More eggs can perhaps be obtained from hens by mixing breeds than by any other mode; and it is generally conceded that crossing also promotes the health of fowls far more than the vile practice, as some are pleased to term it, of in-and-in breeding. Little trouble need be apprehended from roup, gapes, cholera, and other diseases in poultry, if that care is observed in breeding and crossing that is so essential to all well regulated poultry yards.

BEET SUGAR IN WISCONSIN.

A beet sugar manufactory was established last year in Black Hawk Valley, twelve miles from Sauk City, in Sauk County, Wisconsin, by thirty-four German farmers, upon the co-operative principle. They planted 180 acres in roots, one-sixth of which failed through drought; the remainder averaged about ten tons per acre. The manufacturing operations of the company were embarrassed by a variety of causes, prominent among which was the delay in receiving machinery from Europe, caused by the Franco-Prussian war. The manufacture was not commenced till the middle of February, when it was found impossible to work up the entire crop, the larger portion of which was fed to stock. Under all these disadvantages some 40,000 pounds of sugar were made and marketed at an average rate of 10 cents per pound, including all grades. The coming year at least 200 acres will be cultivated with sugar beet, and operations will be gradually extented. The machinery in use was partly imported from Europe and partly from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and Chatsworth, Illinois. It cost $25,000 and the building $10,000. The capital of the company is limited. Its distance from machine-shops for repairing, and the necessity of wagoning twelve miles the sugar product and some of the material used in its manufacture, are drawbacks to the enterprise; but under the efficient management of Mr. Wifferling, the superintendent, the company is sanguine of success, both in making good sugar and in realizing a fair profit upon the investment.—*New York Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

The United States produces more grain, in proportion to the population, than any country in the world. According to the census of 1870, wheat was found to be produced at the rate of 39.3 bushels to each person. By the census of 1850, the United States produced 36.3 bushels for each person then in the country. Roumania, one of the Danubian principalities, produces 25 bushels to each person, being the second in the ratio of production. European Russia stands third, producing 23.1 bushel to each person.

Sheaves of Grain.

As the present Season will offer many interesting and valuable samples of Grain of all kinds, we shall feel greatly indebted to our subscribers, and all interested in our Grain Crop, for Sample Sheaves of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and any other Samples of this year's products.

We will cheerfully repay them for their kindness, and attention, will send them in return choice Seeds to more than the value, and also pay all expenses of transmission per Wells, Fargo & Co.

Cultivators in such cases can command our services for a full reciprocity.

Address, WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

A Grand Opportunity!

SECURE YOUR ADVERTISING.

A LARGE EDITION OF THE

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Will be issued and DISTRIBUTED FREE throughout the PAVILION every day, during the

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Affording the BEST MEDIUM for Advertisers ever offered in San Francisco.

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☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

Horse Hay Fork

IMPROVED.

Greatest Record in the History of Agricultural Implements.

Thirteen [13] First Premium during the Fall of 1869, at NINE different State Fairs, were awarded our unloading apparatus. NINE upon Beger's Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Improved, and FOUR upon Nellis' Stacker, in addition, by Executive Committees Medals, Diplomas and Honorable Mentions. Successful at every Trial and Exhibition by actual test in competition with the leading articles of their class, which must be conclusive that our goods possess more than ordinary merit to command honors of this nature. These facts, together with the endorsements of the most scientific Farmers and Hay Dealers of the Country; also practical illustrations for depositing hay in mow or on stack, are fully set forth in our PAMPHLETS, furnished free upon application to

N. B For sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

33 16

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 160 ACRES OF LAND

Lying 5 Miles South of Petaluma,

All under good fence, nice Dwellings, good Barn and Dairy, Chicken House, and other Out-Buildings, good Bearing Orchard, with First-rate Water,

AND PLENTY OF SPRINGS FOR STOCK.

Title Perfect.

PRICE $5000.

For further particulars enquire at the Post Office in PETALUMA, CAL.

34:1

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,
Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

36:1 6m

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

ONE HUNDRED CARTONS of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO.,
40 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT

THE FARMER OFFICE,

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1863, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 17 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving they are equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 8 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of incalculable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

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HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

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A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

53:20

Horticulture.

EASTERN HORTICULTURE.

EASTERN VS. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

California Horticulturists are very anxious to have some of our Eastern fruit-growers send specimens of their fruit to the Pacific Coast, where it can be placed in fair competition with some of California's best, and the vexed question of quality, amicably settled. It seems natural for every section of the country to claim a special pre-eminence for one or more points in fruit culture.

The Californians have always claimed that their fruit was the finest in size, fairness and productiveness, and no one has disputed their claims,—but as Eastern horticulturists have, from time to time visited that coast, they have felt that the claim for *quality* could not be as well maintained as the fruit grown on the Atlantic slope.

The characteristics of California fruit, which we gained from careful notice while we were there last year, were, viz.: a sweet, pleasant flavor, dryness, mealy texture, freedom from acidity, or but moderate sub-acidity, a lack of juice, spirit or spicy, aromatic taste. It is very natural for fruit grown in a dry country, to be less juicy than those grown in a land of frequent rains, hence more sweet, and less distinctive in flavor. Here, our fruit has a *spirit, aroma*, and an abundance of juice, which makes the eating of almost any variety perfectly luscious. Nearly every visitor to California will, we believe, confirm these opinions. And if any of our friends could send to California specimens of our Beurre d'Anjou, Seckel, Bartlett, or other pears, to be tested faithfully in comparison with some from California orchards, we doubt not it will be found there is quite a difference in *flavor*, if not size.

HOW THE LEAVES OF THE GRAPE VINE AFFECT THE RIPENING OF FRUIT.

A practical grape grower in his letter to the *Country Gentleman*, says that he observed that when the leaves of the vines were scant, the fruit did not ripen well, while in another part where the foliage was thick, the clusters of fruit were larger and ripened well. Where a Concord vine was close pruned, yet abundance of leaves retained, the fruit ripened at the proper time, but where the fruit was unusually heavy and close, it did not mature rapidly. Hence he forms the general conclusion that an over heavy crop is tardy in ripening. The cure for this is *thinning*. It hastens maturity, increases the quality and size of the fruit, favors the wood growth, and the set of fruit for the year following. The same rule will apply to all standard fruits as well as the grape.

A NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

As some parties are giving, through the press, accounts of the high promise of their new seedling strawberry plants, allow me to state that I now have the most promising one that I have ever raised.

The seeds were from Downer's Kentucky.

Sown April 22d, 1870, came up last of May of the same year.

At the present time (May 25, 1871), the plant alluded to, has ten well developed fruit stalks and about sixty-five berries on it, most of them large.

In appearance and flavor it resembles its parent, and it is, also, very late in ripening.

MARKET VALUE OF CHERRIES.

A greater number of varieties of cherries have been noticed in our market this season than usual. The first cherries that arrived from the South were the May Dukes, from Delaware, about June the 1st, and sold for twenty cents per pound. From that time to July 1st, they were followed by the Gov. Wood, Black Heart, and Black Tartarian. The last is a favorite variety, and large quantities are received from Rochester and Central New York, selling from fifteen cents per pound upwards. Pie Cherries, Morello, Early Richmond, brought six to ten cents per pound. By far the finest cherry for amateur culture, is the Napoleon Bigarreau. It is more firm, but not as juicy as some of the others, yet is very handsome and large, and receives an extra price, rarely ever falling below twenty-five cents per pound. Cherries are apt to spoil worse than any other fruit, hence are valuable only for a near market.

DR. WARDER STRAWBERRY.

This is the name of the new seedling raised by Louis Ritz, of Plainville, O., and which received the $50 Cup offered by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. Its characteristics are as follows:—"great productiveness—every blossom bears a berry—does not require high culture—has uniform shape—large size, and has sufficient firmness for a market, berry, has a better flavor than our market sort, and ripens later than others (won't do for profit near New York), has a healthy foliage and will stand extremes of temperature well."

STRAWBERRY BUSINESS AT THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Norfolk, Va., shipped to New York, this spring, 1,200,000 quarts. Delaware and Maryland sent to Philadelphia and New York about 3,000,000 quarts. The crop of Southern and middle New Jersey, sent to Philadelphia and New York, was about 1,000,000 quarts. From Northern New Jersey, Hudson River, Connecticut and Long Island, about 1,000,000 quarts were raised. Boston receives about 500,000 quarts during the season; so that the aggregate of strawberries consumed in three great cities, and produced in a belt of country reaching from South Carolina to Maine, is about 7,000,000 quarts annually. The value, this year, is about twenty cents net per quart to the grower.—*New York Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

THE HOP ON THE WINE PRESS.

We read in a commentary on Appianus an annotation, which would seem to be of a certain historical interest, about the pressman dancing the *epilénion* on the vinegrapes.

It was indeed an ancient custom to dance on the wine press, and to tread the grapes while hopping and jumping; this dance was called *epilénion*—that is to say vintager's hop. Thus Theocrite, in Idyl 7, V. 24, says; "Are you going to hop or jump about on the wine-press for any of our city's inhabitants?" This dance was a pantomime in which were represented the different occupations performed in time of vintage. Longus, in his charming Pastoral on the courtship of Daphnis and Chloé, 1, 11, page 71, ed. by Villoison, describe it as follows: "Delighted to hear the sound of Philets's flute, the shepherds listened in profound silence. All at once Dryas arose, asking the old man to play a bacchanalian air, and began to dance the pressman's hop. We saw him now cutting the grape and gathering, now carrying baskets, now treading the grapes, filling the casks, drinking the sweet wine." *Epilénion* was also the name for the vintager's song to the tune of which this pantomime was danced. Athenæus, in the description of the pompeantry of Ptolemy Philadelphus, L. V., page 119, speak of it in the following terms: "A car was following, with four wheels, twenty yards long, sixteen broad, drawn by three hundred men, and the top of it stood a wine-press, four and twenty yards long, and fifteen broad, loaded with grapes, which sixty satyrs were treading upon, while singing an *epilénion* to the sound of the flute."

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese BAZAAR.

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34 23

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers, extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce for successive planting.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE."

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30:19. 422 to 428 Jackson Street.

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS (where parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books, to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rate, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full Illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

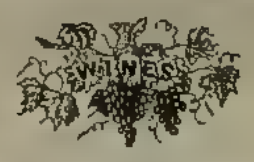
For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS.



The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE.

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

34.22

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom or the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

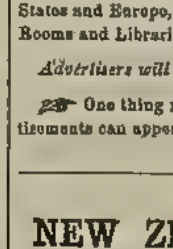
The seed will be for sale only in ounce packages,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

G. CROEZINGER,



DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, &c. &c.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.
Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use, a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found on file at their READING ROOMS

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of our *Journal*, to which we would direct their special attention.]

PRES. HALLIDIE' ADDRESS.

We occupy our columns this week with the excellent, practical address of Pres. Hallidie of the Mechanics' Institute, because it contains so much that should elicit attention as connected with the vital interests of that Society.

The suggestions of the President in relation to the erection of an Institute Building are important, and we hope some of our Millionaires in Purse, and Millionaires in Heart will erect and donate such a building, one that will do great good, Honor the Donor, and prove a Monument to his memory forever.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We acknowledge the courtesy of a Complimentary Season Ticket from the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

We also acknowledge the same courtesy from the President of the San Joaquin Valley District Society, and return thanks to each for the same.

LAID OVER.

A big pile of Letters, Catalogues, Books, Magazines, &c., sent us, we are not able to reply to till our next, when we will give them *half a column*.

COMING AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

By referring to our List of State and County Fairs, all can be advised when and where they are to be held.

Santa Clara Valley Fair commences next week as will be found by the record, and great effort has been made to have a "Good Fair."

FARMERS, COME SEE US.

Farmers, Stock Raisers, Vineyardist, Florist, and all who are interested in the cause of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, are respectfully invited to call and pay a visit to the FARMER OFFICE when they come to visit the MECHANICS FAIR especially as we have much to offer them.

All the leading Agricultural newspapers in the Country on file.

Farmers will find a large *Library* upon every branch of Science, Herd Books of Stock, and we shall always have some samples of CHOICE SEEDS for every one of our Subscribers and Patrons that call.

Strangers from abroad will always be made welcome, and all and every information given them of LANDS, and FARMS *for Sale*.

The MUSEUM of the FARMER OFFICE will show them many Rare and Curious things of the early day of CALIFORNIA, and *specimens* of its *History* and *Resources*. We Bid all Welcome.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

CROPS, SEASONS, PROSPECTS, &c.

That there is a goodly Grain harvest there can be no question, and that large stocks are held back in the country, hoping better rates, is the cause of so little coming to market.

Reports come to us from many places of very large yields per acre, and when there shall have been a just and careful scrutiny of those lands where crops have failed this year, in many cases, the fault was one that will be remedied hereafter by a wiser management both as regards the system of Cultivation and feeding the soil.

Thus far but little grain has gone abroad. Flour has been largely exported to China, and will in all coming years be largely, very largely increased, for where a few thousands buy and eat our flour now, millions will want it and will have it.

The harvest of Barley, Oats, Corn, Rye and Beans will turn out very favorable as a final result.

The Hay crop will prove larger than anticipated, and so with some other crops of minor value.

The Wool clip has been the lucky one for the grower, large in amount and good prices for all the Spring clip, while the Fall clip is bought for, bought up in advance, and at high figures.

The Fruit crop will prove an enormous quantity. Peaches are already overstocking our market, coming in by the thousands of baskets and boxes, but many are small and worthless and are thrown into the dock, the owners had better feed their swine with them at home and save the freight and charges. Some very splendid Crawfords were in market from Colome, done up in papers in fine order, these brought good prices, as all fine fruit well packed always will.

Pears are coming in plenty and part of them very fine.

Grapes are showing better, Tokays and malaga are in market. Grapes will be very abundant and cheap this year. Nectarines are plenty but small, the trees are overcropped, this is a poor plan for the grower.

Apples are plenty, but the fruit is common.

Small Fruit, the berries of all kinds, are plenty and very cheap.

Melons plenty and fine.

New crop of Figs are in market of several kinds and reasonable.

We are confident our crops as a whole will show good final results in value at the year's end. This should give courage and satisfaction to all, and shut up the mouths of croakers and grumblers.

CITIZENS OF SACRAMENTO AND THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The citizens of Sacramento, those of the highest standing, the Bankers, Merchants, and those of the wealth and influence to the number of 5,274 have signed a card saying they have no affiliation with the feeling shown by personal attacks made by the *Sacramento Union* upon the management of the Central Pacific Railroad.

This large number of signers set forth the causes of conflict in their Circular with the following very just and manly views:

"The Projectors and Builders of the Central Pacific Railroad are our friends and neighbors, and we desire to show what has been done by them for the benefit of Sacramento, and we deprecate the personal attacks made on them by said newspaper, and we do believe that while guarding their own interests, the Managers of the Central Pacific Railroad have always worked, and it is their desire to work for the best interests of Sacramento."

This action we are glad to see spring from *Sacramentans*. The *Sacramento Bee* gives the report and card, and this course by the leading citizens of Sacramento will redound to their honor, for it is justice to the Railroad Managers, whom we have always believed, and have so published our faith that they were doing all they could for the highest *Public Good*.

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

We are desirous to obtain from the various AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES in all the States their Reports, Lists of Officers, and Professors, with all Statistics of progress and such important Essays and experiments as may have been tried and recorded, showing good practical science in Agriculture and kindred sciences.

Everything relating to the prosperity of our Agricultural Colleges is of peculiar interest to us and we take great pleasure in recording and reporting the same, and we shall be very grateful to the Secretaries of such Institutions, or any other officer that will keep us advised of their Institutions.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We call special attention to the coming Fair of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society. President Doak informs us that the Managers will do all in their power to make the largest and best show yet held in Stockton, the Stock show promises to be very fine indeed.

A new Pavilion, 200 by 50 of wood, and the Great Pavilion of 100 feet in diameter, will give show-room for a Grand Fair. The Premiums will be liberal and their prospect is good—as the Board of Managers are in earnest.

A FAMILY OF SUICIDES.

At the inquest of the body of a man who committed suicide recently in St. Louis, the fact was developed that he had attempted to hang himself five months before, but was cut down by his wife, and that he was the last of a family of six brothers and sisters, all of whom died by their own hands.—*Philadelphia Medical Times.*

Every boy and girl should be taught some useful employment, such as shall make them self-supporting.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR.

The Grand Pavilion Display continues to attract attention and draw crowds daily and nightly by the Thousands, and the prospect is that it will prove the most profitable and successful Fair ever yet held in our State.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

This department is well represented by some of the best Implements ever yet exhibited in our State, and we know our Farmers appreciate them by the examination they give to them. We are preparing a careful list of all the most important

THE HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL DISPLAY.

The First Exhibition of the Bay Horticultural Society is a good success, highly creditable to our Florists, who make the best show, the Horticultural Department being too meagre where Fruit is so plenty.

MANUFACTURES AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Both these Departments show great advance in the capacity and skill of both manufacturers and artizans, and speak well for our progressive power.

THE ART GALLERY.

This reveals many fine specimens of the skill and genius of those who make art a science, and the day is not far distant when the names of many more of our artists will rank high on the scroll of fame.

We are taking careful note of the progress, and shall *tell what we see in our own way*.

BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

EXHIBITION OF STOCK.

The Exhibition of Stock at the BAY DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL FAIR this week, was most highly creditable to our State, and to the owners of the Stock on the grounds.

The grounds, however, are located at too great a distance from the city to make it attractive, as the place is much exposed to the cold bleak winds that sweep over the grounds fiercely every afternoon, cold as Greenland.

The number of herds, and the excellence of the whole display exceeded the expectations of the friends of the Show themselves.

It was difficult to obtain a fair show of all the stock by reason of the excitement and confusion of the Races then in their full operation each day.

We have personally and carefully examined the several herds and have prepared our list, and shall wait for the announcement of the Committees, and publish List and Premiums all together in our next.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Great Convention of the Friends of Agricultural Educational meet at Chicago, those most active in this work and to be present are the Presidents of the Agricultural Colleges and Industrial Universities from all portions of our country with distinguished Professors and Friends of the cause from the Provinces and from portions of other countries.

In the long roll of names that will attend we regret to see *none from California*. Where is the University of California?

We have a Communication under the head of "Jottings" that happily alludes to this grand meeting, to which we call special attention.

GREAT NORTH-WESTERN EXPOSITION.

We have received the Premium list and Regulations of the First Annual Fair of this excellent and prospering Association, to be held at Minneapolis, commencing September 11th, and to continue six days.

The Managers, who are composed of the solid business men of Hennepin county, have spared no expense necessary to make this the great Fair of the North-West. They have offered *unparalleled inducements* in the way of *Cash Premiums*, which will undoubtedly bring out the largest exhibition of herds of fine stock ever held in the West.

The Premium List, in all departments, is very full and premiums liberal. The grounds of the Association, covering seventy acres, are as fine as any in the country, and the buildings the best on any ground, east or west.

The inaugural address will be delivered on the third day of the Fair by Hon. Horace Greeley.

We wish our enterprising Fruit-growers and our Manufacturers would send samples of the Products of our State to this Exposition, it would do our State good and *benefit the Exhibition also*. Our Railroad Managers will be very liberal to all who will aid such enterprises, California should be represented.

SWEENEY IN HORSES.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* takes, to cure this disease, equal parts of tallow, beeswax, marrow (out of beeves' bones) and sheep's tallow, and from one gill to one quart of whisky; also one table-spoonful of salt. Put the first four articles into a pot or kettle; melt them together; then put in the other two articles, and then apply it to the affected part of the horse; bathe in with a hot iron as hot as the horse can bear. You may work your horse right along.

EUGENIA UGNI.

All who possess orchard houses should procure a plant or two of this myrtle. It fruits profusely, and possesses the most delicious flavor imaginable. In general appearance it bears a close resemblance to the common myrtle (Myrtus communis). It may be propagated freely from cuttings of the young wood in a moderate heat.—*Gardener's Weekly.*

GOOD MOTTOES FOR THE HEART.

A mother's prayer will draw up from the depths of the sea.

A father's blessing cannot be drowned in water, nor consumed by fire.

JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

"In one of our Exchanges the writer says:

"Who would have thought a generation ago that the languages of China and Japan would have formed a part of the course of study in our Universities? A Professor in Cornell University, who has had a class in Chinese for a year, has recently commenced a course of lectures on Japanese which he claims as being now useful to the business men, the tourist, the naturalist, to naval and diplomatic officers, and missionaries, as well as to general scholars and philologists. The Chinese and Japanese are also to be taught in the new philological department at Yale College. In the meantime the papers speak of a literary man who is making haste to master the French before it is a dead language!"

Yet now in many of our Colleges and all over our country we find Japanese scholars and the Chinese seeking for the knowledge of all our Institutions, our Manufactures, Products and Mechanical Industries, and striving to take back to their own country all the knowledge that the human mind can grasp.

Why might we not here as Californians, wonderingly ask?

Who would have thought *twenty years* ago when our streets were filled with miners, that within this brief space SAN FRANCISCO would be acknowledged almost the world over, as the grand *Entrepot* of the trade of the Asiatic region?

Who would have thought that within that little space of time CALIFORNIA would have so far advanced as to have the Teas, Silks and all Chinese and Japanese's products unload from majestic Steamers upon large piers by the thousands and tens of thousands of packages, and these Goods pass by Railway over the Sierras to New York in less than *two weeks*.

Who would have believed within that brief time CALIFORNIA would have her hundred Colleges, Academies and Seminaries of learning of the highest standing, and a STATE UNIVERSITY across the Bay, and Twenty Japanese students to be present at the Commencement Exercises, taking an interest in this College as the Representatives of their nation, and some of their number to remain as students in this and other Colleges of our country?

Who would have ventured even to say at that time that where then stood the high sand hills in the then back part of our city (now Stockton street) a spacious Pavillion covers 100,0000 feet would be erected, containing Manufactures of the highest *style* and quality of the leading rich Goods then imported, and Steam Engines, Hydraulic Machinery and various Goods, and a world of Products, and that JAPAN would come with her Rich, Curious and Rare productions, and by her own Representatives show these goods at a Public Fair, where Ten Thousand people would gather daily and nightly beneath playing Fountains, and where 12 to 1500 brilliant gaslights would make a "Fairy Scene?" Who would have supposed twenty years ago such things would be? yet our citizens can realize them all in our midst now.

We ourselves *realize* them, and *enjoy* them, for we once *dreamed* in *Faith* that such a day would come to California, for we believed firmly her *Geographical* position would bring these things to pass, and when we met these Japanese students at the University Exercises recently, we saw our early faith was not without hopes but that now it is a reality.

On our return from the meeting that day we turned to our early records of *California* and read the Oration of Rev. Wm. Speer, delivered in this city at our request in Music Hall, in 1853, and printed in the first volume of the *California Farmer*, an Oration most Prophetic.

We also opened the *Farmer* and there read under date of January 5th, 1854, the following as our belief of the future:

"The present position of California, her relation to, and with the Chinese, and with the *future, and almost certain connection* with the JAPANESE present a view to the reflecting mind of the most intense interest."

This view alone opens to us a *world* where our influence tells upon countless millions.

Shall this Influence be exerted, and for Good?

Shall CALIFORNIA be the "Mission Field" and shall OUR NATION be the *first* to occupy it? God grant it may be so."

This was our belief and hope years before the Ships of our Nation opened up that vast country by Treaty, and CALIFORNIA *was the First* to be connected directly with that country as we are by the line of steamers that now run regularly from this port.

As an evidence and proof how *near* California is to Japan it is said that we now have direct TELEGRAPHIC *communication* with that wonderful region.

This is the climax of the wonderful changes in the last twenty years.

HOW TO BUILD UP CALIFORNIA.

With all our present and future commercial destiny, our great undeveloped mineral wealth, our agricultural resources, whose future value no living man can estimate, when the thousands of acres of virgin soil shall bear their golden harvests yet with all this and even more we can never be truly independent while we neglect manufactures. Exports when in excess of imports alone make a State. For two decades we have paid tribute to the civilized world, enhancing values and stimulating growth to alien countries. Let our people produce what they wear and consume; let the busy hum of wheels of industry resound on every hill, by every water-course, telling of the increase of all the varied mechanism known to man's necessities. Skilled artisans will then throng our streets, and the music of wheels will resound on every side.

[Capital thoughts from Hon. M. S. Latham's Oration.]

"MAROONING" IN FLORIDA.

In the spring and summer many people go marooning in Florida. It means to go out into the woods and camp with the whole family, to fish and hunt and amuse yourself generally under the tents or huts—to lead a wild wood life and enjoy a little of savageness with all the appliances of civilization.

The whole family and the neighbors will gather and generally go to some island on the coast, taking guns and fishing tackle, boat, dogs, servants, cooking utensils and some food, lest the hunters might be unsuccessful, and camp out for some weeks.

An island is generally selected because it is more a fishing than a hunting party, and then an island is less likely to be disturbed by snakes and wild cattle. The wild cattle of Florida are really wild animals; they will attack a man on foot or break into a camp and give trouble like other wild animals. An island can be searched at once to see if there are any bears or wild cattle on it, snakes can be destroyed and everything prepared for the women and children, so that they may be left in safety during the absence of the hunters. Tents are put up or shelters made of the palmetto. This palm will make a stout thatch, the long stems are fastened with bear grass strings to poles and shelter made that will endure for many seasons. If snakes are feared, hammocks are swung between the trees, a fire lighted and kept burning day and night, and cooking and housekeeping go on.

If it is an old camping or marooning ground, a garden and orchard of oranges will have been already established; and not only oranges, but grapes, bananas, potatoes, arrow-root and other vegetables, will be already found growing. At any rate the cabbage palm and the manive will furnish vegetables, the hunters provide meat and fish the supplies from home afford coffee and bread. A wild ox killed will furnish beef; salt can be made by boiling sea water, and a jolly time generally can be had if the party are disposed for it. The hunters bring in their game, the fishers the result of the net, rod and spear; coffee and bread are already made, fruit is gathered and a good supper is enjoyed, then to sleep in the hammocks and to-morrow for more sport.

Such an open air life will bring color to the cheek of disease and chase away low spirits and dyspepsia. Such a life can be enjoyed marooning in Florida.

GRAND PRIZES IN HORTICULTURE.

1. The Virginia Pomological and Horticultural Society offer One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

2. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, New York, offer Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Apples, not less than fifty varieties, three specimens of each.

3. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Mass., offers Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Pears, not less than fifty varieties, three specimens each.

4. Charles Downing, of Newburgh, New York, offers Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of American Grapes, not less than twenty varieties, three bunches each.

5. Thomas P. James, of Philadelphia, Pa., offers Thirty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Peaches, not less than ten varieties, of six specimens each.

6. Gen'l R. L. Page, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for best half bushel of the Flowers Grape.

7. G. F. B. Leighton, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal, at the disposition of the American Pomological Society.

8. C. D. Barbar, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal for the best dozen bottles of Scuppernong Wine.

9. L. Barkley, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for the best dozen bottles of the Flowers Grape Wine.

10. W. H. C. Lovett, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for best Dried Figs,—cured within the territory of the Society.

11. Hon. Jno. B. Whitehead, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal for best half bushel of Scuppernong Grapes.

12. W. S. Butt, Norfolk, Va., Two Premiums of Five Dollars each or Medals, one for the best Figs; the other at the disposal of the Society.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

We shall send this number to many who are not on our list of Subscribers, and hope after they have examined our Journal they will give their voluntary and cheerful co-operation to this old and long established Journal for the upbuilding of our State.

The success of our merchants depend upon the success of our AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS; the value of REAL ESTATE is also dependent upon the prosperity of *Agriculture*, and our COMMERCIAL INTERESTS also depend in a great measure upon the development of those resources that shall load our ships and give them full freights, and load the cars upon the Railroads also.

We send Extra copies to many abroad who are inquiring about CALIFORNIA; such enquirers should have the FARMER that they may learn of the rapid growth of our State and its capacities for a permanent Home for which they are in search, or for a place of Business, which promises so much in the future.

We send numbers also to those persons abroad who will find it greatly for their interest to ADVERTISE with us now early, in order to secure the trade of the coming season. Advertisers abroad are apt to delay this important duty till the season is too far gone to reap all the good they might.

We hope a cheerful response from many who will read this card addressed to them specially.

The harp of the human spirit never yields such sweet music as when its frame work is most shattered, and its strings most torn.

NATIONAL FAIR.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold their Fair this year at Richmond, Virginia, commencing September, 7th, and continuing three days. Exhibition open to the Nation. (See Circular in our columns.

Hon. M P. Wilder, President, P. Barry, Esq., Chairman Fruit Committee.

STATE FAIRS.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,

Commencing Sept. 18th, and continue six days

O. F. Reed, President, Maj. Beck, Secretary, T. N. Hoag, Assistant Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Fair at Albany,

Commencing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, CLARK CO.,

Sept. 25th to the 29th inclusive.

Wm. Lang, Esq., of Tiffin, President.
John H. Kleppart, of Columbus, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA.,

October 16th to 20th, inclusive.

Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR WILL BE HELD AT ROME,

Commencing Oct. 10th, and continues four days.

A. A. Jones, Pres. B. F. Jones, Sec.

NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Fair at Waverly Station, (near Newark).

Commencing Sept. 18th, and continues four days.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Fair at Cedar Rapids

Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Fair at Topeka,

Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL FAIR

Fair at Denver City,

Commencing Sept. 12th, and continues five days.

H. B. Brace, Pres., F. A. Clifton, Sec.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SAN FRANCISCO.

The Annual Fair of this Institution will open in this city August the 8th, and continues for *Four weeks.*

A. S. Hallidie, President,
W. H. Williams, Secretary.

COUNTY FAIRS.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY FAIR AT STOCKTON,

Commences Sept. 12th, and continues four days

SANTA CLARA VALLEY FAIR, AT SAN JOSE,

Commencing Aug. 28th, and continues five days

THE MARIN DISTRICT FAIR, AT PETALUMA,

Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE UPPER SACRAMENTO, AT CHICO,

Commencing Sept. 26th, and continues four days.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms, located in the beautiful Valley of Sonoma, containing *One Thousand Acres* of rich Land suitable for an

ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND A DAIRY FARM.

The whole farm is well fenced, 300 acres choice land for Grain and fine cultivation, abundant streams of water on the place and one *Warm Spring.*

A Good House of eight rooms, good Stable, good Sheds, plenty of Wood on the place, large Trees, Plows, Harrows, and Small Tools. Three Mares, two Colts, two Cows, four Calves, and

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE MERINO SHEEP.

Title—UNITED STATES PATENT.

The whole will be sold together.

Terms easy to a Good Purchaser.

For further Particulars inquire of

3t6 EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

New Advertisements.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL FAIR.

THE

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

Agricultural Society

Will hold at the

City of Stockton,

A Grand Exhibition, Beginning

Tuesday, 12th of September,

And ending on Friday.

Splendid Premiums

Will be awarded to competitors in every department of Industry—Agricultural and Mechanical.

For further information all persons interested are referred to the Premium List, which will be circulated throughout the entire State.

A large new Hall will be provided for the Exhibition.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Stock of every class at the Fair Grounds.

THE RACE TRACK

Was never in better condition than at present, and in trial of speed liberal premiums are offered to attract the attention of all owners of fine Stock.

On Friday Evening, September 15,

THE

Annual Ball of the Society

Will be held.

Every possible effort will be made by the Managers of the Society, and the citizens of Stockton, to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of visitors from the country, to whom a cordial invitation is extended to be present on that occasion.

Persons wishing information may address either of the following:

H. K. DOAK, President.
T. K. HOOK, Treasurer.
H. T. COMPTON, Secretary.

8 36

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough-bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento,
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.
Some animals may be seen at 716 Mission Street.	Mr. Brokaw,

36.7.3m

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the FARMER Office, $2 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the FARMER Office.

Address WARREN & CO.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving in addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW, all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

"COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for raising it out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 16 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley, Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

Buckeye Mower and Reaper,

Haines' Latest Improved Header,

Sweepstake Separator,

Buckeye Grain Drill,

Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,

Burdick's National Feed Cutter,

Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

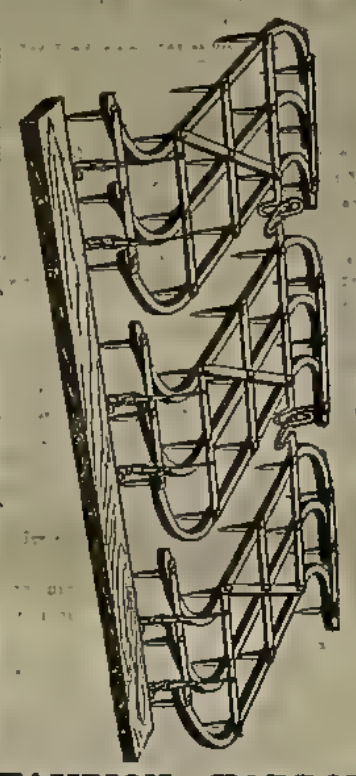
M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,

36.1 **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Attention, Farmer, Attention!

ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION! ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!



CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

For Descriptive Catalogues and Price List, Address

DUNN & CAMPBELL,

317 & 319 Battery Street,

36.3 SAN FRANCISCO.

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The work done by these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the thinnest muslin and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams.

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never give any trouble in operating.

The Howe Sewing Machines

Are the oldest established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and protection of mechanism. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

NO. 113 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

36.1

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, free. No. 5—Bulbs, free. Address.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

36.8 3Leow

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St.

Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD,
President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President
JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary.

Schreiber & Howell,

General Agents, Home Office.

NEW FIRM!

JOHN ROHR & SON,

Successors to

Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,

NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,

539 Market Street,

OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET.

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pole, Springs, Twine, &c.

A SPECIALTY

Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers, Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now enters upon its

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME,

and can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisc.

Home Miscellany.

A COUNTRY ANSWER TO A CITY LETTER.

You say you "pity" me, my sister, cast upon
"The trackless desert of a western wild;"
And that you "feel a sorrow," thinking on
"The gloomy life" of this "afflicted child."

But spare your pity, sister mine,—no need
Has this "afflicted child" of sympathy—
I'll draw a picture—he who runs may read,
And judge who needs the "pity," you or I.

The precedence I'll yield you, for 'tis said,
Age goes before the beautiful each time;
That I shall aught exaggerate, be not afraid;
Or, I in malice, write one single line.

Cobped in the city, toiling day by day
With weary fingers and with aching head,
With fire and food to find, with rent to pay,
And nature clamoring for her daily bread,—

You choose the city still, and love, I ween;
To think by staying there you're coining money.
I know a western hive, that wants a queen,
A goodly hive, whose walls are stored with honey.

I, too, was left a widow, and for years,
Was like a bottle bobbing in a brook;
At length I pitied one poor fellow's tears,
And to my heart a second "idol" took.

An idol yet, but not an idle one;
Plowing and hoeing, dragging, day by day;
Toiling from early morn 'till setting sun;
With heart and muscles set to make it pay.

We have our troubles, and we have our joys,
We have to work, but then our hearts are light:
To make gold wear, you must have some alloy—
And sages say "whatever is, is right."

We may not dress perhaps as fine as you,
(Though to dress fine, I'll own, we're nothing loth;)
We pay for what we wear, and earn it, too,
And cut our coats according to our cloth.

You say you "oft have laughed at thoughts of me
Pickling, preserving, dashing at the churn."
Instead of laughing, you should come and see,
Perhaps, dear sister, you might something learn,

I've learned soap-making, and I've learned to bake,
I've learned to color, and I've learned to knit;
Have made rag carpets, and all kinds of sake,
But have not learned enough just yet to quit.

I've learned to love my pretty western home,
And true kind friends that I have met with here,
I've found another blessing, since I've come,
I' better health than I have had for years.

You "pity" me because I have to "drudge"—
You have to work cooped up in city walls,
I pity you, and in good truth I judge,
"The boot is on the other foot," that's all.

In Æsop fables, of a fox you've read,
Who, luscious grapes above his reach espying,
Finding he could not get them, "Ah" he said,
"They're sour grapes, and are not worth the trying."

Now, sister mine, I have a country home,
And with that home and life believe me suited;
But if you doubt me, just pack up and come,
Certain I am you'll ne'er again dispute it.

Sweet fields around me, green with growing grain—
Grain, which will fill our barns, and pockets too—
One question I'll propound, and then refrain:
Who's to be pitied, sister, I or you?

AUNT LIZZIE, in the *American Farm Journal, Shabbona, Ill.*

THE ELDER SISTER.

There is no character in the home circle more useful and beautiful than a devoted elder sister who stands side by side with the toiling mother, lightening all her cares and burdens. How beautifully the household machinery move on with such efficient help! Now she presides at the table in her mother's absence, always so neatly attired that it is with pride and pleasure the father introduces her to his guest as "our oldest daughter." Now she takes a little troop with her into the garden, and amuses them, so mother may not be disturbed in her work or her rest. Now she helps the boys over their hard lessons, or reads father's paper aloud to rest his tired eyes. If mother can run away for a few day's recreation, she leaves home without anxiety, for Mary will guide the house wisely and happily in her absence. But in the sick-room her presence is an especial blessing. Her hand is next to mother's own in gentleness and skill. Her sweet music can charm away pain, and brighten the weariest hours.

There are elder sisters whose presence is not such a blessing in the house. There own selfish ends and aims are the main pursuits of life, and anything that stands in the way of these is regarded with great impatience. Such daughters are no comfort to a mother's heart. Which kind of an elder sister are you in the household?

Good Mottos for the Heart.

A mother's prayer will draw up from the depths of the sea.

HOW SHALL WE PROSPER?

BY JAS. H. CAMPBELL.

[The following excellent Essay was delivered at the late Commencement of the "Santa Clara College" by one of the Graduates, and by reasons unavoidable we could not publish it earlier; it is indeed an admirable Essay and highly creditable to the author.—ED. F.]

There is no desire more general, and at the same time more noble and praiseworthy, than that which every good citizen must feel for the prosperity of the State of which he is a member. The welfare of our country and the means of securing and augmenting it are frequent topics of conversation, and various ways suggest themselves to different minds by which the goal of all our wishes may be reached.

But the popular mind is exceeding apt to err in its conception of sound, social posperity. It is an easy dupe to the showy appearances of material progress. The vulgar eye takes a narrow, shortsighted view of the question, and is quite unable to discern the source of real substantial prosperity and the sole foundation upon which it can be solidly built.

It is very evident that in order to arrive at a full, clear, and exact answer to this momentous question, it is essential that we should know in what true, social prosperity really consists. It is a wide-spread opinion which has taken a strong hold on the public mind, that it consists in unlimited wealth, in extensive resources, in the greatness of social power, and in the possession of all the conveniences and luxuries known to enlightened nations, and of all the varied products with which highly perfected science and art may may surround the members of a society.

But is it really this which constitutes the prosperity of a society? Is social prosperity then but a synonyme for material civilization? or does it not depend on something more intimate and vital than mere exterior ease and comfort? What guarantee can material civilization, even when most perfect, give us that society is not rotten at the core and ready to crumble at the first vigorous blow of a hostile force? If we are not so unreasonable as to pronounce an apple sound from the goodly appearance of its rind, if we do not judge of a man's strength of mind or vigor of body from the elegance or costliness of his attire, shall we be so irrational as to pronounce upon the health, or prosperity of a nation from the jewels and embroidered garments of its material civilization?

Putting aside this very common but none the less erroneous view of the subject, let us endeavor to obtain a clearer, deeper insight into the real nature of true, social prosperity. If we consider well what is meant by the prosperity of any being, we shall see that it is that condition which renders it more perfect in itself and better fitted to obtain the end for which it was intended. So with society; the more perfect society becomes in itself, and the more capable it is of obtaining its end, the more prosperous it will be. A public society is essentially a union of intelligent beings. Consequently, the more strongly the minds and wills of all the members are united together by the binding force of one great object towards which all tend, the more perfect will be the society and the better fitted to accomplish its end. Hence, the sole power capable of permanent binding together the minds and wills of all, is at the same time the source, the basis, and the necessary condition of social prosperity. But where are we to look for, subject? It can be none other than God Himself, the great principle and good of all created intellects and wills, who has naturally manifested, His infinite truth and goodness through those eternal principles of truth, honesty and justice, which He has engraven on every human heart, and which He has fostered and developed by his religion. These principles form the only irrefragable tie that can bind together intellects and wills, because these only are eternal and unchangeable, and because they present to man the only means of attaining his ultimate end—eternal happiness. These are therefore the essential elements of genuine social welfare. Strip from society the precepts of honesty and religion and you instill into its veins a most virulent poison. Its most vital part is destroyed and the corruption and dissolution of the whole social fabric must quickly ensue. It is with society as with an individual or with a family. Peace and happiness desert the wretch who has abandoned the natural principles of honesty. The corporeal man rises in revolt against the spiritual man. His interior rages until the passions no longer heeding the directions of reason tend to plunge him headlong into ruin. When in the family these principles are no longer practically recognized, what can we expect to find but insubordination and selfishness on the one hand, and on the other, improvidence and oppression, together with all the other evils that attend so lamentable a domestic condition? In a society the effects are similar, but they are diffused over a larger area.

When honesty and religion have lost their salutary sway over society, justice, honor, right, self-sacrifice and true heroism become empty names. We have no longer real society, but in its stead a mere agglomeration of different and discordant parties, having its own views and aims, and each fighting eagerly and solely for the triumph of its own interests; an aggregation of conflicting, selfish and oppressive elements. That beautiful unity and harmony which is the essence of sound society has disappeared and with it the force necessary for the attainment of a social end. The end of society is two-fold: First—To protect and ensure the rights of every one of its members. Secondly—To increase and perfect the goods of both mind and body. The means necessary for the accomplishment of this two-fold end is the unanimous co-operation of all the members, and this co-operation is impossible unless there be a union of minds and wills. It is apparent that, where there is no unity, there can be no efficiency in acting, and therefore no good effect produced; and consequently in such a society, the attainment of the two-fold social end and of human happiness, becomes impossible. In such a society right will be the victim of might, the powerful will tend to oppress, their dependent to rebel. Discord and crime in every conceivable form will arise as the natural offspring of such a self-destroying body. Corruption rendered ten-fold more destructive by the products of advanced science and art, will assail every fibre of society, till it becomes or disorganized in body as it was, from the first, discordant and disunited in mind.

Honesty and religon are then the essential principles of social unity, and only these can impart efficiency to the social action. Without this heaven light to guide her, society cannot reach her end, and the better this shining monitor is kept in sight, the more surely and smoothly will the ship of state glide into the haven of prosperity.

Social honesty is then the unshaken rock on which the prosperity of a nation must be established in order to be lasting. This alone can constitute the unyielding, imputable basis of social welfare. There is, however, another element which, though secondary, is still very important: Society is not a union of mere intellects, but of intellects, each animating a body and forming with it a physical person having both moral and material relations. Hence, as the complete perfection of society would arise from the possession of both moral and material perfection, so likewise, the prosperity of a society will not be complete unless to the moral element we add a material one. The elements of complete social prosperity are therefore two: Honesty, as nourished and developed by religion; and material civilization. Material civilization is then a good to be earnestly desired and sought after by every society. Its progress should be a matter of social solicitude, and the wisest measures should be taken to increase it as far as practicable; but it should never be forgotten that it is at best a secondary perfection, a secondary element of social prosperity, and every true lover of his country's weal should know, that so far is material progress from being its chief requisite, that it is not even a secondary element of prosperity, save insomuch as it is subservient to the primary, essential element, social honesty. Material civilization, by wealth, ease and comfort, is apt to corrupt and debase the members by fostering the vilest passions of the human heart; and, to counteract this ruinous tendency, the material civilization of a society must be based on the moral civilization. If a society, ignoring its nobler end, looks to material progress as its essential object, it will inevitably, sooner or later, fall into irretrievable ruin. When social honesty is gone, material progress is an injury rather than a benefit; it only affords greater means for wrong doing; it is as knowledge to a villian, or as deadly weapons placed in the hands of a maniac, productive only of the greatest mischief.

The pages of the world's history are filled with the recital of the fall of nations eminent in material civilization, but almost wholly destitute of social honesty. Turn your eyes backward in imagination and contemplate the career of the mighiest nations of antiquity as they are brought in rapid review before you. Consider the georgeous civilization of Nineveh and Babylon, their military glow, their commercial wealth, their architectural grandeur, their great progress in many arts and sciences, the lore of the Chaldean sages; gaze on Egypt the mother of many arts with her Memphis and Alexandria and Hundred-gated Thebes, with her disciplined and valorous armies, with her gigantic temples and obelisks whitening the Egyptian plain; glance at the wide extended territory and almost incredible wealth and resources of the Persian empire; conjure up before your minds the splendid civilization of Greece in the time of Pericles, and of Rome under Augustus; their national opulence, the world-tamed triumphs of their armies, the marvellous perfection attained in poetry, eloquence, sculpture and architecture. Surely, if material civilization had in itself any efficacy to increase and perpetuate social prosperity, it must have been exhibited in those nations where it reached a high degree of perfection. But what are the facts? We know that all their material advancement could not save them from destruction. Nay more, as in ourselves when not guided by reason, the forces with which nature has endowed us for good purposes become the instruments of our perdition, so the perfection of material, civilization when not regulated by honesty, tends to drag the state more rapidly into ruin. It is indeed a striking historical fact, that nearly all those great nations of antiquity perished when their material prosperity was at its highest, for it was then that they were most corrupt. They were rotten to the very core and could not subsist. What now remains of all their grandeur and greatness? They have passed out as meteors from among the nations, Noisome pools occupy the site of the once proud Babylon. A mound of red earth is all that is left of the great tower of Babel. The gorgeous palaces of Nabuchadnezor and Sardanapalus, and the marvellous hanging gardens of Semiramis have crumbled into dust. The place has become, in truth, "the abomination of desolation." The ruins of Luxor and Karnak are melancholy monuments to the departed glory of Egypt, and the lonely columns of Chilminar mark the place where, in Persia's palmy days, the rays of the noonday sun were thrown back in undimished splendor from the golden roofed palaces of Persepolis. The puissance of the Roman arms lives only in story; the warriors of Hellas no longer inspire terror—her glory is a thing of the past. These mighty nations bore and developed within themselves the seeds of dismemberment and destruction, which in time could not fail to produce their legitimate fruits; and they perished, as must every nation that neglects its nobler for its secondary perfection, which seeks material civilization at the expense of moral civilization.

Istory presents a single splendid example of a society which has withstood the impetus of every hostile power. The society is Christianity. Even from a purely historical point of view, Christianity exhibits to us a society, which, from its origin to the present time—nearly twenty centuries—though constantly assailed by the greatest forces every directed against a society, has triumphed over them all; for the Christians in every age have firmly adhered to their principles. They preserved their unity with the greatest heroism, sacrificing millions of lives rather than yield up their principles; and this society still exists flourishes in a green old age, and boasts over two hundred millions of souls.

Now to bring the question more directly home to ourselves: Are we in such a state of high moral perfection? Are we, citizens of this golden State, possessed of this sound prosperity? Do we in our individual spheres, show ourselves to be actuated by those principles which, we have seen, are alone capable of procuring social prosperity? Does domestic peace have here its favored seat, undisturbed by matrimonial dissensions or by the indiscretions or crimes of one member or another of the family circle? Does our society in general regulate its actions by the guiding star of social honesty? Are its laws always such as to procure the real good of the people, and when made, are they carried out with that promptness and vigor which alone can render them efficient? In our elections, is our suffrage directed by an honest wish to fill our offices with the candidates whom we deem most reliable and best qualified to discharge the duties of their respective stations, or is our choice influenced solely by a desire to promote the interests of a party, and for this end do we unscrupulously raise our voices in favor of men whom we know to be untrustworthy—men whom in our hearts we thoroughly despise, and thus drag our reason in the dust before the hydra party-spirit? Is crime met inevitably, and in every case, with well considered penalties? Are our courts always and entirely proof against the insidious influences of wealth and social rank, meting out their judgments alike to the powerful and the weak? If we can return an affirmative answer to all these queries, we have indeed great cause for great rejoicing. If we must say "nay" to many, if not all of them, certainly we must confess that there is still ample room for improvement; that there is much still to be done before we can boast ourselves possessed of that substantial prosperity. Yet the perfection I have extolled is neither unapproachable nor unattainable. We can reach it if we really desire it. But our desire must not be an empty one, but accompanied by a correspondingly earnest and well directed action. The way is clear; the direction to the goal of all our wishes stretches out straight before us. The road is rugged and ascending; requiring some effort, but the prize we seek is well worth the labor. With ourselves rests our social as well as our individual destiny. With us it rests to undermine or destroy the social fabric by our folly, or to establish it firmly in a prosperity founded on a rock that cannot be subverted or shaken—a prosperity substantial, glorious, perfect.

A GREAT WORK.

Many a discouraged mother folds her tired hands at night, and feels as if she had, after all, done nothing, although she has not spent an idle moment since she rose. Is it nothing that your little helpless children have had some one to come to with all their childish griefs and joys? Is it nothing that your husband feels "safe" when he is away to his business, because your careful hands directs every thing at home? Is it nothing, when his business is over, that he has the blessed refuge of home which you have that day done your best to brighten and refine? O, weary, faithful mother, you little know your power when you say "I have done nothing." There is a book in which a fairer record than this is written over against your name.

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The manufacturers of the BURDETT ORGANS have succeeded in producing an instrument which may in a manner be compared to an orchestra, containing a variety of tones richly veiled. The stops in this make not only add to the power of the organ, but give a perfect imitation of different instruments, so that a simple melody may be repeated a number of times and the interest of the listener will be increased. It is with pleasure we acknowledge the flattering testimonials we have received from leading organists in California among whom may be named

MR. GEO. T. LEACH, Organist of the Church of the Advent, Howard Street, S. F.
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MR. J. W. FARNDLEY, Professor of Music, St. Augustine's College, Benicia.
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MR. WM. CARMICHAEL, Organist St. Mary's Church, Stockton.

Our prices range from $125.00 to $600.00 in U. S. Currency, our arrangements being such that we supply our wholesale and retail customers in San Francisco without advance for freight from the factory at Chicago. The makers are convinced that they will be better paid in the end by selling a first class organ at a fair price, than an uncertain one at an astonishingly low price. We will sell organs, melodeons and pianos on time payments to responsible buyers.

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REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at BENICIA, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN.

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

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THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 7th, 1871.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months, ... $250

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

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Carriages, Buggies Concord Stage Wagons and Saddle Horses on the most reasonable terms.

Parties desirous to make an easy and very pleasant trip to the Mountains, Big Trees and Yosemite Falls, wishing handsome, easy and reliable teams, can also be furnished with drivers if desired.

As the Proprietors are long residents here they know what travelers want, and they can give them a good fit out 35.3

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

Miscellany.

TO MAKE MATS FROM SHEEPSKINS.

A fresh skin is more easily prepared than one a little dry. A strong soap-suds is used to wash the wool, first letting the water cool so as to be slightly warm to the hand. In the mean time, pick out all the dirt from the wool that will come out; then scrub it well on a washboard. A tablespoonful of kerosene added to three gallons of warm suds will greatly help the cleansing process. Wash in another suds, or until the wool looks white and clean. Then put the skin into cold water enough to cover it, and dissolve half a pound of salt and the same quantity of alum in three pints of boiling water; pour the mixture over the skin, and rinse it up and down in the water. Let it soak in the water twelve hours; then hang it over a fence or a line to drain. When well drained, stretch it on a board to dry, or nail it on the wall of the wood-house or barn, wool side toward the boards. When nearly dry, rub into the skin one ounce of powdered alum and saltpetre, (if the skin is large, double the quantity;) rub this in for an hour or so. To do this readily, the skin must be taken down and spread on a table or flat surface. Fold the skin sides together, and hang the mat away. Rub it every day for three days, or till perfectly dry. Scrape off the skin with a stick or a blunt knife till cleared of all impurities; then rub it with pumice-stone, or if more easily procured, rotten-stone will do. Trim it to a good shape, and you have an excellent door-mat. Any intelligent house-wife can dye it green, blue, or scarlet with the so called "Family Dyes," either in powder or liquid, and she will have as elegant a door-mat as she could desire.

Lambs' skins can be similarly prepared and made into caps and mittens. Dyed a handsome brown or black, they equal imported skins. Still-born lambs, or those who die very young, furnish very soft skins, which if properly prepared would make as handsome sacks, muffs, and tippets as the far famed Astrachan. Any farmer's daughter could easily prepare skins enough to furnish herself with a handsome suit.—*Mechanic and Inventor.*

SWEARING.

Of all bad habits, it would be difficult to name one that has less reason or provocation in it than that of using profane or vulgar language. When coolly viewed, the act of one human being calling violently on his Maker to deliver over his fellowman to condemnation is wicked in the extreme; it is a vain and irreverent use of his Maker's name and it is the expression of a hateful and infernal wish. But, leaving the wickedness of the habit out of the account, it is useless and irrational; it brings no pleasure, nor, comfort, nor relief. No swearer is ever the wiser, richer, or happier for his curses. He may curse his enemy for a lifetime, without turning one hair of his head white or black by the process. The language furnishes all the words and terms needed to give and strength and vigor to expression, without resorting to oaths and curses. All the words needed to express indignation and wrath, even are found in it. An oath does not give strength nor emphasis to the truthful man's yea; and all the oaths and maledictions that can be imagined cannot give an atom of strength to the liar's nay. Swearing is chiefly a habit; the oath which the well-bred man utters in a moment of passion of vexation may be overlooked, for it is perhaps, an accident; but for the foul volley of oaths and curses that the habitual swearer pours out in ordinary conversation, or on slight provocation, there is no shadow of excuse. They are a shame to himself, and a disgust to his acquaintances. Some men are such slaves of the vicious habit, that they swear without knowing it; they converse in a dialect of oaths. They would be disgusted themselves if they could see one of their simple conversations taken down in short and put in print, with coarse oaths bristling all along the line of their remarks. Profanity and vulgarity do not always go together, but they are apt to. The swearer is in danger of becoming vulgar, and the vulgar man is almost invariably a swearer. When both habits meet in the same individual, they make him intensely offensive to all pure-minded people. It is imagined by some that an occasional oath or a little vulgarity gives spice and flavor to conversation; but if it does, it is a very offensive flavor. There is nothing more charming than chaste and simple language, and it is worth any man's while to cultivate the habit of using it. An oath would not be considered a flavor to the conversation of a modest and beautiful maiden; neither can it be justly held to add to the piquancy of the conversation of a man.

WHY HE DIDN'T DRINK.

"O, poh! now; what a spooney you are, Jack! Beer won't hurt anybody! Who ever got drunk on beer?"

"O, yes; I know," said John, "but I don't want to be pickled and soaked in beer. Besides, I've signed the pledge."

"O, Jack, what a fool!" interrupted his companion.

Now John did not like to be called a fool, but he kept quiet and said, "Shall I tell you why?"

"I suppose some of these temperance folks have got after you."

"No, not exactly that; but my father died a drunkard, and I signed the pledge over his coffin with my poor broken-hearted mother. Do you wonder I never drink?"

A Family of Suicides.

At the inquest of the body of a man who committed suicide recently in St. Louis, the fact was developed that he had attempted to hang himself five months before, but was cut down by his wife, and that he was the last of a family of six brothers and sisters, all of whom died by their own hands.—*Philadelphia Medical Times.*

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

JUNE 30th, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	845,321 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$525,781 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	541,305 85
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia,	231,251 85
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,644 75
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets	31,738 12
Bonds and State Stocks owned by the Company—market value	247,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,321 58

Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were $1,740,085 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were $1,633,928

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 37.2

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ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

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Valuable Stock Ranch

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A Large and Valuable and well located Ranch of FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, all fine level land, and well adapted for Wheat and Grain growing or pasturage of Stock, here, even in this dry season the feed is good, and animals upon it are now doing well

There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming Implement needed to carry on the Ranch.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad. The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty days.

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a VERY GREAT BARGAIN as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

The Sheep will be leased on shares as agreed upon

The terms of Sale will be ONE-THIRD Cash, balance one and two years, interest at 10 per cent. per annum

To any person who desires to engage in STOCK-RAISING or GENERAL FARMING, this is an opportunity rarely to be found. Early application will secure a great bargain, as the whole will be sold at the nominal value of unimproved lands.

For Particulars Address,
C. W. STEVENS, Proprietor, on the Ranch,
or call on the Editor of the FARMER.

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ESTABLISHED 1850.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

No. 319 and 321 PINE Street

Where will be found the most EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in the above lines ever before exhibited for sale on the PACIFIC COAST

POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
PROMPT,
CHEAP,
and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

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STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 617 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,
83-1 Proprietors

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H. T. HOLMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LIME,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Plaster, Cement, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Plastering Hair

STEATITE, MARBLE DUST, ETC.,

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34 15

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA CLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.

205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,
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A BARGAIN.

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY-LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville. A very fine Farm of 148 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover.*

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 8000 bearing Vines, 150 excellent Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruit. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

56.2 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach es to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry: thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES.
FUCHIAS,

We are the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the "Walls of Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

CARD WRITING.

Wedding, Visiting and Engagement Cards neatly written in the latest and most fashionable style,

INITIALS OR NAME IN FULL

carefully written with indelible ink on

HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &C.

Family Records, Certificates, Diplomas, &c., accurately filled in writing in Albums,

and Penmanship of all kinds elegantly executed.

JOHN P. DWYER,

Cra Hotel, and 605 Montgomery st., and
35.1 718 Market st., San Fran

Mules for Sale.

Fifteen very fine MULES of large size for sale at a Bargain, or will be exchanged for Sheep of good quality

Apply to the FARMER OFFICE. 36.9

SILK WORMS EGGS AND COCOONS.

A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

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The Pioneer Herald

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Established 1854,

THE

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1871!

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FOR

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FOR

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ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplies with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

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TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Edited Farmer.

San Francisco, August 24th.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England	109½@109¾
Price of Gold	112⅛
Value of Greenbacks	89@89½
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	11s. 9d.
do do New York	145@160 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2@3 per cent. per annum on call, at 4@6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3@5 per cent. on call, 6@8 on

Chicago—Money capital employed 4@6 per cent. on call, 8@8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2 to 2½ per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

Money in France.

Money in the form of Gold is now showing very abundantly, the people among the lower classes offering Government all it wants to pay the Prussian Indemnity.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain and Flour market presents quite a contrast to former years, the amount of Wheat coming in being far less than usual, as our farmers seem disposed to hold on, and what is marketed is for milling purposes for home use and the China trade which is now assuming vast importance, which in coming years will tell in immense shipments, the amount this year, July to July, being nearly twenty times as much as last year. The amount of wheat sent abroad this year being only about one-quarter the amount of last year thus far, while Flour is nearly as much.

Barley and Oats are in demand, and the high rates demanded for Barley is now shutting up distilleries.

Corn, Potatoes and Onions plenty, Corn is being more extensively grown all over our State, and the quality is very superior too, prices of each, however, are less this week.

Hops are in large demand, and the prices rapidly advancing, and Eastern buyers are after all we grow.

The Hay and Feed Grains are less for the former and firm for the latter.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$2 10	@	2 20
do Extra	2 20	@	2 25
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 80	@	1 90
Barley, old, for brewing	1 90	@	2 00
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 85	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 35	@	2 45
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	5 75	@	6 00
do Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Extra Family Flour,	6 00	@	6 25
Oregon Superfine	5 75	@	6 00
do Extra for shipping	6 25	@	6 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₱ ton	23 50	@	25 00
Middlings ₱ ton	35 00	@	40 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton	37 50	@	40 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	65	@	90
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 00
Carolinas	2 00	@	2 50
Onions	90	@	1 10
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	18 00	@	23 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit market is now abundantly supplied with all the appetite could demand.

Grapes and Peaches are very abundant, from 800 to 1000 Baskets of Peaches are brought into our city daily, and Grapes come in by car loads, Pears, Plums Nectarines, Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries and Whortleberries are plenty, while tropical fruits from abroad are plenty and cheap.

There are some magnificent Peaches from Colusa—also second crop of Figs from Stockton.

Apples, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, new, ₱ lb	4	@	6
Pears, new, ₱ lb	6	@	■
Plums, ₱ lb	6	@	12
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₱ lb	8	@	12½
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Apricots, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Cherries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Black foreign Grapes	8	@	12
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Melons, green flesh	15	@	30
Watermelons	15	@	30
Quinces, ₱ box	15	@	50
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	15	@	25
" Chili and Ex ra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Blackberries, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Gooseberries ₱ lb	8	@	10
Currants, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, per doz	..	@	..
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	..	@	..

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables are also plenty and cheap, our markets showing a most complete variety, all that could be desired and at low figures.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	8	@	12
do green	6	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	50	@	60
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	02
Cauliflower, each	8	@	■
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carots, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₱ gall	..	@	1 00
new canera, ₱ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	..
Garlics, new	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₱ lb new	..	@	8
Green Corn, new ₱ doz	22	@	30
Sugar Peas	..	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₱ 100 lb	2 00	@	3 00
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	..	@	12
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	2 50
New Potatoes per lb	1½	@	2
do Sweet	..	@	..
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₱ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	40
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat	4	@	6
do Hubbard	..	@	..
Beans, String	4	@	6
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	5
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	3	@	5
Garlic	..	@	12
Eschalot	20	@	25

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,
101x102 California Marke

The Fish market is well supplied now with home varieties, no Eastern Fish or dainties just now.

Salmon, ₱ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₱ b	8	@	10
Lake Sigler Trout per lb	..	@	50
Smelts	..	@	10
Perch	8	@	10
Rockfish	8	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@	25
Tomcod	..	@	10
Sardines, fresh	..	@	12
Solefish	..	@	25
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	40
do fresh	..	@	10
Sartinps, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	12
Halibut,	..	@	50
Sturgeon	4	@	6
Turbot	40	@	50
Pompoho	..	@	..
Eels	..	@	20
King Fish	..	@	..
Anchovies	10	@	12

Shell Fish.

Shell Fish same as last week.

Solomon Tesmore,
57, 58, 59, California Market.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz	..		1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each	..		..
Crew Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	■
Mussels per 100	..	@	■
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 ■
do small	..	@	■
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

Meat market no change.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15	@	18
do chops	12	@	20
Veal, ₱ lb	20	@	25
do cutlet	12	@	15
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	12
do leg	15	@	18
Lamb, ₱ lb	..	@	1 00
Beef tongues, each	..	@	15
Pigs' Tongues, each	18	@	20
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	20	@	22
do smoked	..	@	20
Sugar Cured California	..	@	16
Hams, California	..	@	25
Cyrus' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whitaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	22
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

The Poultry market is fully supplied with fine Poultry and Game.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair	..	@	..
do tame "	1 25	@	1 75
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Quails, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 50	@	4 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	33

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 50
Spring Chickens	4 50	@	6 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Venison	8	@	12½
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

The Dairy market is effected by large importations from the East and Oregon. Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, yet while Eastern Eggs are worth 22x25, California Eggs are 45x50, and so in value is our Butter and Cheese, both of more value—rates below.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Cooking)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	45	@	50
Duck-eggs	..	@	45
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	..	@	20
Lard, Eastern	..	@	20
do Oregon	..	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	25	@	30
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	25
Cheese, California	13	@	15
Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	42½
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₱ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 25	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	6	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	3½	@	4
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05	@	1 10
Hops, California	20	@	25
do. Imported	..	@	..
Mustard Seed	4	@	5
English Seed	..	@	..
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	27	@	30
Pea Nuts	6	@	8

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

The Wool clip for autumn will be quickly taken up in advance at high figures, so great is the demand for our wool that Eastern buyers are hungry for it at extra rates, and Australian wool is being imported here to some considerable extent, and Australian wool will find its market here in large quantities.

Wool, Spring Clip	30@37
Choice Extra	38@42
Medium	27@30
do burry	18@20
Wool-sacks, new	80@90
do second-hand	40@50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	12@13
Potatoes Gunny Bags	22@27
Dry hides, ₱ lb	17½@18½
Green salted, ₱ lb	8½@ 9
Deer Skins	40@55
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	40@60
Refined Tallow	8 @9½

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughterers Prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8 ₱
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	5	@	6c. "
Veal—	8	@	8½ "
Mutton—	5	@	6 "
Lamb—	7	@	8 "
Pork—undressed,	5	@	6½ "
dressed,	8½	@	9 "

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers' extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER OFFICE."

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pass'ger Sunday excepted	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule June 1, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	..San Francisco	5.45 P M	12.30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	....Oakland....	5.19 P M	11.58 P M
5.10 P M	7.30 A M	....San Jose..	5.30 P M	12.15 P M
7.58 P M	12.15 P M	....Stockton..	1.43 P M	8.35 P M
9.25 P M	2.00 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	7.00 A M
	4.10 P M	....Marysville	9.10 A M	
	9.00 P M	....Sacramento	4.30 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	WESTWARD
	6.25 P M	....Colfax....	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	.....Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.10 A M	..Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mountn	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	.....Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.10 A M	....Ogden	5.15 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 05, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *5 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 35, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 30, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 30, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

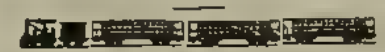
Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Train do not run Sundays

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 3, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.
8 10 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.
*3 20 P M.	5 45 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
4 40 P. M.	6 50 P. M.	.....	.....

On Sundays.

8 30 A. M.	10 50 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.
2 50 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	....	.....
3 30 P M	5 50 P. M.	....	.....

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Gilroy.	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
.....	.....	10 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
6 40 A. M.	7 45 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
2 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.	3 20 Pt M	5 50 P. M.

On Sundays.

.....	.....	3 10 A M.	10 30 A. M.
1 45 P. M.	.....	3 10 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
.....	.....	6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 6 50 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Milbrae, San Bruno. MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8 50 A. M

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 45 A. M

Will leave Gilroy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5.00 A M.

A. O. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't
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Cosmopolitan Hotel,

San Francisco,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

H. H. PEARSON,

Late of the Russ House,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 366

PRICES REDUCED

TO SUIT THE TIMES

—AT THE—

AMERICAN

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD:

Per Day	One Dollar
Per Week	Six Dollars
Per Month	Twenty-Five Dollars

BOARD AND ROOM:

Per Day	from $1 50 to $2 00
Per Week	from $8 00 to $14 00
Per Month	from $30 00 to $60 00

According to the Size and Locality of the Rooms.

Prices for Families Reduced in the same ratio.

Terms—Payable by the Day, Week or Month, in advance. TIMOTHY SARGENT,
34 22 Proprietor

FINE MIXED TULIPS FOR FALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

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Corner Seventh and K streets,

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With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

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353 PROPRIETOR.

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At the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad

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This Hotel is the FINEST SUMMER RESORT in the State of California. The Climate is cool and pleasant in the Summer months; the Hotel overlooks "Donner Lake," and is about a pleasant drive from the famous Soda Springs.

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SANTA CLARA STREET,

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Inquire at this Office. 36.5

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and to place it at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms in another column, and here we give additional inducements to our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the Farmer, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

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VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1871. NUMBER 9.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING BY WARREN & CO.

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PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH WEEDS?

Certainly, not pulled and left upon the ground, *if their seeds are only formed.* It is not safe at this stage of their growth to throw them into the hog-yard, or to put them in a heap with manure. Nor will it be safe to leave them upon the ground where they grow. Some of them are so tenacious of life, that, even if the plant be pulled up, it is said that the sap will flow upward, the flower will bloom, and the seeds ripen to be scattered over the fields the next year. There is no killing them by gentle means. They will live three feet under ground for years, and if the land is again stirred to that depth, up will spring a thick crop of weeds, again to flourish in the full strength. We have seen a stout pigweed pulled entirely out of the ground, with the exception of the end of a very small root, not only to go on and live, but to blossom and perfect a large crop of seed! Do not trust them in any position, where a complete decomposition will not speedily take place, either by fire or the agency of some strong alkaline or other substance.

If dried on the ground after the seed is formed, there will be danger. If thrown into heaps, they will not be likely to rot before some of them have perfected seed. If thrown to swine, a portion of them would be left to go on with their work of maturing seed, and as it would be if they were mingled with manure. They cannot well be burnt in their green state, so that the safe and economical course is to throw them into a compact heap, and mingle them with quick-lime, or wood ashes to keep them moist so that they become thoroughly heated and decomposed. Even then, the mass should lie exposed to the sun and air until quite certain that the vitality of the seeds is destroyed. *New England Farmer.*

HOW TO KILL WEEDS.

We have at various times given the most approved modes of killing weeds. Prof. Daniel C. Eaton, a very celebrated botanist of New Haven, recently gave a lecture to a school of young ladies and thus spoke on the same subject: "He said one way was to pull them up with the fingers; but that was hard on the fingers and on the knees and when you ceased operations for dinner, or to get a glass of water, you found that you were tired, and had really killed but few weeds. They could be hoed up, and raked up. And really the surest way to kill them was to pull them up, to hoe them up, to rake them up, and burn them up. On the whole, however, Henry Ward Beecher's method was perhaps the most effectual. Mr. Beecher was a great preacher and a good man; and he ought to know, if any one did, how to kill weeds. His plan was to rake carefully around the weed, to pick off the insects from it, to water it on dry days in the summer, and in the autumn to transplant it carefully into a spot, and remove it to the house, there to be tenderly watched. This treatment was sure to kill any plant upon which he had tried it, and he thought it ought to kill weeds if anything would.

OVERLAND MONTHLY.

We have the September number, it keeps up its high repute, and continues to win favor.

WHEAT MARKET OF NEW YORK.

August 17.

The wheat market has become stronger during the past week, caused by the light receipts from the interior and the slight abatement in freights to Europe, also to the lower prices ruling in Chicago where the speculators had been cornered and were obliged to sell to realize on contracts. But the rise in prices of shipped grades tended to restrict that department of business, notwithstanding which the market closed strong at an advance of 2@3 cents on spring with a strong speculative feeling. Winter growths do not generally share in the improvement, though choice old amber is slightly dearer, being scarce. The prospects of the harvests in Europe are fair for a good yield, which will reduce the demand on this country to supply the deficiency. Rye is steady with a fair business doing. Barley malt is inactive with prices in favor of the buyer. The corn market has been active, and prices have improved, the export demand being stimulated by the lower ruling of freights and the slight advance in the price of gold at the close of the week. Oats have declined materially, which has caused an increased demand, and a fair business at the close; beans continue firm. Peas are unchanged in demand and price. We quote:

Wheat, White Genesee, ₱ bush.	$1 45 to $1 50
Wheat, White California,	nominal
Wheat, Southern white, old & new,	$1 40 to $1 50
Wheat, Michigan white,	1 40 to 1 50
Wheat, Missouri white,	1 45 to 1 50

THE CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—The market has been operated upon largely by speculators during the past week, and has been very unsettled at irregular prices, though on each day there has been a material advance in values—an advance of 9@10c having taken place since the close of our last. The market at the close was unsettled, but at a material improvement in prices, influenced mainly by the large speculative demand, though Eastern advices were also more favorable. Liverpool was reported 1d lower, which had however, had but a temporary influence upon prices.

Flour—Transactions during the past week have been limited, and prices steadier and in some instances higher, though sales have been too meagre to fully establish a market, as most of the sales have consisted of small odd lots, which gave a very poor idea of the actual improvement in values.

Barley—The market for all grades has ruled firm and active during the week, Central receipts being in the best demand and commanded outside prices.

Oats—There has been an active demand for No. 2 during the greater part of the week, the inquiry being chiefly on shipping account, though a moderate business has been done on speculative account.

Corn—Early in the week the market ruled dull and weak, and prices subject to daily reductions. Advices from New York and Liverpool were unfavorable, and shippers were opposed to paying the advance in freights demanded by carriers.

SPECIAL FARMING.

Many of the complaints made that farming does not pay are founded on the fact that some particular crop has been raised to the exclusion of others, and a failure has resulted disastrously. In mixed farming this cannot occur. A successful farmer will tell you the secret of his success. He has always something to sell. In the winter time, he has grain of all sorts, wool and mutton; in the spring, he has some fine cattle or a fresh cow; some fat calves during summer, and at any time, if one should want a horse, he will have one to spare, having always a colt to put in its place. Thus money is all the time dropping into his purse, and though the items may be small, the aggregate is considerable, while he has abundance for his domestic supply without having to purchase. Contrast this with the hop-raiser, the cotton grower, the fruit culturist, and all others who limit themselves to a special product. They may handle more money in a year, but how little of it sticks to their fingers! They handle it out as trustees for others, and sometimes a failure will prevent them handling sufficient for their pressing needs.—*Farmers Union.*

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE ON SEEDS.

On the 5th of April I planted two rows of the Eugenie close together. The seed on one row was kept during winter in a warm room, that of the other in an empty stable, perfectly dry, but exposed to the severe cold. Previous to the cold, both seeds were in the same pot. Now the peas in the row which had been kept in the warm room all came up very vigorously, while in the other row only a small part came up and these look very weakly. There must have been some influence of the temperature on the seeds while laying in a dormant state.—*William Salter, in Gardener's Monthly.*

SINGULAR DISEASE AMONG COWS.

The Kansas City *Times* mentions a singular blindness affecting the milch cow in Jackson county: "In Independence there are 30 or 40—some of them the finest kind of animals—that have completely lost their sight, and are now wandering about in pitiful helplessness. In Westport the disease is spreading rapidly. Along down the line of the Memphis and Kansas City railroad the epidemic is raging, and in Blue, Salisbar and Lone Jack townships the reports come up very gloomily of the ravages of the strange affliction. In Kansas City there are not less than 200 blind cows. Some of the dairies have had, in the last week, 15 blind milkers at one time. The eyes begin to swell a little, lasting, generally, from five days to two weeks. As soon as the swelling commences the eyes also begin to run clear water, just as though some hard and foreign substance was beneath the lids. After the running ceases, a hard white film covers the eye-balls, completely destroying the sight. This disease does not seem to affect the general health of the cow. Her appetite is as good as ever. There appears to be no change either in the quality or quantity of the milk, no pain, no uneasiness of any kind, no peculiar heat indicating fever, and indeed, no symptom that would indicate disease. The eyes alone suffer and are destroyed.

SETTING MILK IN DEEP VESSELS.

In the *American Agriculturist* for August, Col. Waring, of Ogden Farm, who has a dairy of Jersey cows, gives a report of a month's trial of setting milk for cream in deep vessels—tin cans, 17 inches deep, 11½ inches in diameter. These are set in water. He is much pleased with the result, thinking he gets fully as much cream, and makes as much butter, the skimming is done much more quickly, a dipper being used; the saving of labor in care of the vessels is great, six cans being used instead of about 180 shallow pans; the cream is of uniform consistency and much more liquid than when so much of it is exposed to the air; the "marbling" of the butter, before common has now disappeared; the cream mixes at once and thoroughly in the cream pail, instead of being lumpy as before. The tin cans we have seen in use in the West were about 18 inches deep between seven and eight inches in diameter. The evidence is very strong that the use of such vessels has several advantages over the use of the shallow pans, and no disadvantages—always provided they can be set in cool water, or otherwise quickly cooled.

[This is worth the special attention of our Dairymen.—ED. F.]

BIRDS THE FARMERS' FRIENDS.

Some persons do not weigh the good against the bad in the condemnation they pronounce upon the little servants who wait so assiduously upon them. There are would-be-wise people among us who say, "Why, they are only birds. We can not attend to them except to destroy them. Let us plow and sow and reap, and market our produce, and leave trifles like these alone." Ah! but they are not trifles. These are active industrious helpers of the intelligent agriculturist. Many a bright pound finds its way into his pocket which, but for their unrequited labor, which would never get there. It would be fruitless to attempt to appraise their labors at a money value. No money could buy services like theirs. The sharpest of human fingers would bungle the work, indeed, beside these persevering and laborious toilers.—*North of England Farmer.*

SUCCESS OF NATIVE VINICULTURE.

It gives us pleasure at all times to be able to record the prosperity of our native wine growers, and wine companies, and it is with satisfaction we are enabled to inform our readers, that the Sandusky Wine Company, of Sandusky, Ohio, has declared an annual dividend of 15 per cent. This shows an extraordinary degree of prosperity which is highly gratifying. The stockholders of this company are all grape growers, and state, it is their earnest effort to produce the best wine of the West. The affairs of the company are at present presided over by Mr. Otto Kromer, President and Mr. F. Brennecke, Secretary; both of whom are residents of Sandusky.

[*New York Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

STEAM PLOW.

An Exchange Reports:

A steam plow, built at the great locomotive works in Patterson, N. J., has been successfully introduced on the great Wells farm in Minnesota. Four breaking plows on a public trial were hitched to the motor which, effectually did its work by pulling them through the sod. The plows turned the turf at the rate of about 40 acres per day. The machine is said to be capable of drawing ten loaded wagons over a ordinary road as rapidly and safely as the same could be done with ten pairs of horses. It was invented by A. Mr. Thompson of Edinburgh, Scotland, and has been patented in Great Britain and America.

THE SWALLOWS STRATAGEM.

One morning there was a great commotion among the swallows under our shed. The old birds, having come to the conclusion that it was time for their little ones to leave the nest, were flying back and forth, uttering cries of encouragement to the birdlings, who were perched tremblingly on the edge of the nest, admiring the ease and freedom with which they flew about, and wishing to soar away, yet not daring to trust themselves on their untried wings, and, cuddling down into the nest, they peeped helplessly. Finally, the old birds called their neighbors from the barn, who came, three or four of them, and with their advice sought to entice the birdies forth.

Finding persuasions of no avail with the cowardly babies, they resorted the strategy. All day long they were busy flying back and forth, bringing bits of straw and mud in their mouths, and working away on the nest. What they were doing I could not imagine, and the young birds seemed as much puzzled as myself. But pretty soon I saw what they were up to. They were building a piazza around their nest.

The next forenoon, the structure being completed, they invited the children down there. O yes! they had as lief hop down there as not; but when once down they knew not how to get back to the nest, and felt that they might as well fly as remain there, where they were in constant danger of falling; so yielding to the entreaties of the old ones, who were circling about showing them how easy it was, they plucked new courage and fluttered down safely on the fence, wood-pile, and one on an axle-handle. And great was the rejoicing among the birds at the success of their manœuvre. *S. S. Gazette.*

THRESHING WHEAT.

It is very desirable for farmers to thresh out their wheat at the earliest possible moment, and then when farmers are in debt they should at least market it without delay. Some of our State papers favor an early market at all times. Last season, had this rule been carried out the farmers would have lost large sums of money. While this rule is most always correct, there is occasionally an exception. Perhaps last year was one of these exceptions. There is a time for all things, and an early market for the grain may come in under this old adage. It is certainly worth something to have the care and anxiety of the threshed crop off ones hands, and the loss and shrinkage is a very considerable item, but at all events no one disagrees with the idea of threshing out the grain as early as possible. In the Northwest where the barns are scarce and where the grain is mostly all secured in stacks, early threshing is particularly desirable. The storms in autumn frequently make sad work of grain. It matters not how thoroughly it may be stacked great damage is frequently the result of one of our heavy storms, and the quicker the grain is threshed the better it is for the farmer.—*The Farmers Union* (Minneapolis, Minn.)

BEST TIME FOR PAINTING HOUSES.

The best time for painting the exterior of buildings is late in autumn, or during the winter. Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer or in hot weather. In the former it dries slowly and becomes very hard, like a glazed surface, not easily affected afterwards by the weather, or worn off by the beating of storms. But in very hot weather the oil in the paint soaks into the wood at once, as into a sponge, leaving the lead nearly dry and nearly ready to crumble off. The last difficulty, however, might in a measure be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. By painting in cold weather, one annoyance might certainly be escaped; namely the collection of small flies on the fresh paint.—*The Zoologist.*

BROOM CORN FOR CATTLE.

Unquestionably, the best way to dispose of broom corn seed is to be feed it to the fowls. The next best mode is to give it to sheep; they are fond of it, and fatten upon it nearly as fast as on Indian corn. Ground with corn, rye, oats or barley, it is profusely fed to cattle, and when mixed with wheat bran it is good for milch cows. The Shakers frequently feed it to horses, and at the season of the year when this grain is not only abundant, but at hand, they use it exclusively. My judgment is that with corn at 90 cents, oats 48 cents, and rye 80 cents, for grinding and feeding to cattle, broom corn seed is worth between 50 and 60 cents a bushel, although it would be more valuable to dispose of in some other way.—*Am Ins Farmers' Club.*

They have in China what is known as the grease tree. Large forests grow there, and the Oleaginous product has become an article of traffic. The grease forms an excellent tallow, burning with a clear, brilliant and—what is infinitely more to the purpose—white light, at the same time emitting not a trace of any unpleasant odor, or of the ordinary disagreeable accompaniment of combustion—smoke.

THE FAIR SEASON.

The season of Agricultural Fairs, Cattle Shows, and Races is now in full force, and will be the theme of talk and attention in all parts of our State despite the excitement of the Political Cauldron which now boils fiercely, and at many of our Fairs Politicians will organize Public Meetings in order to get at the great masses that are gathered there, and upon whom each party will desire to make an impression.

If *Politicians* are thus active to get at the masses of our people to make an impression and win converts to their cause, why should not *Agriculturists* gather the masses and hold meetings for discussing all the important questions touching *their own great Interests*, certainly as vital as their procuring success for any other matter they could attend to.

It is certainly to be regretted that at the "State Fair" and at all of our "County Fairs" the Managers do not rally Farmers, Stock-men, Orchardist, Vine-growers and all interested to assemble for the discussion of matters tending to their own prosperity. This matter should not be neglected.

GRAND PRIZES IN HORTICULTURE.

1. The Virginia Pomological and Horticultural Society offer One Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

2. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, New York, offer Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Apples, not less than fifty varieties, three specimens of each.

3. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, Mass., offers Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Pears, not less than fifty varieties, three specimens each.

4. Charles Downing, of Newburgh, New York, offers Fifty Dollars for the largest and best collection of American Grapes, not less than twenty varieties, three bunches each.

5. Thomas P. James, of Philadelphia, Pa., offers Thirty Dollars for the largest and best collection of Peaches, not less than ten varieties, of six specimens each.

6. Gen'l R. L. Page, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for best half bushel of the Flowers Grape.

7. G. F. B. Leighton, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal, at the disposition of the American Pomological Society.

8. O. D. Barbot, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal for the best dozen bottles of Scuppernong Wine.

9. L. Barkley, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for the best dozen bottles of the Flowers Grape Wine.

10. W. H. C. Lovett, Norfolk, Va., offers Ten Dollars or a Medal for best Dried Figs,—cured within the territory of the Society.

11. Hon. Jno. B. Whitehead, Norfolk, Va., offers Twenty Dollars or a Medal for best half bushel of Scuppernong Grapes.

12. W. S. Butt, Norfolk, Va., Two Premiums of Five Dollars each or Medals, one for the best Figs; the other at the disposal of the Society.

SALE OF FARMS.

The prices of improved farms in this State rule lower than they did three years ago. Within a few days past two large farms, one of 800 acres and the other of 1,000 acres, situated in the Napa Valley, between St. Helena and Calistoga, were sold at prices ranging from $30 to $32 per acre. This is certainly a very moderate price for good farming lands in one of the most desirable location in the State. But 30 or 40 miles farther north the prices of very good lands drop down to from $10 to $12 an acre. Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Mendocino counties have suffered very little from the drought this year. Through this whole region the crops are quite as certain in a dry season as in a wet one. Including Humboldt county with the others named, there is room for 50,000 more prosperous agriculturists and mechanics; and then there would remain a great many blank spaces to be filled.—*People's Journal, Calistoga.*

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

A terribly fatal disease is now raging among the cattle in some portions of Illinois. Over one hundred head have fallen victims to it within the past few days. It usually kills in a few hours. No premonitory warnings are given, and although the skill in possession of ordinary practioners has been brought to bear upon it, it yields to no remedy or treatment, and is fatal in every instance. Its name and nature have not yet been determined.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

This well known and very popular Hotel now under the Proprietorship of H. H. Pearson, Esq., is winning Golden favors, great and valuable improvements was made in the Hotel on the entrance of Mr. Pearson as Proprietor, and now by his excellent management, and the satisfactory rates of the Hotel, and its excellent management, it has become one of the most popular on the Coast.

Agriculture.

PLOWED GROUND A SOURCE OF HEALTH.

The plow, harrow and hoe, according to recent discoveries in science, contribute more to the health of the country at large than all the human sanitary arrangements combined. Recent investigations have proved that the deodorizing powers of fresh earth make it the best disinfectant ever discovered. As this is true, does it not present the design of Providence in a striking and beautiful light? In the winter, when the air is purest and needs no purifier, farmers would, if they could, do their plowing, but wet weather, freezing and snow forbid. In the spring and fall, however, when the atmosphere is most charged with miasmas and other poisonous gases, man is compelled to plow. This is not all that is good and beneficent in the arrangement. This poison which the earth extracts from the air is a fertilizer, and returns in the form of wholesome food for man's subsistence.

It is hard to conceive, if it were not for the fact that fresh earth is a purifier of the atmosphere, that man could not exist on the earth; for it is the decay of vegetable matter which chiefly poisons it, and were there not some antidote the health of the country would not be as good as it is in the cities.

Epidemics and infectious diseases, which sometimes almost depopulate cities, rarely reach far into the country, because the antidote or corrective of the infective atmosphere is there; but in cities, where there is no earth, either fresh or otherwise, disease does its work without opposition. We might multiply proof of this theory, or rather important fact, to an unlimited extent; but one or two illustrations are enough for the thinking mind.

About ninety years ago, a part of the valley of Virginia, which is now considered the abode of health, the people of lower Virginia looked upon it as a graveyard. But the fertility of the soil and beauty of the country caused men to take their chances, and in a few years after the plow commenced its work, the health of the country improved, and just in proportion to the increase of cultivation was health established.

There are now persons thirty years of age living there, who never saw a case of chill, and who look upon them as something terrible, found only on the water-courses of lower Virginia. This fact of new countries being unhealthy, and health making its appearance with the plow, is also strikingly illustrated in the case of Mississippi and other Southern States.

All elderly persons now living know that these Southern States, when first settled, were looked upon in the same light that the lower Virginians formerly looked upon the valley; and all who know the health of those regions has improved so much in later years that the subject is rarely ever referred to. At first, it was the only objection to the removal to the South, but now it is not longer an obstacle.

The truth is, God has so arranged it, and so merciful is the plan, when we contemplate the fact that through the plow we receive both our food and health, we can but exclaim:

"Deep in the unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill,
God treasures up his great designs,
And works his sovereign will."

RICH.

An Exchange says:

"A farmer ought to be satisfied with working his hired help the same number of hours that he works his team, and not want them to chop wood or do other jobs that ought to be done in winter, or when the land is not fit to work; but most farmers think that they are not getting their money's worth if their man is not either at work or in bed. And another thing, we think boys ought not to work as many hours as men. They get tired out and disgusted."

This is a negative declaration that Agricultural employers have more consideration for the health, strength and comfort of the dumb animals which perform their drudgery than for their laboring brothers. It is time that the rights of labor were better understood by those who create the wealth of the country.

MILKING COWS.

It used to be said, where we was born and brought up, away down East, that a good healthy buxom maid, one who was good natured and cheerful, was the best hand that could be procured to milk cows. And why? Because they milk rapidly and cheerfully. They have a happy organization. They are at peace with the whole world, and they make the cows feel so too. Hence the result is more milk. Cows should be milked regularly—say at 5 P. M., and should always be treated gently—we may say tenderly—during milking time. They must be milked rapidly, and the last drop taken, if the full benefit is to be derived from the cows.

Good Mottoes for the Heart.

A mother's prayer will draw up from the depths of the sea.

A father's blessing cannot be drowned in water, nor consumed by fire.

A HANGING VASE.

I was delectating one day in the woods and finding on a dry hillside, pretty little tufts of bright green, silky grass, I could not leave them in peace and quiet in their home under the trees, but snatched them out of the soil in passing and putting them in my basket, carried them home with me, thinking their

"Simple beauty and rustic health"

would add a grace to our library window.

The grasses have made themselves quite at home under our "roof tree" and I notice have outgrown and outshone those they left behind them. We had out of use at the time we brought them in, a novel and very choice vase, the gift of a dear friend. It is like a large glass fruit dish, though without any base for a standard, the edge being returned outward forming a deep groove beneath it. Exactly fitting the outer surface of the glass vase, is another made of twisted, silvered wires, radiating from the central point below and terminating at equi-distant points in a ring of wire passing close under the grooves. Loops of the same wire connected with this ring bent out from under the groove and are joined to and make part of the links of the chain by which the whole is suspended.

Into this ornamental vase, I put my grasses with very little more of the wood soil than that clinging to the roots, and hung it up in the south end of a northeasterly bay window where it has plenty of shade. It was pretty at first but by only the care of a semi-weekly watering, the grasses have grown to twice their size when found, and have thrown out numerous flower stalks, some erect, others drooping, and they fill the dish to overflowing.

When these fade I know where I can get plenty more and I would like to furnish the baskets of all my friends who in their admiration for gorgeous exotics, do not forget to love the simple wild-wood grasses.

I have since noticed and admired greatly some of the bog and river grasses growing by the wayside and in the swamps and streams, so symmetrical are they in their abundant growth, so vividly green and so perfect in every blade even to the drooping tips, and I doubt not they will bear transferring to be highly ornamental in large vases in halls or on piazzas if well watered and shaded. At least, next time I visit their haunts I mean to bring one home with me to hang at the end of a shaded piazza in a large wooden bowl we have had fitted with a small iron chain, and painted like the house.

F. B. Johnson.

STAINS.

If you have been picking or handling any acid fruit and have stained your hands, wash them in clean water, wipe them lightly and while they are yet moist, strike a match and shut your hands around it so as to catch the smoke, and the stains will disappear.

If you have stained your muslin or gingham dress, or your white pants, with berries, before wetting the cloth with anything else, pour boiling water through the stains and they will disappear. Before fruit juice dries it can often be removed by cold water, using a sponge or towel, if necessary. Rubbing the fingers with the inside of the pairings of apples, will remove most of the stains caused by paring.

Ink also if it be washed out, or sopped up from the carpet, with cold water immediately when it is up filled, can be almost entirely removed.

Chemical Changes.

Linen can be converted into sugar; sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid; alcohol into ether and water. Sugar can also be converted into oxalic acid, and likewise into pure charcoal and water. Alcohol will readily change into acetic acid or vinegar. Coal tar is transformed into dyes that surpass the Tyrian purple of old. Starch may be transmuted into gum, alcohol, sugar vinegar, or oxalic acid; and these are but few of the magical changes which modern chemical science has made familiar as household words.

The Academy reviews a recent work by Peschel, a German geographer, who endeavors to refuse the idea that there are mountains and valleys in the sea-bed, similar to the rugged ups and downs of the land. It has been proved that every island is either the unsubmerged height of a sinking portion of the continent nearest to which it lies, identifiable as a former part of the mainland through its geological formation, its plants and animals, or to have been independently raised by volcanic forces or by the coral animal. Dr. Peschel also remarks that since the Tertiary period the continents have tended to add to their extent to the north and westward, while in the south and east of the present dry land there lies only the submerged and sinking portions. Yet, though the northern hemisphere has gained more land than it lost, and the southern has lost more than it has gained, the proportion of land and water surface has remained exactly the same

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Labor.

The theory that white men cannot endure the labor required to utilize the sugar and cotton crops do fair to be exploded. Experiments made by Southern planters who have imported laborers from the cold regions of Sweden, shows that Swedes do more work and suffer less sickness than native born blacks under the same condition.

"Through tickets to go round the world," are for sale in London at $1,250.

J. W. Meyer. Christian Schreiber.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.

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Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of [illegible]

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35-14

RANDALL'S

GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.

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BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

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WARREN & CO.

Sheaves of Grain.

As the present Season will offer many interesting and valuable samples of Grain of all kinds, we shall feel greatly indebted to our subscribers, and all interested in our Grain Crop, for Sample Sheaves of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and any other Samples of this year's products.

We will cheerfully repay them for their kindness and attention, will send them in return choice Seeds to more than the value, and also pay all expenses of transmission per Wells, Fargo & Co.

Cultivators in such cases can command our services for a full reciprocity.

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We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

Horse Hay Fork

IMPROVED.

Greatest Record in the History of Agricultural Implements.

Thirteen [13] First Premium during the Fall of 1869, at NINE different State Fairs, were awarded our unloading apparatus. NINE upon Roger's Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Improved, and FOUR upon Nellis' Stacker, in addition, by Executive Committees Medals, Diplomas and Honorable Mentions. Successful at every Trial and Exhibition by actual test in competition with the leading articles of their class, which must be conclusive that our goods possess more than ordinary merit to command honors of this nature. These facts, together with the endorsements of the most scientific Farmers and Hay Dealers of the Country, also practical illustrations for depositing hay in mow or on stack, are fully set forth in our Pamphlets, furnished free upon application to

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A FARM OF 150 ACRES OF LAND

Lying 5 Miles South of Petaluma,

All under good fence, nice Dwellings, good Barn and Dairy, Chicken House, and other Out-Buildings, good Bearing Orchard, with First-rate Water,

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Title Perfect.

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ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,
Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

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JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

One Hundred Cartons of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO.,
40 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

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Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT

THE FARMER OFFICE,

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

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THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 21 9-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving, has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it a quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quarter to one gallon per day, mixed generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily one embodying three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and gloss of the skin.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton), it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, and at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

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A NEW ARTICLE.

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THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

33-20

Horticulture.

MULCHING.

[We call special attention to the following article upon *Mulching*, which we find in the *Farmers Union* of Minneapolis, Minnesota. We copy this article because we are glad to find the views we have so often urged upon our readers thus strongly set forth by others.

If our Orchardist would wish to know why they have so much *small fruit on their trees* we can tell them. The *surface roots are burned up in our dry summers*, and the fruit *shrivels and dwarfs*. Mulching will prevent this, and even now, where fruit is *half grown* a good *mulching* will accomplish wonders.

☞ ORCHARDISTS TRY IT. [ED. F.

Last November we neglected to mulch five trees in our garden. When the Spring time came we found those five trees dead—died because they were not mulched. They were root killed. We mulched over one hundred of our trees in the same grounds. They came out just as well as we could wish. The names of the varieties of trees killed for the want of mulching are as follows: One Montreal Beauty, one Transcendent, one Lady Crab, one Standard Dutchess of Oldenburg, and one Dwarf Dutchess; three semi-crabs, and two standard varieties of the standard apple. The dead trees received the same cultivation, were planted out at the same time and under the same circumstances, but in the hurry of the season we neglected to mulch them, and as a consequence they are dead. The proofs positive, and we feel that we were properly punished for neglecting a few minutes work. This is the second time we have lost trees under similar circumstances. The carelessness, or otherwise willful neglect, shows the importance of mulching in this climate. Nay, more, mulching is just as necessary in summer as it is in winter. It is equally as necessary in the spring and fall as it is at other seasons of the year.

By mulching in dry weather it keeps the soil moist. The dryer the soil the more beneficial the mulching. If this rule is not observed trees will not grow half as much. There is no danger of trees making too much wood in the Northwest. The more wood the better the trees will winter. Mulch, properly applied, kills all weeds and grasses. It will rot the sod around the trees. *Again*, it makes the soil lively and light. It will introduce heat, air, dew, rain. It shades the ground, and hence increases its fertility. A steady temperature is constantly around the roots of the trees. Apple trees, and many other fruit trees, are strong feeders, and require a pretty good soil. By mulching, when the material rots, it becomes manure, and if the mulching is composed of leaves, hay, or straw, it makes a vegetable fertilizer which is very desirable. Especially is this so in orchards that are cultivated. We don't care in what circumstances a tree is set out. By liberal mulching it will grow a good deal more rapidly. It will be more hardy. It will give trees life and health. By all means mulch the trees.

REMOVING THE LEES WITHOUT RACKING.

Delderez, in Clermont-Ferrand, applies for withdrawing the lees from the wine, a method just contrary to that which has been in use hitherto. While the usual operation consists in drawing off the wine and leaving the lees and the sediment in the cask, Delderez removes all the sediments at the bottom, without drawing off the wine. This is plainly done by a vessel placed at the lowest place of the cask; A little keg which is connected with the wine cask by a pipe provided with a cock, while another cock is on the bottom of the keg to let the sediment run out. When the connected pipe is opened, the lees drop down through it into the keg, as the lowest part of the cask. Whenever the sediment shall be from time removed from the keg, the upper cock is closed, and the keg is emptied, an operation by which the wine in the cask is not disturbed in the least. This done, the lower cock, that at the bottom of the keg, is closed, the upper one at the connecting pipe is successively opened. The sediment will at once commence to drop slowly through the pipe into the lower keg, and the purifying of the wine from the lees in this way can be easily effected, without hurting the wine in any way.—*New York Wine and Fruit Reporter.*

The vine disease is said to be spreading through the grape growing sections of Portugal.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 15 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, journals of all kinds. In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals those who want these collections will address

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Vallesia Calthifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms, located in the beautiful Valley of Sonoma, containing *One Thousand Acres* of rich Land suitable for an

ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND A DAIRY FARM.

The whole farm is well fenced, 300 acres choice land for Grain and the cultivation, abundant streams of water on the place and one *Warm Spring*.

A Good House of eight rooms, good Stable, good Sheds, plenty of Wood on the place, large Trees, Plows, Harrows, and Small Tools. Three Mares, two Colts, two Cows, four Calves, and

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE MERINO SHEEP.

Title—UNITED STATES PATENT.

The whole will be sold together.

Terms easy to a Good Purchaser.

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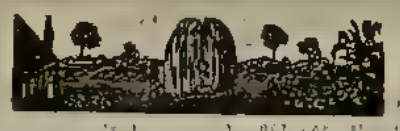
38 6 EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.



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THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted; or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese BAZAAR.

No: 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

☞ OPEN EVENINGS. ☜

34 23

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Set of this splendid work, with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN BEES are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES

LANDESBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 422 to 428 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair, 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.3 tf Post Office Address, FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure, and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$1 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprigue Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works' or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best styles.

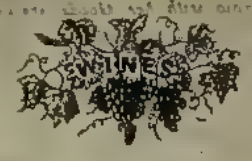
For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS.



The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 38-1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

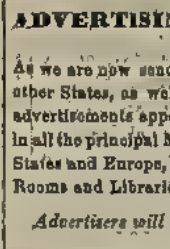
The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2. 320 Clay Street.

C. CROEZINGER,



DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM —AND— Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent to the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles or merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shall be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED,
COTTON SEED,
COFFEE SEED,
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made, so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CRIDI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, &c. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.
Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found on file at their READING ROOMS

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue of our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We are greatly indebted to Alexander Ashley, Esq., Chief Clerk in the office of the Signal Officer of the War Department at Washington, for a handsome copy of "Suggestions as to the Practical uses of Meteorological Reports and Weather Maps" now issued by that Department, and also for the Maps which accompanied the book, each of which are of great value to the cause of Science. We shall publish from these, valuable Suggestions.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

We have received the *New Catalogues* from Vick's Celebrated Seed Warehouse, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the largest and most complete establishments for Seeds and Plants, and for everything in Horticulture and Floriculture in our country. The Catalogues received embrace his large collection of Hardy Bulbs.

We have the Catalogues of Messrs Atwood, Root & Co., of Geneva, N. Y., Nurserymen.

MANUFACTURERS' CATALOGUES.

We have Catalogues of many new Inventions of Manufacturing other than Agriculture, that would require a whole column to report them. They should be reported in our *Advertisements*, that would pay them.

RESOURCES OF KANSAS.

We have received from the author, C. C. Hutchinson, Esq., a voluminous publication of over 300 pages, with large Map and other Illustrations of "Kansas and its Resources" with all needed information for the Settler.

This book is published by State aid and by authority, and sent out with high commendations, endorsed by the Governor and authorities of the State. This is the way to settle up a State. No State in our Union has grown so fast as Kansas.

This is a valuable publication and is a book that will accomplish much for the settlement of that very rapidly growing State. The book is sent out bound in paper at $1 per copy, and in muslin at $1 50. Address the Author, Topeka, Kansas.

We have the Report of the President of the San Francisco Benevolent Association made to its Contributors, Members and Friends, and invite their earnest co-operation, while the condition of the Society is fully presented

The next Term of the State University at Oakland, commences Sept. 17th. We have no report of the number of students for the Agricultural Department.

Oakland has inaugurated a new Street Railroad from Oakland to Brooklyn. The first spike (Golden) was driven by Hiram Tubbs, Esq., last Thursday.

Our *New York Correspondent's Letter*, just came to hand, and will appear in our next.

Our *Special Paris Correspondent* sends us important news from France, we shall give his Letter next number.

THE NATIONAL FAIR.

The *American Pomological Society* begin their GRAND EXHIBITION at Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday next and continue three days.

California will be represented by her Fruits from many counties.

CAPITAL—MANUFACTURES—INDUSTRY.

The vast amount of IDLE CAPITAL now stored in the vaults of our Banks and Public Institutions, and remaining there unemployed, is a reproach to our State for its wisdom and business shrewdness. Never before has there been such a vast amount, estimated in millions that is now seeking use, and yet it is held with a tight grasp unless solid securities can be offered and nine or ten per cent. per annum can be realized.

The *Manufacturers* of the Eastern States that *supply California with her Goods* are netting the *stockholders* from 12 to 20 per cent., while the Bankers there offer *money* at 2 to three per cent.

Where does money pay best, in manufactories, or in the vaults of Banks? Bankers and Capitalists want the most they can get for their capital, and a little reflection ought to awaken their attention to the *fact* that a better interest can be had for that capital by the establishment of manufactories on this Coast than by any other possible plan of investment and until our men of wealth, our Bankers, our Capitalists shall be willing to aid Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, unless they will use a portion of this now *Idle Capital* to stimulate the *Industries* of our State, they will see trade and business languish and complaints of hard times, dull times ring its changes in our streets more loudly than it has yet done for many years.

The policy of our Capitalist must be changed, and instead of investing all their wealth in Lands and Stocks, and in Speculative Schemes in the making of Railroads, they must build up manufactories that shall eat up the *raw material* that is now sent out to our State to be manufactured abroad and brought back here with the added cost of Eastern labor that should be employed here. This would build up our State, give labor to those who now seek it, erect buildings on vacant mill sites on our water courses, fill our now empty tenements, stimulate to greater production of the raw material for manufactures, give a lively hum to all our workshops, and load our Railways with produce, and thus give this *immense capital*, now unused, vitality, so that it will pay promptly its own value and interest.

Unless California Capitalists shall awake to the IMPORTANCE OF MANUFACTURES and the *Industrial* resources of our State, and speedily too, our State must retrograde.

The Grand Exhibition at the Pavilion will readily show what can be done.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

This most efficient Society, one of the most successful probably in the world and the wealthiest, will hold their Grand Annual Fair in September, commencing the 16th, and continuing through the week.

The Exhibition will be held in their splendid Temple in the city of Boston.

This noble Society was organized in 1829, and among its early founders were some of the best and noblest men of Massachusetts. Some few of its early founders "Still Live," among them the venerable and honored "MARSHAL P. WILDER," whose labors in the science of Agriculture and Horticulture are known world wide. Mr. Wilder and a few distinguished men of that day, nearly *Half a Century ago*, will gather again this year to their Annual Fair What memories are awaken when they thus meet, and at the Annual Festivals note the wonderful changes they have seen, and have nobly aided to change so much to the better.

Instead of a little upper room up in "Cornhill" among the Dry Goods dealers, they now have a spacious and costly *Temple*, the property of the Society, with ample means to do all they desire for the advancement of the cause they have so long and so ably labored for.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society now enroll upon its Record *one thousand and fourteen Members*, many are Life Members. The value of the Property of the Society is $166,890.36, the Library valued at about $10,000. With such ample means and with active and influential members their means of accomplishing good is very great.

The coming Annual Exhibition gives promise of being a most successful one, and at that exhibition there will be Samples of the Fruits of CALIFORNIA upon its table, a State and region of country hardly known at the organization of this noble Society.

We rejoice to make these records of a Society where we have in long past years enjoyed so much, and where we have received so many lessons from practical men, many of whom now *sleep*, for we remember well the formation of the Society, and was with it till '40, when we came to the Land of Fruits and Flowers as well as the "Land of Gold."

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

President Grant has appointed Prof. Frederic Watts, of Carlisle, Pa., to be the successor of Hon. Horace Capron, at the Head of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C.

It will be remembered that Commissioner Capron was called to Japan to fulfil an important mission there, and Prof. Watts is thus appointed to take his place.

Judge Watts is extensively known as a practical Farmer of extensive experience and influence, a man of large wealth, and President of Railway companies, and his appointment will give great satisfaction, as it is assured he will make the Department his pride, and give to it his best energies.

CHANGE OF HABIT IN INSECTS.

John M. Horner, Esq., the Veteran and Pioneer Farmer, of Mission San Jose, in a Letter received from him, says: "Bees, Flies and Insects, have *let the fruit alone this year* and taken to the willows to collect the "Honey Dew" from its branches, a thing never occurring before since I have lived here, now *Twenty-five Years*."

This is an important item to note. Have any other of our Farmers made note of any similar fact?

SANTA CLARA VALLEY EXHIBITION.

The Annual Fair of this Valley drew an immense crowd to San Jose this year, the largest we ever saw at a Fair in that city.

The Exhibition was held in the new Building on St. John Street, in the Pavillion, and was completely filled with a miscellaneous display of Pianos, Melodeons, Pictures, Sewing Machines, and Fancy Goods, save a small portion a few tables and three flower stands, and three fruit tables that we have named.

Upon entering the Hall no one would suppose the exhibition was a *Agricultural* one, as it had no such appearance, and until the visitor passed the middle of the hall were the indications seen. Many of the articles exhibited this year among the Fancy Goods and Pictures, we have often seen at their Fairs before. We give annexed a correct sketch.

FLOWERS.

Wm. O. Donnell, a fine display of Pot Plants, well arranged around the Fountain about 100 plants. The Fountain was manufactured at the San Jose Foundry.

Mr. Donnell's display is highly creditable to him and the Fair, the design of this centre display and the Fountain we attribute to him, and as Vice President and an earnest worker he has done well.

L. F. Sanderson made a fine Pyramid of Pot Plants, many of them really choice. We noticed superb Gloxinias, Achimenes, Fuchias, Geraniums. The centre of the Pyramid crowned by a large plant of "Pampas Grass" in bloom, which set off the whole gracefully.

Mr. Sanderson also made a display of Ferns and delicate Flowers in a glass case, also a fine display of cut flowers, Roses, Dahlias, Pinks, with Hoquets, &c.

Thos. D. Appleby—A collection of Cut Flower Seed, &c. Mr. A. has grown this year one-fourth of an acre Opium, of the Turkish Opium variety.

J. Lewis, an Amateur Florist, had a very pretty exhibit of Cut Flowers and Hoquets.

FRUITS.

B. S. Fox, San Jose, made a very fine display of 140 Dishes of Fruits—of Pears and Apples, some samples really extra.

This collection covered one entire table handsomely.

Mark Farney exhibits 40 Dishes of Apples, Pears and Plums—a few very fine specimens.

Mr. Farney'y collection was a select one.

Chas. Caine exhibits a small collection of Apples—13 samples all very fine samples real show fruit. Among these were Alexander, Black Detroit, Tompkins County King and Gravenstein and R. I. Greening.

Mr James Low shows 22 Dishes excellent fruit 11 Pears, 7 Plums, and 4 Apples.

CALIFORNIA SEEDLING PEAR

We are glad to record the fine exhibit of *Seedling Pears* from B. S. Fox, Esq., of which we reported last year in extenso. This year Mr. F. exhibits 18 varieties, selected from his large collection. Mr. Fox also exhibited 26 additional varieties of Apples—choice, with Nectarines, Currants, Strawberries, also English Walnuts, Almonds, and Pomegranates.

The entire collection of Mr. Fox, aiding very much in connection with Mr. Farney and two others to give the Hall some gleams of Horticulture, and were it not for these, and the handsome show of O'Donnell and Sanderson, we should hardly suppose it a show of either Horticulture or Floriculture, but a display of the wares of business men to show their Goods, Wares, and Merchandise as a medium, and this we speak in no unkindness, but the proof is clear that those growers of our great staples feel too little interest to take part in these shows on this very account, and thus the Hall must be filled with miscellaneous articles or go empty.

The time has come when a change must be made—and it will be done, there is surely products enough in this great Valley to have completely filled this Hall with them.

WINES.

D. M. Harwood, 20 varieties of Grapes, cultivates 125 acres. 3 varieties Wine—Catawba, Maderia and White—will make this year 20,000 Gallons of Wine.

S. P. Stockton, Foot Hill District, 6 miles from San Jose, 9 varieties of Grapes—some very fine. He also exhibited 3 varieties of Wine—Claret, White Wine and Port—will make 2000 Gallons of wine this year.

Charles Lefranc exhibit a collection of all his Wines—Red, White, Muscat, Brandy, all very excellent indeed, and a collection of Grapes.

Mr. Lefranc has about 100 acres vines the very best, his vintage will be large.

P. Sansevain exhibits his Grand Prize Champagnes. This completes all the Wines shown.

A collection of large and extra Plums, with a few Pears and Peaches of fair quality by John McKano.

Several collections of Preserves—all excellent, completed the Domestic show.

One specimen of Bread only in the exhibition, was two loaves, made by a little girl of 11 years old, near it a bottle of yeast that would keep one month—that *leaven* leaveneth the Whole Lump (of the Fair.)

GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.

1 Bag of Barley, grown in the Valley. 1 Bag of Wheat, 1 of Surprise Oats, exhibited to show the quality of the Grain.

1 Big Beet grown without irrigation, and weighs 58 pounds.

One Sun Flower, 3½ feet in circumference.

Several collections of Vegetables from different Exhibitors.

Several large Squashes, no weight given, grown by Edmond Cooper.

M. Schellenberger exhibits *Tall Corn*, 14 and 16 feet high. We beat it at the Fair of 1853, by 10 feet.

THE WHALE THAT SWALLOWED JONAH.

This celebrated whale was found at Monterey, a chair was made of the vertebræ and ribs, and made a very comfortable chair, but how that famous Jonah could remain in his belly is a mystery, for as we sat in the chair our elbows projected beyond the ribs, so that the whale must have felt Jonah's elbows rather uncomfortable—we cannot vouch for the accuracy of this whale, but we have the facts from Mr. Porter, the exhibitor, he is our authority.

Servais Tonnar exhibited his Rural Chairs and Settees, Hanging Vases, Picture Frames, &c.—one Settee beautiful, valued at $75; one Chair $50, one at $15, Basket $10. Picture Frames interlaced with Abalone shells—quite showy, also the bodies of Buckeye trees prepared for making tables, &c. A collection of Implements from the Fiji Islands attracted much attention. The Rural work was worthy special note and all done by Mr. Tonner himself.

The Carriage Exhibition was very good. There were eleven very handsome vehicles of all kinds on exhibit.

The Agricultural Implements was meagre, one Fan Mill, one Swing Wood Saw and a Pair of Wagon Wheels was all.

San Jose Woolen Mill make a good show of their Cloths, Cassimers and Doeskins this is "Home Manufactures" and what aids our Industries.

From a careful examination of the Goods manufactured by this Company, we think they equal any made in any part of the United States.

San Jose Pottery show excellent wares, this is commendable.

One Cheese, one Can of Lard and one Ham, and two sides of Bacon constitute all of this kind of home products.

Mr. Stern exhibit a collection of Harness work—very excellent.

The Marble Work, Wood Work, and other collections of Miscellaneous Articles we shall report in our next, together with such Stock as was not at the Bay District Fair and here reported.

The attendance at the Fair afternoons and evenings was good, but the great gatherings were to see the exhibition of Stock which was very excellent, and the Races which drew the crowd.

The show of fine Stock we esteem one of the best features of the Santa Clara Fair, outside of the Fruits and Flowers and Manufactures.

The same Cattle and Sheep, and the entire herds here shown were the same as recorded for the Bay District Fair, and our reports embrace them all, it was a fine exhibit. A few other animals such as Cashmere Goats, &c., were at this Fair.

The exhibition of Stallions, Mares, and Roadsters in the Horse Stock was very fine, some splendid animals indeed.

The Races were well patronized by the great body of the people—crowds go to the *Races* while the Hall of Exhibition wants visitors.

THE MECHANICS FAIR.

This popular Exhibition is now at the high tide of success, and the thousands that daily and nightly visit the Pavillion is proof that it is popular.

There is so much to see, so much to engage attention, that one desires to go often. It is also a grand place to *find* a friend, one feels sure the friend is there *if you can find them*.

The Exhibition will prove a grand *Pecuniary success*, and will probably secure a grand total Receipts of $67,500—this is our estimate.

The Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mechanical Departments are well arranged, and with admirable proof of our progress as a State.

The Floral Department is a perfect *Garden*, and a Refreshing place for a promenade, and highly creditable to the Managers of it.

THE IMPROVED BED FASTENER.

A new and Valuable Invention has just been Patented, and the Invention made and placed before the public to be known as the Improved Bed Fastener.

It will be sent out by the Firm of J. Rohr & Son, Furniture Dealers, on Market Street, Invented and Patented by Jones & Rohr.

This Invention is designed to hold the side rail firmly to the bed post, and to hold all steady and secure. The improvement consists in lengthening the fastener beyond the piece that usually holds the screws by means of a circular knob attached to the fastener and sunk into the side rail to hold all as with the grasp of a vice, immoveable.

By this invention the bedstead cannot be swayed too and fro, as it usually is when only held by screws, which wear into the wood work loose, and thus the frame becomes rickety as is the case with the old style fastener.

The Inventors have made arrangements to have the castings made at our Foundries here instead of Importing, and thus keep the value of all labor here.

There are two sizes, one for large bedsteads and one for small. We have seen the invention, and it is beyond all question a grand invention.

The cost of it will be small, and we learn that the Furniture Dealers here all approve it and will adopt it and apply the same generally.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Our Farmers and Stock men, and the Yeomanry of our State, always find a most excellent "Home" at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

The Exchange is one of the Pioneer Hotels, well and popularly known, and the efficient "Sargent," the Proprietor, has made many additions and improvements of late to the Hotel, so he can always accommodate the thousands that come to him.

THE BAY DISTRICT FAIR.

STOCK SHOW.

Col. Younger, of San Jose, with a Herd of fourteen Durhams, made a very fine display, and paraded his Stock handsomely on the ground, bringing them into line for the Judges in true military order.

His Stock consisted as follows:

Glencoe, a splendid Roan Bull of 2300 lbs., an animal hard to beat, a real beauty.

Cows—Lady of the Lake, 1440 lbs.; Sprightly, 1475 lbs., and White Rose.

Calves—Jenny, Helen, Lady Bell, Romey, Storm, Comet, Howard, Lady O'Keefe and White Swan, generally one year old.

This Herd made a very handsome appearance, doing great credit to the Fair and to the owner.

W. L. Overheizer, of Stockton, made a good display, consisting of *Eleven head*. 1st. His splendid Bull, Grand Turk of Oak Home, sired by Imported Grand Turk; Dam, Lady Booth.

A splendid Cow, Tulip, with 5 young Heifers and 2 young Bulls.

Mr. Overheizer's Stock was all Durhams.

Wm. Quinn, of San Jose, exhibited his fine herd of Durhams and Grades.

A large and noble Durham Bull, Tyrone, a very stately animal, weighing 2230 lbs.

Three Cows—Lady Sherman, Luna, and Mary, all fine animals. One fine Bull Calf Butterdale.

These were of all Durham Stock.

H. W. Seale, of Mayfield, exhibited a herd of partly Australian Cattle, very fine. 1 Bull, 3 Cows, and 4 Calves.

These were, Bull—Moss Rowell; Cows—Cowslip, Wildeye, and Mayflower.

A most creditable display of late Imported and valuable Stock.

Col. W. H. L. Barnes exhibited a very fine Alderney Cow.

C. B. Polhemus, of Santa Clara, exhibited a fine Durham Bull and an Alderney Bull and Cow, both fine.

S. B. Whipple, of San Mateo, showed a very splendid herd of Stock, one of the best since the exhibits of the "Welsh" Durhams of Tehama.

Mr. Whipple's Stock is as follows:

10 head—3 Bulls, 3 Cows and 4 Heifers, viz.: Cows—Effie Dean, 13 years, (the mother of the family of Effie Deans, *thirteen* in number, a splendid herd,) with her calf by her side. Effie Dean 2d, 9 years; Effie Dean 5th, 7 years, with 3 Bull Calves and some Stock, very fine.

Mr. Whipple's Bull, Johnny Deans, weighs 2400 lbs.; a brother 1950 lbs.; and a kindred 1200; these with five Durhams, another family, made a grand show.

J. B. Redmond, of Novato, had at the Fair his famous Durham Bull, "Lollo Booth" 2543 lbs., one of the finest Bulls in the State. His fine Cow, Mollie, and four Heifers, all of fine milking stain, and most valuable.

The Exhibit of the Holstein Bull and Cow by S. B Emerson, of Mountain View, was an attraction. These fine animals, the Dutch Dairy Milkers, are Black and White, Spotted, fat, sleek, and handsome—real beauties—and will become favorites.

The name of the Bull "Apperdoss" 12th, 3 years, and claimed as great milking stock. The Cow Apperdoss 8th and 3 years old. The Cow had twin calves, very fine ones.

Mr. Emerson also exhibited a Cotswold Buck and 7 Ewes and Lambs—fine.

Col. Peter Saxe from Kentucky recently, has on *Exhibition only* seven head of Durham young Stock of high Pedigree. The Stock are thin by reason of their long journey by Railway of over 3000 miles, for which due allowance should be made for a wearisome travel.

Col. Saxe also exhibited 15 head of Cotswold Sheep just imported by him, of the best and most valuable kind—7 Rams and 6 Ewes. The high character of the Cotswolds we have given recently.

Wm. Hall, of San Jose, exhibited a fat Durham Steer of 2685 lbs, a splendid animal.

Charles Clarke Milpitas showed very fine *Grade Stock*, high up in the good points—very fine.

J. M. Patterson exhibited his excellent Cow, "May Bird," of great milking qualities.

J. R. Ross, of Lakeville, showed his herd of Devons—a few animals but beautiful pets—cannot be excelled in any State.

John Parrot showed a fine Devon Bull, Princess, 4 years old.

Robert Ashburner with a herd of 13 Durhams and Grades, made a very fine show.

S. Daniels, of Lakeville, with his Devon herd of Bulls and Cows, made a fine show—very fine Stock, should be grown more generally.

Chas. H. Cushing showed a Bull, Buttercup, 16 months old only—a fine animal.

The principal portion of this Stock will go to the San Jose Stock Show, thence to Stockton, and also to the State Fair, thus winning Premiums at each and all—a real Sweepstakes.

The Red Bluff *Enterprise* says:

James Keith, of Red Bluff, has been threshing for weeks at the farm of J. W. B. Montgomery, of this county. Mr. Montgomery reports the following work done by Mr. Keith, which we take in its average to exceed anything ever done in this country: In eight days Mr. Keith threshed 16,000 bushels of grain, all wheat except 2,400 bushels of barley. On Saturday last he threshed 2,400 bushels, finishing by 6 o'clock P. M. The work was done, no slight or neglect in any part of it.

HAIL AND RAIN.

The country in the neighborhood of Cottonwood was visited by a tremendous storm of rain and hail on the afternoon of the 5th inst. Hailstones larger than a walnut fell in large quantities, and covered the ground to the depth of an inch or two.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

It is not easy to estimate the benefit which California, in all her varied interests, has derived from the influence of such an able and carefully edited Agricultural journal as the CALIFORNIA FARMER. Thousands and thousands of our farmers and horticulturalists have benefitted by its suggestions and advice. And while individuals have reaped immediate profit from the faithful and intelligent labors of Col. Warren, the editor and publisher of that valuable journal, the entire commonwealth has been a participator in the more remote benefits. A good, well edited, intelligent Agricultural journal is a great blessing to any State—more especially to one where the farming interests are as important as they are in California.

[The *Industrial Fair Gazette* thus kindly speaks of us in one of its recent issues, and for these kind words, *we are grateful*.

In the *Eighteen years* that we have labored it has been our constant aim to *Benefit* our adopted State, and to promote its highest interests, and this we have done without any selfish motive, looking to the approval of good and true men for our reward.

Kind thanks, neighbors of the *Gazette*.—ED. F.

NATIONAL FAIR.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold their Fair this year at Richmond, Virginia, commencing September, 7th, and continuing three days. Exhibition open to the Nation. [See Circular in our columns.

Hon. M P. Wilder, President, P. Barry, Esq., Chairman Fruit Committee.

STATE FAIRS.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,
Commencing Sept. 18th, and continue six days
O. F. Reed, President, Maj. Beck, Secretary,
T. N. Hoag, Assistant Sec'y.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY FAIR,
at Salem,
Commencing Oct. 9th, and continues five days.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR,
at Boston,
Commencing Sept. 17th, and continues a week.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Fair at Albany,
Commencing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, CLARK CO.,
Sept. 25th to the 29th inclusive.
Wm. Lang, Esq., of Tiffin, President.
John H. Kleppart, of Columbus, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA,
at Minneapolis,
Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues six days.
Dr. Levi Butler, Pres., Thos. Lowry, Sec.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR,
at Da Quoin,
Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days.

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR,
at Memphis,
Commencing Oct. 16th, and continues six days.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA.,
October 16th to 20th, inclusive.
Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR WILL BE HELD AT ROME,
Commencing Oct. 10th, and continues four days.
A. A. Jones, Pres. B. F. Jones, Sec.

NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Fair at Waverly Station, (near Newark).
Commencing Sept. 10th, and continues four days.

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Fair at Cedar Rapids
Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Fair at Topeka,
Commencing Sept. 11th, and continues five days.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL FAIR.
Fair at Denver City,
Commencing Sept. 12th, and continues five days.
H. B. Brace, Pres., F. A. Clifton, Sec.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SAN FRANCISCO.
The Annual Fair of this Institution will open in this city August the 8th, and continues for *Four weeks*.
A. S. Hallidie, President,
W. H. Williams, Secretary.

COUNTY FAIRS.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY FAIR AT STOCKTON,
Commences Sept. 12th, and continues four days.

THE MARIN DISTRICT FAIR, AT PETALUMA,
Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE UPPER SACRAMENTO, AT CHICO,
Commencing Sept. 26th, and continues four days.

New Advertisements.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL FAIR,

THE

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

Agricultural Society

Will hold at the

City of Stockton,

A Grand Exhibition, Beginning

Tuesday, 12th of September,

And ending on Friday.

Splendid Premiums

Will be awarded to competitors in every department of Industry—Agricultural and Mechanical.

For further information all persons interested are referred to the Premium List, which will be circulated throughout the entire State.

A large new Hall will be provided for the Exhibition.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Stock of every class at the Fair Grounds.

THE RACE TRACK

Was never in better condition than at present, and in trial of speed liberal premiums are offered to attract the attention of all owners of fine Stock.

On Friday Evening, September 15
THE

Annual Ball of the Society

Will be held.

Every possible effort will be made by the Managers of the Society, and the citizens of Stockton, to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of visitors from the country, to whom a cordial invitation is extended to be present on that occasion.

Persons wishing information may address either of the following:

H. K. DOAK, President.
T. K. HOOK, Treasurer.
H. T. COMPTON, Secretary.

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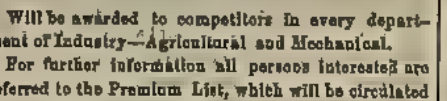


COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

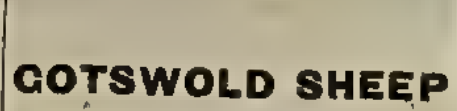
(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Baxe.)

ARRIVAL

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento,
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaws, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m

Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine*, also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Do you want an agency, *local* or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines*? They last forever; samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 15 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 36-9

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving in addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW, all sizes from 7 to 19 inches.

COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills.

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for sowing [illegible] out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 16 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley, Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

Buckeye Mower and Reaper,

Haines' Latest Improved Header,

Sweepstake Separator,

Buckeye Grain Drill,

Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,

Burdick's National Feed Cutter,

Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

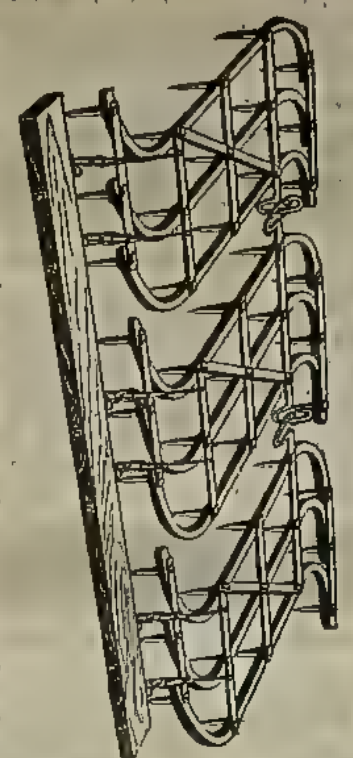
M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,

36.1 **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Attention, Farmers, Attention!

ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!



ATTENTION FARMERS, ATTENTION!

CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

For Descriptive Catalogues and Price List, Address

DUNN & CAMPBELL,

317 & 319 Battery Street,

38.3 SAN FRANCISCO.

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The work done by these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the thinnest material and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams.

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never give any trouble in operating.

The Howe Sewing Machines

Are the oldest established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and profection of mechanism. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

NO. 113 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

36.1

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer, to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,

Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer, to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Established 1840. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

36.3 St.eow

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St.

Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary.

Schreiber & Howell,

General Agents, Home Office.

NEW FIRM!

JOHN ROHR & SON,

Successors to

Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,

NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,

539 Market Street,

OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET,

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Palm, Springs, Twine, &c.

A SPECIALTY

Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements, or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now enters upon its

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME,

and can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay st., San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

We find in the Mobile *Register* of August 19th, the following very happy, and we esteem them very beautiful sentiments worthy of the serious and careful consideration of Husbands, there are beautiful and tender sentiments conveyed in this Poem.

The author has a sweet *Nome de plume*" and by it we judge the author to be a Lady—the signature is "Jeudwine," and the Poem is headed

To A Sprig of Mignonette.

No unknown lover's gift to this,
For by this golden sign
I'm a wife, and it was given
By Philip, who is mine—
Quite tenderly looked he just then
With eyes of blacky-brown;
He brought a twig of mignonette
Out of the dusty town.

It has been long, so long ago,
To me since he has brought
A simple flower to tell his love
Thus had I often thought;
And I was sick, the flower dry,
My eyelids dropped beard-dew
Upon its modest face—thereat
Its sweet soul upward flew!

I could have kissed his old brown coat—
That dear old, business brown,
To think of me away off there,
To pull a flower down town!
I always loved a mignonette,
And it has been so long
Since I had one—it hurts my throat
To sob this foolish song.

Not that my Philip loves me less,
But this you often see,
When men win wives they may forget
The wooing; it must be
Our fault to miss the eye that learned
Our every wish or thought,
The hand that folded tenderly
Our shawl, or flowers brought.

We pine for them, and scarce know why
These trifles are so dear,
(There's many a wife whose soft white throat
Will ache and turn from here)—
'Tis wrong to sigh for little things
That busy men forget;
When we are won, shall honeymoons
Shine on and never set?

"Thank you," was all I found to say,
But horrid printer's fok
Was blurred all o'er the book I held;
'Twas weakness? So *I* think—
I called my husband back, and said,
With kisses more than one,
"Thanks for the sweetest flower that breathes
Beneath the smiling sun."

"Yet foolish child, why do you weep?
How can it move you so?
I used to bring you rarer flowers"—
(Yes, *used*, he didn't know,)
No, Philip, not for the flower alone—I
I'm foolish, yes, that's clear;
It brought me back the olden time
When you were courting, dear!

Now Philip o'er my shoulder
Has read this simple rhyme,
And smoothed my hair down softly,
Just like the sweet old time—
And I wish in *sotto voce*
'Twere oftener done, and then
We would not cry for nothing,
But—that's the way with men.

With mingled sad—and—gladness,
He vows he'll ne'er forget
To woo and win me daily now—
So by this mignonette,
I vow that I'll forgive him,
(Yes, *that's* a way of *ours*,)
But how we miss that petting, when
Forgotten! Where's my flowers?

I'll put this one away to sleep
With golden strands of hair,
And let it leave a message
In softly dying there.
They call us foolish—may be
We are, indeed, but then,
Love's lessons come from angels,
And they *forget—those men!*

This may be song or sermon, friends,
As some one else has said;
But woman's heart, my brethren dear,
Is wiser than man's head.
The mignonette is dying now,
Its mission of a day
Is preached to wives and husbands;
To woo and win always.

Count Montroud, the famed "Memoir Writer," when asked to teach one how to succeed in society, said, Oh, it is simple enough: "Talk to the middle aged and young ladies, and listen when the old ones talk to you."

Every boy and girl should be taught some useful employment, such as shall make them self-supporting.

UNINTENDED INFLUENCE.

BY WILLIAM AIKMAN D.D.

Did you ever stop to explain the effect which the mere presence of some persons has upon you? They may not speak a word, scarcely give you a look, yet they influence you. You feel them without either touch or sign.

There are persons whom you speak of as having a chilling manner, which at once repels you. The coming of such a one into a circle where a moment ago was cordial sympathy and pleasure, is like the floating of an iceberg into the tropics, the air becomes hyperborean where summer was reigning.

So there are those whose personal presence you can well describe in no other way than by saying, it is sunny. They carry with them an air of health and joyousness. Their step in the house makes the children smile and the circle grow full of talk; it is, even in the sick chamber, like a breeze of spring; you can not tell why, you only *know* that the place is brighter for their being there.

This effect of mere air and manner goes much farther than the emotions and spirits of those who feel it; it has a bearing upon character and shapes life. No one can tell how early it is felt and how lasting are its results. The infant in its mother's or its nurse's arms is perpetually a recipient of it. That infant may be catching hour by hour the disposition and character of her upon whose bosom he is held. It is not material food only that he draws from the mother's breast,—power is emanating in word and manner, nay, in the subtle unnamed outgoings of thought from that bosom, and the little one makes them part of his life. The fretfulness or petulance of the mother is seen to reproduce itself in the child. Many a mother who has been impatient and perhaps angry at her infant because it was "cross" perhaps, were she willing, might find the cause of it all in her own disposition. How could he catch sunshine out of a cloud? How could he gather material for smiles out of the perturbed place where he has been nestling?

It is most probable that the character and disposition of children are formed more by these silent influences than by words and precepts. Indeed, in a multitude of cases these latter are wholly overborne by the former; the direct and announced teachings are in one direction, the secret but mighty outflowings are in another. Arctic navigators drifting northward sometimes see a huge iceberg crashing its way southward through ice-fields—the unseen under-current has a mightier hold on its mass than the surface drift.

You may call it what you will, or you may be unable to name it at all, yet there are few who are cognizant of the influence the simple presence of certain persons have upon them. Women know it, though they may not be able to explain it. The quick instinct of a woman! how keen it is to discern character, and to recognize it simply by this unseen outflowing of the soul! Perhaps it is because the nature of a true woman is more keenly sensitive than man's. A needle floating delicately on the water's surface feels the faintest approach of a magnet.

Laura Bridgeman, the deaf, blind, and dumb girl, was a very striking illustration of this recognition of unintended influence. Before she was taught self-restraint, and had learned to guard her demonstration of feeling, she would show, on the moment of introduction, the most opposite emotions toward those who approached her. On taking the hand of one person she would at once dash it from her and turn away with every expression of annoyance or, possibly, disgust; while touching the hand of another, she would hold it and endeavor to pass her own hand caressingly over the arm and cheek of its possessor. Deprived of the ordinary means of knowledge, her abnormal sensitiveness actually felt the emanations of the stranger's life and character.

But extreme instances need not be cited. All persons are more or less affected by this occult power. One man makes you easy, another disturbs you merely by his presence, and you may not be able in either case to explain the reason; and what we feel as flowing out from other men is perpetually streaming out from ourselves.

Every man carries with him a power which he can not but exert. He can not so shut his soul within his body that it may not go forth. Take attar of roses and fold your hands tightly as you may, will no perfume go forth? The words of the old Book are true, "Ointment in the hand betrayeth itself." The aroma of your moral life will go out. You may guard your lips, you may shape with minutest care your acts, but your inner life will go out and some one will be touched and shaped by it.

Here is a new and intense meaning given to every man's life. It is not in most cases so much what he does or what he says that make his influence—it is what he *is*. That which is within he can not by all his power keep from going forth. He can not help it if he would. It streams out from him like the unseen magnetism that it is.

Every man is perpetually at work, not only in hours when he purposely puts forth his powers, but when most of all he is thoughtless of it. Indeed, the thoughtless hour may be the hour of most lasting power, since it gives the truest revelation and throws out the most subtile influence.

Responsibility goes farther than most men imagine. It does not end with words and acts. He is responsible for what is within, since that will inevitably go forth for good or ill.

That unintended power is often the truest influence of the man, as it is the mightiest. It may be the reverse of what he wishes it to be. His words, his acts may be in one direction, while the influence of his inner self stretches out in another. Many a parent *lives down* all his most carefully inculcated lessons. His silent life is mightier than his spoken words.

What we want is to *be* right within.

Do not complain that *Life is short*, but employ time usefully.

STOLEN FLOWERS.

On the 9th of June a boy, who gave his name as John Lintott, age unknown, but supposed over twelve, with long matted hair, and with hands and features almost untraceable through the dirt by which they were begrimed, was brought before Mr. Vaughan, magistrate, At Bow Street, London, charged with being found in Somerset Street, Strand with a box of flowers in his possession, supposed to have been stolen.

Police-constable Sergeant, E division, stopped the boy at twelve o'clock at night. He said a chap gave him the box to take to a coffee-house in Hart Street; but he was walking in the opposite direction.

It was found that the box contained cut flowers, worth two guineas, and had been stolen from a van belonging to Mr. Reeve, florist, Acton.

Mr. Vaughan (*to prisoner*). "Where do you live?"

Prisoner. "I don't live nowhere."

Mr. Vaughan. "Have you no friends in London?"

Prisoner. "No; I ain't got no friends."

Mr. Vaughan. "But where do you sleep at night?"

Prisoner. "Under the show-board agin the Lyceum Theayter."

Mr. Vaughan. "What does he say?"

Jailer. "He says he sleeps under the large posting-board in front of the Lyceum Theatre."

Mr. Vaughan. "Do you mean, boy, that you sleep there every night?"

Prisoner. "No; I don't sleep there every night. Sometimes I gits under other boards."

Mr. Vaughan. "But have you no home, no father or mother?"

Prisoner. "I has a father and mother, but they won't let me go home. When I goes home they turn me out again. Father says he won't have me there."

Mr. Vaughan. "Why does he refuse to have you there?"

Prisoner. "'Cause I stopped out two or three nights. Then he wouldn't never take me back again."

Mr. Vaughan. "Where does he live?"

Prisoner. "Over a boot-shop in Red Lion Street. I don't know the number."

Mr. Vaughan. "What is your father? Where does he work?"

Prisoner. "In Common Garden Market."

Jailer. "He is a porter in the market, your worship."

The prisoner was then remanded for a week.

Shortly before this incident occured I had been wandering for a few days amid the beauties of embowered Surrey, losing myself amid the floral seas that surround Deepdene, and gathering wild flowers in the woods near Godalming. When I reached Waterloo Station, on my return, I bore quantities of these flowers in my hand, and in all the by-ways through which I passed on my way home I was surrounded by ragged and filthy children, each pleading for a flower. One or two pale-faced girls overcame the grasp with which I held on to my beauties; but for the rest I stopped my ears with the maxim that charity begins at home and pressed on. It took only two days for my flowers to wither; and, now that I have read the dialogue that occured between John Lintott and the magistrate, I begin to wish that I had disposed of my flowers a little differently. Might I not have put them into a new blossoming by making each call a smile of delight to one of those children inured to want and dirt; might I not have made them enduring bud. I associated them with little faces made happier! And what might not one of the flowers have meant for the poor child clutching after it? A smile of God through the darkness of poverty and sin it may be—a radiance such as falls for me from Raphael's Madonna.

But may it not be that the ragged John Lintott merely meant to sell the flowers? It may be so; but it is doubtful, and I give Johnny the benefit of the doubt. I put the question to one who knows much about our street Arabs. "Don't know," was the reply; "these ragamuffins are always mad after flowers." Moreover, there were as many vegetables as roses at the spot whence the flowers were stolen.

Mad after flowers, then, is this wretched, dirt-grimed child of thirteen. Can a woman forget her child? Father and mother abandoned little John to find his only bed on the stone which the high porch of the Lyceum Theatre shelters. He "ain't got no friends." But one day the flowers may have (who knows?) smiled on him with something of a mother's smile, and the roses said, Poor Johnny, we are your friends! So he hears, and remembers; and in the hour of midnight he creeps from his show-board covert on the pavement, lies him in the darkness to the van of roses awaiting the morning market, and clasps his friends to bear them—whither? Heaven knows! "I don't live nowhere," says John.

I can imagine that in certain far away ages and climes such an incident would have called some artist to this child's cell in the station-house; but properity stands for more than the love of beauty in England; and if the child of thirteen is permitted to ignore its laws, as defined by the Lord Chancellor, the same ignorance may be pleaded by the Artful Dodger. Nevertheless, those whose universe admits other considerations than the rules of *meum* and *tuum* can not help reflecting that it were almost as bad that John Lintott should be denied sunshine as that he should be denied flowers, or at least, that beauty which the flowers signify. The wretched boy—yes, every boy and girl who is begging flowers this moment about Covent Garden—is a bundle of unsatisfied hunger; and where the skinny little hand passes by this or that exposed edible to purloin a flower, there is a hunger that may be for a half-penny, but again may be for what is highest and noblest. It is of such stuff as this last that artists are made. I once heard a philosopher claim that all human beings were poets, because they loved fables. I will claim that these London Arabs are artists, because no one can walk through the streets with a flower in his hand without being asked for it, in pleading tones, twenty times where he will be asked for a penny once.

I sometimes wonder whether well to-do people ever really see a flower. Flowers are very mystical things. The daughter of Linnæus declared that she saw hovering just over a flower its spirit, as a delicate flame. Had the great botanist's passion for flowers re-appeared in his daughter as a second sense? And may it be that some such second sense is enlisted when pure beauty is looked at from the nethermost region of ugliness? If from the bottom of a deep well the uplooking eye can see the stars at mid-day, may it not be that from amid dirt and filth and haggard dismalness there may be a radiance about these petals beyond that with which the sun can tint them, and beyond what people who live among comfort and pictures, or even with bright wall-paper around them, and carpets beneath them, can discern? It might be that Millais and Rossetti would give a great deal to see the hues of nature from the John Lintott point of view, if they know more about it. But as few of us can get all the glimpses and revelations that visit the midnight passed under the show-board covert on the pavement fronting the Lyceum Theatre, let us try if we can not interpret flower language a little better by the light of our lad's story.

It is common to point to flowers as final answers to utilitarianism. J. R. Lowell has told us of those practical questions which would abolish the rose and be answered triumphantly by the cabbage. All very true; but, may not one question whether the flowers were really meant to be as useless as we make them out? No doubt their use is very different from that of the cabbage. One can heartily respond to Leigh Hunt's claim for them—

"Uselessness divinest,
Of a use the finest;"

but at the same time one may have a misgiving that we do not put them to the finest uses when we cut them for bouquets and adorn our rooms with them. The ancients made a religious use of flowers, as chaplets, altar decorations and as symbols of particular gods and goddesses. Each flower preserved a divine myth. The tradition of their sanctity passed to the Christian convents, and many of our exotics would never have reached us but for their assiduous cultivation within monastic walls. The rosary in the transfiguration of roses into prayers; and one of the noblest of Persian sacred books is the Gulistan, or Rose Garden. Sheik Saadi walked with his friend in a beautiful garden. "It was the season of spring; the air was temperate, and the rose in full bloom. The vestments of the trees resembled the festive garments of the fortunate. It was mid-spring, when the nightingales were chanting from the pulpits of the branches; the rose decked with pearly dew, like blushes on the cheek of a chiding mistress. You would have said that the knot of the Pleiades was suspended from the branch of the vine. Under the shade of its trees Zephyr had spread the variegated carpet. I saw in my friend's lap a collection of roses, odoriferous herbs, and hyacinths, which he had intended to carry into town. I said, 'You are not ignorant that the flower soon fadeth, and the enjoyment of the rose is of short continuance; and the sages have declared that the heart ought not to be set upon anything that is transitory.' He asked, 'What course is there to be pursued?' I replied, 'I am able to form a book of roses, whose spring the autumn blast can not injure. What benefit from a basket of flowers? Carry a leaf from my garden.' Saadi's friend cast away his flowers. 'Whilst the rose was yet in bloom the book entitled the Rose Garden was finished.'" From this book the dervishes get their hymns to-day, and the people say each sentence of it has seven meanings.

Shall we say that, while carrying horticulture so far, we have not been able to transform our flowers yet into transcendent rosaries and rose gardens? I fear not. Poor little John would not be so starven in heart and mind if we had learned all the charity there is in a rose. The flowers are but wasted in ball-rooms if they might be carrying tender messages from God to hearts to which earth refuses friends, and even mothers and fathers refuse a home. It is very sad that any box of flowers which a boy of thirteen could carry should be worth over ten dollars in gold. Flowers ought not to be such luxuries, but they are. And how can the case be bettered? We may and should make more use of flowers in adorning our churches, making of them a perpetual sacrament on the altar, and twining them about our creeds and dogmas. We might do much, too, by seeing that they should be planted in every nook of the city where they will grow. But the real satisfaction for poor Johnny's craving is, I suspect to open an eye in him which can see flowers, more within his reach than those of the Action van. To his somewhat savage taste Beauty has now to appeal in her most obvious and plain spoken form. There may be doubt in his mind about the beauty of honesty and truth, but none of the color and fragance of flowers. But Mr. Ruskin tells us of a boy who grew up not fifty yards from where John Lintott purloined flowers, under whose eye and paint-brush the very cabbage leaves and incidental litter of Covent Garden Market became glorious, and all the castaway orange peel was raised to Hesperian gardens, and London fog became spiritual. Every poor lad that wanders about the purlieus around Covent Garden can not, indeed become a Turner; but by true care taken of him—half as much, say, as Mr. Reeve, florist bestowed on those stolen flowers—every lad might be taught to see blossoms in earth, in sky, lustres in human faces, now covered over by ignorance as thick as the dirt on his face. Every where, indeed, are flowers abloom. Wren and Barry saw them in parterres on the cornices of old buildings; Charles Dickens gathered them by handfuls from the dens of thieves. Will an age of humanical-ture follow this of horticulture, which shall train your little Lintotts to withhold their hands from forbidden flowers, and answer their craving for the beautiful by training within them honesty, truth, sympathy, and hope? Every flower is a prophet of the Divine benevolence, and calls man to rise to the sacred circle of charity. Each says to the lowly listener at its feet, Strive to add some bloom to human pathways, and be sure that there is no heart so poor that it will not leap in response to every smile and every kindness bestowed upon it. The art of making others happy—that is the great art. Such is the sense of the flowers.

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Miscellany.

AN UNEQUALLED MUSEUM.

William Beckford was said to have had a service of porcelain for every day in the year. This "Prince of Dilettanti," the scholarly, but, eccentric, author of "Vathek," seems to have no parallel in history; no similar instance where absorbing passions have been allied with equally great opportunities for their gratification. He inherited a vast fortune. Byron names him, in "Childe Harold," as "England's wealthiest son." After passing a portion of his life amid exciting and moral pleasures, he retired to his father's estate at Fonthill, and devoted himself to the erection and embellishment of a palace which, in its day, was one of the world's wonders. Its grounds covered twenty thousand acres, and were more highly cultivated than the gardens of Versailles; the building covered more space than the York Minister, the largest cathedral in England, and its shape was as if two buildings like Westminster Abbey were placed across each other, the spaces filled up by various offices. Into this spacious museum, nothing was received whose merits were not of transcendent value. Its books, in many tongues, were the rarest editions, clad in choicest bindings; the pictures were the noblest specimens of art. One room in this palace was declared to be richer than the whole of the National Gallery. Matchless china, coffers, and unique pieces of plate from the hand of Benvenuto Cellini, gems and intaglios from the rarest gravers, antiques antiqued and retaining their pristine beauty, gorgeous tapestries and invaluable cabinets, were a few of the treasures. All was held by a visitor, who gained the unusual privilege to examine this museum; "I would defy any man, however sober and taciturn his habits, to proceed from end to end of one of these sumptuous galleries without uttering some exclamations of admiration; for whatever be the hobby he is in the habit of riding, he is sure of finding something in his own way; the variety is infinite. Here Beckford lived twenty years in complete seclusion, always actively and happily employed, until the loss, by an unfavorable decision in chancery, of a valuable property in the West Indies, compelled him to retrench his expenses and quit the Abbey, which cost him £30,000 a year to maintain. He always affirmed that he left this home without regret. Still possessed of large wealth, at the age of sixty-three he removed to Bath, with a selection of his most precious objects, and there built another palace, in which he passed the remaining twenty years of his life, surrounded by his collections, which he continued to augment till his death. The glories of Fonthill Abbey have long since departed, and the building, which cost the pretty sum of £273,000 eventually became a shawl manufactory.—*From "Hobbies and Their Riders," in the Overland Monthly for September.*

BAMBOO SHODDY FOR CLOTHING.

The *Journal of Applied Chemistry* says: It is well known that in St. Domingo and other West India islands, the bamboo grows luxuriently, and may be set down as a waste product. As the fiber is excellent, numerous attempts have been made to convert it into stock for paper, and no doubt if it were nearer a market, this use for it would soon become a lucrative one. We now hear of cloths manufactured out of a mixture of bamboo and wool, cotton or silk. The bamboo is prepared very much in the same way as straw, by boiling for several hours in water probably containing alkali. It is then run through heavy rollers and subsequently through a pitcher, which reduces it to a fiber. The fiber is then in a condition for being carded and dyed, ready for mixing with other stock. We have seen specimens of cloth made by adding various proportions of the bamboo.

Cotton warp and cloth containing 50 per cent. of bamboo in filling was strong and capable of taking a fine dye. A silk mixed cassimere, in mixed 25 per cent. of bamboo fiber with warp and filling, also looked well. The dyed fiber closely resembled wool to the unmillated, and the undyed looked as if it could be used for false calf, if it could be made long enough. It would be curious if some good fairy came out of the St. Domingo controversy, in the shape of a new industrial product.

HELIOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

A patent has been recently granted in England, which consists in an improved method of preparing caseine of curd of milk for subsequent use in the formation of casting blocks, printing blocks, and in preparing the surfaces of paper. The inventor take milk which has become sour and set by keeping, and separates from it the grease and other extractive matters by the following process: The milk is churned when sour and set by natural causes, and put into a bag and allowed to drain for about twenty-four hours; boiling water is then poured on it, and it is subjected to a squeezing process. After this the best result is obtained by pouring water at about half boiling temperature on it. It is again squeezed and allowed to stand till it has cooled down, and then washed well in clean cold water, with continuous squeezing to remove all the grease and milk they can. When dry, the residuum becomes hard and granular, and is the substance or caseine which is the object of the invention.

The following, clipped from an exchange, is to good to be lost:

"A Toledo German, who has been keeping a saloon for the accommodation of Printers, has been obliged to suspend. On his books were found the following named members of the craft: 'Der Laim Brinter,' 'Der Leettle,' 'Der Pea Putter Brinter,' 'Der Firth,' 'Der Brinter mit der red hair,' 'Der Brinter mit hair but shoost so red.'"

Louisiana wants a thousand more coolies. On account of the warm weather, probably.

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

JUNE 30th, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	845,391 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$325,781 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	241,305 85
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia	221,251 65
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,646 75
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets	21,788 19
Bonds and State Stocks owned by the Company—market value	247,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,391 58
Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were	$1,740,065 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were	$1,629,998

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 37.2

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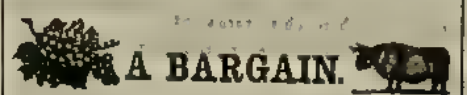
205 Montgomery St., Ross Block,
35.21 San Francisco.



A BARGAIN.

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville. A very fine Farm of 148 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover*.

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 3000 bearing Vines, 150 assorted Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruit. On the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business

35-2 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice Tea Seed just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

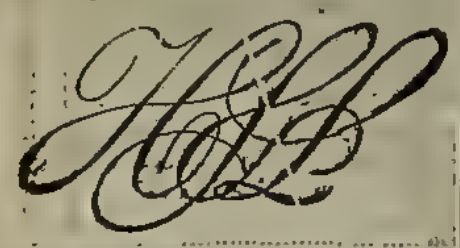
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE



This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach as to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gum or Comb.

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, its liquifying point being 200 degrees; it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H. & L.,

Is on the red cover of the package

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
145 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT,

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We are the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the Walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send Orders to

FARMER OFFICE

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

AND

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from 1 to 9 P. M.

CARD WRITING.

Wedding, Visiting and Engagement Cards neatly written in the latest and most fashionable style,

INITIALS OR NAME IN FULL

carefully written with Indelible Ink on

HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &C.

Family Records, Certificates, Diplomas, &c., accurately filled in writing in Albums,

and Penmanship of all kinds elegantly executed.

JOHN P. DWYER,

Grand Hotel, and 603 Montgomery st., and
35.1 718 Market st., San Fran

Mules for Sale.

Fifteen very fine MULES of large size for sale at a Bargain, or will be exchanged for Sheep of good quality

☞ Apply to the FARMER OFFICE. 36.9

SILK WORM'S EGGS AND COCOONS.

A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

☞ Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

1871! 1871! 1871!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

1871

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

OUR EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

Great Reduction

FOR THE

"California Farmer,"

FOR

Volume Thirty-six.

NEW TERMS FOR 1871.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

SEVENTEEN YEARS

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every part of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS.

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DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES, $5.00.

Subscribe Now.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,
320 Clay St., San Francisco.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the Farmer Office, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing place.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, August 31st.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England 109½x109¾
Price of Gold 112¾
Value of Greenbacks ..... 89c@89½
Value of Wheat in Liverpool ..... 11s. 8d.
do do New York ..... 145c@160 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2@3 per cent. per annum on call, at 4@6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3@5 per cent. on call, 6@8 on time.

Chicago—Money capital employed 4@6 per cent. on call, 8@8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2 to 2½ per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

Money in France.

Money in the form of Gold is now showing very abundantly, the people among the lower classes offering Government all it wants to pay the Prussian Indemnity.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain markets the last week or ten days has been under some little excitement, by reason of a speculative movement that has gained some degree of force by reason of a rise of a few pennies in England, but not as we esteem to be a real advance, besides the advance here in our own markets arises more from a haste by our Exporters to gather up what there is in our markets now, to load a few ships that can be had at extremely low rates of freight as that it enables them to purchase even at over market values, rather than run any risk of waiting to scan the market or go into the country where there is a plenty of wheat. Such action on the part of purchasers give rise to a speculative feeling now, and an advance in rates which we do not believe will long be maintained. We believe there is more grain on hand in the country than there was supposed to be, and as holders of this grain *can afford to keep it*, it has not been offered, and as soon as the facts are well understood that grain *will not* rise very materially, then this Stock on hand will appear in market, our firm belief is that the price will recede.

The *Flour* trade with China will be a permanent one for all coming years, and each year it will steadily increase, the *future* of this trade with China no one can conceive.

Barley, Oats and Corn each and all have had a quiet steady trade for the last week—while other small grains have had only a small or nominal demand.

Potatoes, Beans, and Onions and other products of home trade have been about as usual in all their ups and down as the spirit of speculation or steady demand affects rates.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$2 30	@	2 36
do Extra	2 40	@	2 45
Barley, new ₩ 100 lbs	1 80	@	1 90
Barley, old, for brewing	1 90	@	2 00
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 85	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 80	@	1 90
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	2 35	@	2 45
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	5 75	@	6 00
do Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Extra Family Flour	6 50	@	6 75
Oregon Superfine	5 75	@	6 00
do Extra for shipping	6 25	@	6 50
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₩ ton	27 00	@	30 00
Middlings ₩ ton	35 00	@	40 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton	40 00	@	42 50
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	65	@	90
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 00
Carolines	1 00	@	1 50
Onions	80	@	90
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	16 00	@	23 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit market shows great abundance of all rails, many kinds to an excess. Large quantities of small, poorly packed and poor fruit forced on the market being worthless, not paying freight.

Apples, ₩ box	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, new, ₩ lb	4	@	5
Pears, new, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Plums, ₩ lb	5	@	8
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	8	@	10
Peaches, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Apricots, ₩ lb	25	@	5
Cherries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Black foreign Grapes	6	@	10
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Melons, green flesh	15	@	30
Watermelons	15	@	30
Quinces, ₩ box	1 50	@	2 50
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Chili and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Blackberries, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Gooseberries ₩ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	..	@	..

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables of all kinds are very abundant and cheap, a larger amount than ever before, which gives to our family purchasers the choice at little cost.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	..	@	..
do green	8	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	..	@	30
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	20
Cauliflower, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carots, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₩ gall	..	@	1 00
new eastern, ₩ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	..
Garlics, new	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	..	@	..
Green Corn, new ₩ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	8
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₩ 100 lb	1 50	@	2 00
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	1½	@	3
do Sweet	..	@	..
Pumpkins	2	@	4
Parsley, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	40
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard		@	5
Okra, String	4	@	6
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	5
Spinage, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	..	@	5
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	3	@	5
Garlic	..	@	12
Eschalot	20	@	25

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,
101x102 California Marke

The Fish market is well and fully supplied and with the greatest variety, and with fair rates.

Salmon, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Lake Sigler Trout per lb	..	@	50
Smelts	..	@	10
Perch	8		10
Rockfish	8	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₩ 100	..	@	25
Tomcod	..	@	10
Sardines, fresh	..	@	25
Solefish	..	@	25
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	40
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	10
Halibut	..	@	50
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	40	@	50
Pompoco	..	@	..
Eels	..		..
King Fish	..		20
Anchovies	10	@	12

Shell Fish.

Shell Fish remain at same rates as our last week.

Solomon Tesmore,
57, 58, 59. California Market

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz	..	@	1 50
Eastern Oysters in cans of 30 each	..	@	..
Crow fish	13	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	60
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

The Retail Meat market is without material change.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₩ lb	12	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whitaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	23

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

Poultry is plenty and good, a very liberal supply at lower rates makes a quicker market by more purchasers.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₩ pair	..	@	..
do tame "	1 25	@	1 75
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	62	@	75
do tame ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@	28
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	15	@	20
Quails, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	3 50	@	4 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 50
Spring Chickens	4 50	@	6 50
Turkeys, ₩ lb	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe,	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	100	@	1 50
Quail, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Venison	8	@	12½
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

The Dairy market is more active with some changes, with importations from over the Railroad our markets are materially and often affected, and while large quantities of Butter and Eggs are imported, our own Butter and Eggs maintain high prices.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	45	@	50
Duck eggs	..	@	45
Parrolone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₩ lb	..	@	20
Lard, Eastern	..	@	20
do Oregon	..	@	20
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	25	@	30
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	28
Cheese, California	12	@	15
Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	42½
Parrolone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₩ lb	14	@	15

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 25	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	3½	@	4
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 05	@	1 10
Hops, California	16	@	25
do. imported	..	@	..
Mustard Seed	6	@	7
English Seed	..	@	..
Canary Seed	7	@	9
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	27		30
Pea Nuts	6	@	8

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

The Wool market has a real basis of value, arising from a quick market and ready purchasers abroad, while all other markets are high and advancing, which secures high prices for all our Fall clip and all on hand. Our market is also receiving quite an amount of Australian wool, which has paid well to import.

Wool, Fall Clip	30	@	33
" Choice Extra	35	@	40
Medium	27	@	30
do burry	18	@	20
Wool-sacks, new	80	@	90
do second hand	40	@	50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	12	@	13
Potatoe Gunny Bags	22	@	23
Dry hides, ₩ lb	17½	@	18½
Green salted, ₩ lb	8½	@	9
Deer Skins	40	@	55
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	50
do do plain	15	@	25
Goat skins, each	40	@	60
Refined Tallow	8	@	9½

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughterers Prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8
do. 2d do.	6	@	7
do. 3d do.	4	@	5c.
Veal—	6	@	9
Mutton—	5	@	6½
Lamb—	7	@	8
Pork—undressed,	8	@	8½
dressed,	8½	@	9

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pass'ger Sunday excepted	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule June 1, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'nger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	..San Francisco	5.45 P M	12.30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	....Oakland ..	5.12 P M	11.58 P M
5.19 P M	7.30 A M	....San Jose..	5.30 P M	12.15 P M
7.58 P M	10.15 P M	.....Stockton..	1.43 P M	8.35 P M
8.33 P M	2.00 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	7.00 A M
	4.10 P M	....Marysville,	9.10 A M	
	9.00 P M	..... Sacra...	4.20 A M	
EASTWARD.	2.20 P M	..Sacramento	11.45 A M	WESTWARD.
	3.35 P M	....Colfax.....	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	.....Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.10 A M	..Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	.....Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.10 A M.	....Ogden	5.15 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 3 00, 4 0*, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *6 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

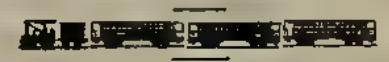
Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 50 P. M.

*Train do not run Sundays.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 3, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.
8 10 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.
*3 20 P. M.	5 45 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
4 40 P. M.	6 50 P. M.		

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 50 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.
9 50 A. M.	12 10 P. M.		
3 30 P. M.	5 50 P. M.		

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Gilroy.	Arrive at San Jose.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
		†6 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
8 40 A. M.	7 45 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
2 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

		3 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
1 45 P. M.		3 50 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
		6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 6 00 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-c ass fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno. MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 9 50 A. M.

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Will leave San Francisco on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 45 A. M

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Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 366

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TO SUIT THE TIMES

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VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1871. NUMBER 11.

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PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

Paris, August 12.

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES BY THE WAR.

The Agricultural community of the thirty departments that have borne the brunt of the invasion, are most occupied at present with the question of being indemnified for their losses out of the exchequer, and demanding nearly one million of francs to satisfy present claims. The departments not invaded, oppose through their representatives this demand, forgetting that as France entire is made responsible for the war, the nation entire ought to pay. The invaded departments sustained the shock to defend the country, and he or and morality insist that they should be loyally reimbursed. It is a right that the present emptiness of the Treasury coffers may plead delay in meeting, but cannot destroy. It was only in 1840, that French farmers were indemnified for the ravages of the invasion of 1614-5. In a townland in the mountainous district of the Vosges, with a population of 21,000 the damages are estimated at eight francs per inhabitant—it supplied 2,000 men to the army, having had to pay the expenses of their outfit in addition.

TAXATION, HARVEST, CATTLE PLAGUE

Anxiety is less feverish on the subject of the new taxes, since the country has clearly declared against the doctrine of protection. It would never do to saddle with increased tariff the 300 Agricultural products subjected to taxation. France cannot consume all she produces, and an external market is for her a necessity. Before the duty on salt was lowered, Agriculture had to economize by using less of it, and the revenue to-day has not suffered by the diminution. It is proposed to strike imported bones with a tax of 20 per cent., so that for her sugar refineries, France will have to compete with the markets of La Plata, Spain and Italy, with England, Belgium, &c., where a nominal duty only exist. But more, the animal black after being employed in the refinery sells for 18 frs. the hectolitre, as a manure, which would be proportionally increased.

The harvest has generally commenced, and the wheat crop if not as good as formerly, might have been worse. The weather though unfavorable, has still given long spells of sunshine. Rye as usual has been the first to come under the sickle, and bread from this year's harvest of wheat and rye is in general consumption now in Paris. The root crops are magnificent, but were never known to be so infested with weeds—hands were not obtainable to destroy these. The cattle plague commits still terrible ravages, but is on a decline, owing to the vigorous measures taken by the authorities to have slaughtered at once animals infected, paying of course their value to proprietors. On the Belgium frontier it is the soldiers who form the *cordon sanitaire*, and here kept the enemy within his own lines. All dogs running the gauntlet are shot—they are among the most active propagators of the plague. The formalities of the transport of stock are so rigorous that the markets are not fully supplied with meat, and in Paris fresh beef is rapidly becoming a luxury, while in certain districts its price is next to nominal. Britany is the chief centre for the supply of live stock for breeding or the butcher. The cows though small are excellent—sell from 120 to 125 francs—yield 12 to 16 quarts of rich milk daily, fattening at the same time, and when slaughtered weigh ove three hundred weight. They are small feeders, and remarkably exempt from disease. Bullocks on foot fetch 500 francs and weigh 18 cwt. The sheep of Britany are a peculiar race—that called the "toins"—for the ewes have universally two lambs—is very strong and rarely attacked with any ailment. Their average price is about 30 francs.

CROPS CULTIVATED, HORSE BREEDING.

The cultivation of maize is receiving considerable attention. The experiments made to raise the plants in a nursery, and dibble them out, have not succeeded—the stem was found to be developed at the expense of the grain. Fifteen or twenty days before the corn is ripe, when the ears commence to take a yellow tinge, the leaves are cut off—not plucked—bound in small bundles, and stored for provender. In Alsace, quick growing plants are "intercalated" with the maize—such as the kidney beans—the rows of maize being a yard asunder. The dwarf variety is often succeeded by climbing varieties. Potatoes, beets, turnips and dwarf peas are preferred to the intervals in Hungary and Croatia—in Styria sorgho is selected, While in Italy and the Valley of the Rhone pumpkins are raised, on which cattle and pigs are fed. "Blacks" rarely attack the maize plant in France, but it is very common in Italy where the soil is subjected to irrigation.

Belgium after the rinderpest is most occupied with the decline in horse breeding. Her large draught horses are in such request by foreigners that the exportation has largely denuded the country. The government has had to come to the rescue by renewing the subsidies for the breeding of the noble animal. It has been decided to maintain the native race distinct, and raise a cross breed for light draught and cavalry purposes. The supply of stallions is short, and the authorities propose buying some, and stabling them in certain localities, charging nothing for their services. France also is deficient in horses and seems inclined to leave the supplying of the deficiency to private enterprize, as the aid to the State breeding studs, is being gradually withdrawn. The country possesses three millions of horses, and requires a tenth of this number to be received every year to keep up the total average. The stallions count 12,000, and a third at least o the number would require to be of excellent breed to effect any sensible improvement. Germany sent 330,000 horses into France during the campaign—as a rule beautiful animals, very much superior to any France opposed to her.

[*Concluded next Week.*]

THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The idea of carrying intramural railways underground was a fortunate conception for London. That such a thing was practicable, could only be demonstrated by actually doing it. It has been done by Mr Fowler in an extent which gives him a foremost place among engineers. To carry a line across Chat Moss were a simpler matter, despite its stupendous scale, than to drive a tunnel through the entanglements of gas and water mains, sewers, cellars, subways, and foundations, which form a species of jungle in the underground topography of the metropolis. Every inch of the way is beset with difficulties, something like those that encompass the surgeon in seeking to perform some delicate operation amid the mazes of arteries and organs which crowd the anatomy of the the human body. The works of the underground railway are not merely complicated, but great strength is required in most of the structural parts; the burden in some instances being enormous. What is to be thought of carrying the railway below the vaults and subways of Queen-Victoria Street; one set of girders being required to support the vaults and subways above the railway, and another set of girders to support the road above the subways! In some parts of the line, the breaking weight of each column is estimated at 3,000 tons. Even the church of St. Nicholas is supported by the works connected with the railway, the original foundations of the edifice being extended downward for a depth of 40 feet. These and numerous other facts connected with the undertaking mark its peculiar character, and establish its claim to be considered an extraordinary engineering achievement. When the Metropolitan Railway from Farringdon Road to Paddington was first opened, trains ran at intervals of twenty minutes; now it is a common occurrence for thirty trains to pass a given point within an hour. In 1863, the Metropolitan Railway carried 9,466,176 passengers; in 1870, the number carried on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District railways was 39,100,849. The receipts on the District line have increased in very high ratio within the last twelve months; and the extension to the Mansion House will unquestionably have a great effect in augmenting the traffic. Facilities for traveling always increase the number of travellers, and the contrary effect reacts on the cause."

REST.

(*A Grand Lecture from a English Journal.*)

There comes a time in a man's life when he looks out for pauses and periods of rest. There is a time when a man is overflowing with energy. He both finds work and makes work. He cuts down trees in the forest of difficulty. He fights with windmills. He sketches out a programme which it would take several lifetimes to encompass. He puts no limit to his energies or his range of possibilities. By-and-by a man finds that his sphere is strictly limited and defined. He seeks to curtail rather than extend his engagements. He no longer thinks that he can know every body and go everywhere, but recognizes that in fact he can, comparatively, only know few persons and go to a few places. He understands small economies of time and circumstances. He appreciates the *laisser faire*. He has a growing opinion in favor of holidays. Instead of being always busy, he appreciates pauses from business. He studies to be quiet. He begins to think that speech is silvern and silence is golden. He appreciates rest. He appreciates rest if it is only for the sake of work, according to the laws of action and reaction. Hence, if you can economize seasons of rest you secure opportunities of work. In New York every man seems in a hurry, and every man has his programme too full. You note the New Yorker's short, quick and somewhat impatient walk. If he goes out to dinner, he has been working up to the last minute; at a place of amusement he is too thoroughly tired to enjoy himself; even on a holiday he is busy with his schemes of work: A man can do justice to dinner, holiday, or concert when his most pressing need is that he should lie upon a sofa or go to bed. Hence come nervousness, indigestion, bad nights, fatty degeneration, and all kinds of horrors. I remonstrated with a man the other day on his childishness in stopping to look at the shop windows. He might have answered that to look at the shop windows was itself part of a liberal education. But he told me that he was in the habit of walking a great deal too fast, and consequently he would every now and then bring himself to anchor in front of a shop window, and counted the rest as gain. The taste for rest grows with our growth in wisdom. A child can not understand it. When a child is told that his father or mother wants to be quiet, the sentence is a wonderment to him. Mrs. Schimmelpennick says, that when she was a child of six, her parents taught her to fold her hands and be quiet for half an hour. This valuable art might be taught at our schools, even if charged for as an extra. The taste for quiet and thoughtfulness ought to be developed as much as any other taste. Rest is an investment for new action. It is also rather a true element in good workmanship. An editor once told me that though his town contributors sent him the brightest papers, he always detected a peculiar mellowness and finish about the men who wrote in the country. I know an important Crown official, whose hours were from 10 to 3. He had to sign his name to papers; and as a great deal depended upon his signature, he was very cautious and chary how he gave it. After 3 o'clock struck, beseeching powers of suitors or solicitors could not induce him to do a stroke of work. He would not contaminate the quality of his work by doing too much of it. He would not impair his rest by continuing his work. And so he fulfilled the duties of his office for exactly fifty years before he retired on full pay from the service of his country. And when impatient people blame lawyers for being slow, and offices for closing punctually, and shops for shutting early and, generally speaking, the wider adaptations of our day to periods of holiday and rest, they should recollect that these things are the lessons of experience and the philosophy of society and life.

A PREACH TO PREACHERS.

All apologies are founded in self-deception or pride.

Move directly to your subject; the sooner you get at the main idea, the better.

One telling illustration is better than a dozen, even if each of the dozen are quite as strong.

Let the subject be of such importance as to invest you with an inspiration, until the closing sentence.

Encourage, rather than scold.

Do not make many points; two or three well insisted on will be longer remembered than half a dozen.

Never think of yourself, but of a soul saved or lost, and Calvary.

Have only two or three headings and one application—clear, short, and to the point, still be ringing in the ears of the people as they are dispersing.

If you cannot preach from a text without an intimation that a different translation would improve it, select some other passage, or a different subject.

Feel that this sermon may be your last.

[*Selected.*

WHEAT DEVASTATING BUG.

John B. Barbour, Vermont Mo., sends specimens of which were sent in a bottle. The bugs had destroyed thousands of acres of corn, wheat and oats, and he wanted a remedy for them. They were identified as chinch bugs—*Lygæus leucopterus*. No mode of destroying them was known to the members. Mr. Bradgon had known Western farmers to plow deep furrows around fields threatened with their ravages and thus check their migration. They get into the ditches, and if the land-side of the plow is run next to the field to be protected, they cannot climb the acclivity, and may be destroyed. Has known crops to be saved. Corn fields have been saved by sowing a wide strip of millet about the outer edges. The bugs satisfy their appetites in the millet before they get to the corn. Lands where these bugs ravage should be burned over in the autumn—wheat and oat stubble and corn stalks. The corners of the fences should be cleaned and all possible shelter for them removed.

COLORADO POTATO BUG.

D. C. Whitney, East Saginaw, Mich., sends a sample of the Colorado potato bug—which he supposes may be a curiosity—that members may know it when they see it. The members, several of them, protest against this mode of disseminating these pests throughout the country. They were in a paper box and alive. No one knows how many of these had escaped *en route* hither. One member prop sed the appointment of a committee to destroy them. They were carefully corked up in a bottle of alcohol. And that is the way all such noxious insects should be sent from one section of the county to another.

KILLING POPLAR AND LOCUST SPROUTS.

V. S. Crozier, Port Byron, N. Y., wrote:—"I have a number of popular trees in my yard, and am troubled very much with sprouts from the roots. Cutting them off or digging them up only gives me ten where I had one before. Is there any liquid which will kill them by turning around the roots? Can you suggest a remedy?" Mr. Fuller says cutting as often and as soon as they appear above ground has always resulted satisfactorily with him. They should not be allowed to grow a month or two before cutting. One year's persistent defoliation will prevent sprouting the second year.—*Practical Farmer.*

COTSWOLD SHEEP.

Messrs. Jones & Clark, of Barre, Vt., write to the *Mirror and Farmer* that their Cotswold lambs were dropped the last of March and first of April, some of them weighing 12¾ pounds; the 20th of June they weighed 75 pounds. Yearling ewes, this spring, had wool 12 inches long, and crosses with Merinos showed a length of staple 7 inches. They sold a Cotswold lamb last fall to one of their neighbors to cross with fine wools, and he has already, at this time of year, been offered $4 per head for his lambs for mutton. The lambs were dropped the first of April.

So much has been said against crosses with fine wools that we have experimented until we have become satisfied that with the *right care* and *blood* for a buck, it will prove a perfect success for mutton, also for wool, as it is fine and of good length. Our ewes averaged six pounds of washed wool; have sent it to Boston for combing. The buck that sired our lambs sheared 15½ pounds and weighs over 300 pounds.

SCAB IN SHEEP.

Petroleum, in its crude state, applied to the points of attack, will effectually kill the insect that originates the scab and the eggs or nits which it lodges in the wool. The remedy is a safe and cheap one, and a sure cure. Kerosene might answer as well, used in moderate quantities. The flocks of California are generally inoculated with scab; and were it not for the alkali water and dust that floats in the air and lodges in the wool, which often checks the ravages of scab, and sometimes kills it out entirely, we should be compelled to abandon the sheep and wool culture altogether. The cheap remedy alluded to above, will be a benefit to the animal, and to wool-growers generally, if used. The application of mercury, arsenic and other narcotics, are injurious to man and beast.—S. W. J. in the *New Yorker*.

The *Poultry Bulletin* says: "Every bird pleases us with its lay, especially the hen." The same here; particularly when they keep up a kind of rattling fire, like that opened last week by a hen belonging to Dr. S. P. Huntly, of Muncie, Ind., which laid a large egg, and in fifteen or twenty minutes two more, joined by a ligament one inch thick, and three-eighths of an inch long. We consider that discharge of chain-shot decidedly *fowl* play.

LARGE HONEY PRODUCT

Rev. Robert Johnson, of Kossuth, Des Moines Co., Iowa, reports to the Department of Agriculture, that he has colonies of bees that gave him 150 pounds of honey each during the past year.

WALTAR BROWN & SON'S MONTHLY WOOL CIRCULAR.

New York, September, 1871.

Since our last report the Wool Market has evinced quite a mercurial disposition. At the opening of the month there was moderate activity in all descriptions, the principal inquiry, however being for medium and low Wools. Later the unsatisfactory quietness of the Wool Goods Trade had its effect; manufacturers, as a class, withdrew from the market, and business was confined to small transactions to supply immediate wants. This dullness quickly resulted in a want of confidence on the part of some holders of fine Wools, which were in good supply, having been comparatively neglected through the season; a weakening tendency was evident, and some large parcels of Ohio XX Fleeces were offered at two to three cents below previous selling prices. The general feeling, however, among those interested was, that with the legitimate demand for these grades, would come an improvement in prices, and many dealers and consumers showed a disposition to take any lots offering below market rates, which action resulted in re-establishing confidence, and the month closes on a firm market, with values at previous quotations.

The demand from manufactures, however, is small, as they will not anticipate their wants materially, while their goods are accumulating on a dull market with fall Woolens, many of them are already changing their looms to spring fabrics, for which they will require finer wools, and are therefore anxious to use up their present stock. A few manufacturers have large supplies but generally they are not stocked beyond 60 days.

During the past fortnight receipts from the West have fallen off very materially, and it is generally conceded that nearly the entire clip has now been marketed. When it is considered that the amount of Wool in the Eastern market is by no means excessive for this season of the year, and that future supplies from the country are nearly, if not quite exhausted, it is clear that the present stocks must all be required for consumption before another clip

It is advocated that the large importations of fine foreign Wools will have a tendency to depress prices of the domestic staple from their present standpoint. Purchases made at quotations in the English markets, would cost imported, more than asking prices of to-day for similiar Wools, which precludes further operations, except on a higher basis of prices here. It is estimated that the amount of Cape Wool, (which class meets with most favor with our consumers), on hand in this country and to arrive from the Cape, is about 10,000 bales, equivalent to about 3,500,000 lbs. of Ohio fleeces. This increase to our supply of Domestic Wool hardly make up the deficiency created by the shortness of the past two clips, estimated at thirty to thirty-five million pounds of washed fleeces.

In view of these facts, we are of the opinion that Wools will not change materially during the next thirty days, but that later in the season we shall probably experience an active demand, with possible some improvement in prices.

PULLED WOOLS.—Lambs are coming in more freely, in small lots, and meet with ready sales at full quotations. The satisfactory prices obtained by farmers for their Wool this season has influenced them to keep their sheep instead of killing off a large number as has been the case for the past two years. The result will be quite a dearth of Pulled Wools during the remainder of the season.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS have been quiet throughout the month. The supply is not large, but the Wools are in much poorer condition than last year, and do not meet with the same favor among manufacturers.

TUB-WASHED WOOL.

Choice	72	@	75
Fair	68	@	72
Inferior and Burry	62	@	68

PULLED WOOL.

New York City extra Pulled	—	@	—
New York City super Pulled	—	@	—
New York City No. 1 Pulled	—	@	—
Lambs' Wool	57	@	62
Western super and extra	—	@	—
Country extra Pulled	—	@	—
Country super Pulled	—	@	—
Country No. 1 Pulled	—	@	—
Canada Pulled	—	@	—

CALIFORNIA

Spring Clip, fine	40	@	45
Spring Clip, medium	40	@	45
Spring Clip, low grades and burry	36	@	40
Fall Clip, A 1	33	@	38
Fall Clip low grades and burry	30	@	33
Extra Pulled	47	@	50
Super Pulled	47	@	50
Low Pulled	38	@	42

COMING FAIRS

By reference to our long list of Fairs those who are interested, can learn *when* and *where* Fairs in this and other States are held.

Agriculture.

TIM BUNKER ON FEEDING WITH OIL MEAL.

"It's no use to try it," said Jotham Sparrowgrass, as he poked his cane into the tub where I was preparing a mess for my fattening cattle.

"No use to try what?" said I.

"Why to fat cattle with lied meal. You see the thing has been tried, time and agin, over on the Island, and failed. Never could make the cattle eat the stinking stuff. Job Woodhull and Zophar Mills both tried it one summer. You see they had heern a great deal about feeding animals with lie meal, and they took it into their heads to make a lot out of fish ile and Indian meal. They had a plenty of ile from their fish works and they put in about five gallons to a barrel of meal, and mix it up well. They tried to get oxen to eat it, but it was no go. They kept trying every thing with it for a week or more, and by that time it was about the stinkenest mess that was ever got up on the Island, where they are famous for smells, especially in the fish season. I guess they hare'nt heerd the last of that ile meal yet."

"The oxen were sensible brutes for not touching such stuff," said I. "But you see, Uncle Jotham, this is not that kind of oil meal."

"Do tell!"

"You know there are certain kinds of plants that produce oil-bearing seeds, and when they are pressed for the sake of the oil, a cake remains which is good for manure or for provender. They press rape seed and the castor oil bean, and the refuse cake makes a very good manure. They press flax-seed to get linseed oil for painting, and cotton seed to get oil for burning, for making soap, and other purposes. The cake that remains is ground up into meal, and is fed to cattle."

"Well, I never paid much attention to it, but I allers tho't oil meal was such as they made on the Island."

This talk with Uncle Jotham occured more than a year ago, when I first began to use the meal made from linseed and cotton seed cake. I had not much faith in it myself, when I began to use it, though I ought to have had; for linseed cake has been used for fattening, and various feeding purposes, for several generations. It is astonishing to see how little faith people have in any thing they have not seen and tried.

In England, if a farmer has got to purchase feeding stuff, he is certain to invest in oil-cake. In this country, it is pretty certain to be corn or oats. Almost all the oil-cake made in this country is sent to a foreign market, because very few of our farmers have tried it. Once in a while we find an imported farmer like John Johnston of Geneva, or the dairy farmers, using oil-cake for feeding. But not one farmer in a hundred has ever seen it or tried it. As a rule, they have no faith in buying any thing to keep up their cattle in high condition. They sell grain, and feed out hay and grass. These, no doubt, are the staple article of fodder, but all cattle will do better to have some addition to hay and grass. I have always fed every thing I could raise on my farm—oats, buckwheat, rye, and roots—and have no doubt it pays. If any body can use grain to a profit, the farmer can. The man who buys his grain expects to make a profit on it, and in most cases does so. Why should not the farmer feed his grain and make the profit himself? If there is a profit in feeding twenty-five bushels of corn to a bullock, of say, three dollars, the farmer, especially if he live near a good market, can make the profit a little better than any body else. He wants the manure for his land, and the manure is on the soil where it will be plowed in. There is no expense for carting it three or four miles, from the village, or of shipping it fifty miles, or more, from the city.

I always liked to feed grain, corn meal, oats, etc., but I think now the oil meal pays better than even the grains. The linseed meal comes pretty high, and that is one great object to its use. But the cotton seed meal comes even cheaper than corn meal, and I think does better than linseed, pound for pound.

I had not used it a month, before Jake Frink came along one morning and hailed me.

"What ye been doin to yer cattle lately, Mr. Bunker? I see the hair looks mighty sleek and shiny, as of it had been combed with a fine tooth comb, and had some liniment on to it."

"You are right, neighbor, but the ointment was applied on the inside. I have been feeding with oil meal."

"What upon airth is lie meal? Never heern of such stuff."

"Well, there is a fellow up here in Shadtown has started the business of pressing cotton seed oil, and sells the meal from the ground cake to the farmers."

Jake Frink was about right in describing the glossy coat of my yoke of oxen, though perhaps, I did not do full credit to John's curry-comb, and wisp of straw. They are Devons, and John takes a good deal of pride in polishing them down, especially when he drives a load of wood to market in Shadtown. Whether any body looks out of the window at the young farmer's team, or at his wood, I am not able to say. He is uncommon fond of going to see Sally at the parsonage, I have noticed lately, and the span of Black Hawks are quite as shiny as the oxen. Probably he don't want to disgrace his sister, when he is in town.

I have been trying this feed for a year or more, and think I get more for my money than in any kind of feed that I buy. It comes considerable cheaper than corn meal, and goes further in making milk, butter, cheese, beef, mutton, pork, etc. It is excellent for working cattle, making them shed their coats early in the spring, and keeping them in good flesh. It increases the product of milk from twenty to thirty per cent. depending, somewhat, upon the condition of the cow. I have found about two quarts a day enough for a single animal. If fed too liberally, it gives the milk an unpleasant flavor. It keeps the cattle in good thriving condition. In making beef, a larger quantity should be used; there is no bad taste imparted to the meat.

Almost all cattle are a little shy in eating it at first, and, in this respect they are pretty much like their owners in buying it. But if a small quantity is mixed with some palatable food, they will eat it, and soon become very fond of it. One great advantage in using this and the linseed cake meal is the excellent quality of the manure. It seems to do execution on the land like hog manure. I have never had such a yard of manure as I carted out this last spring, and I think it must be owing, in part, to the two tons of cotton seed meal used by my cattle last winter. It would have made a great difference in the looks of my farm, if I have begun to use this article ten years ago. But we must all live to learn.

Yours to command,

TIMOTHY BUNKER, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE, AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

Good Hay Crop.—S. F. Brigham, Sharon, Walworth County, Wis., says: Mr. Manning R. Heard of this town has just taken from less than 4½ acres of land 20 tons of hay. The land lies near his house, and has been chiefly used for ten years as pasture. Three years ago it was plowed and sown to timothy and clover. Last year he cut 10 tons from it, and this year full 20 tons of hay of excellent quality is the product of this small field. This account will be doubted by many, but the truth of it can be substantiated by abundant testimony. Crops generally are of good quality and promise a large yield, wheat excepted; that, owing to the bug, will fall below the average.

Disease in Sheep.—H. H. Shaw, Surry, N. H., writes: The sheep in this part of the country are becoming valueless from disease called scab, but which the usual treatment fails to cure. The wool falls off and they become poor on good feed, breaking out in small sores and some die. If you, or any of your correspondents, can furnish a remedy for this disease you will greatly oblige most sheep-raising people of this vicinity, as well as an old subscriber. Last Winter I had a flock of 90 of the best for some distance, but the latter part of the Winter they suddenly began scratching and pulling their wool. I was advised to use a wash of tobacco and poke root which I have done administering sulphur at different times but with no success, more than they do not scratch as much, but the disease remains unabated, as the wool still continues to fall and they remain poor.

Cabbage Lice Remedy.—O. E. Best, Jordon, N.Y., writes: I saw in the *Tribune* of August 2d, an inquiry from Andrew Washburn, Illinois for a remedy for the cabbage louse. I lost all of my cabbages last year from these pests, after trying remedies innumerable, recommended by countless persons who knew *just how* to fix them. But this year I have "met the enemy and they are ours," with a very simple remedy, which I accidently heard of from an old nurseryman. It is this: Buckwheat flour sprinkled on the cabbage (and lice) when the dew is on, or when the cabbages are wet. I have made but *one* application—a very thorough one, though—and there is not a louse to be seen on a single plant. Two weeks ago I gave up my plants as ruined, and was intending to ask you for a remedy. And not only cabbage plants but it is equally efficacious with the currant-worm, rose-bug, &c.

POLITICIANS IN FARMERS' FAIRS

In an article written some years ago by Judge Potter, and recently republished in the *Mirror and Farmer*, it is claimed that the first fair ever held in this country was at Londonderry, N. H., one hundred and twenty-nine years ago; that in 1719 the first Irish potatoes ever raised in America grew in this town, and the first exhibition of them was made in 1722, and that the first premium in America for Merino sheep was awarded by the "Derry fair."

The writer closes by a reference to more modern fairs, and says:—

After 1807 and 1807 fairs began to be holden in other sections of the country, but the difficulties with England and the war of 1812, 1813, and 1814 checked their frequency and usefulness. After the war had closed, greater attention was paid to agriculture, and societies were informed in most of the counties in the State, and were continued for some years with decided benefits to all interest of the State. A "Board of Agriculture" was established, and the results of their labors were given to the public through the *Agricultural Repository*. But the usefulness of these societies was of short duration. Various causes operated to make them unpopular, the principal of which *was that they became identified with the party politics of the day, through the ill-advised scheming of politicans.*

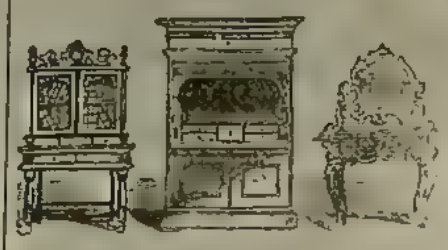
A striking instance of the hasty, careless business habits of our people is afforded in the fact that during the month of June more than 337 000 letters misdirected or otherwise not delivered were received at the dead letter office in Washington. Of these 11,700 contained money, checks, receipts, drafts, or other documents of value.

"Where's your filial gratitude, you nasty boy? What would you have been without your kind father and mother?" "I s'pose as how I'd been an orphan, sir."

W. MEYER. CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.



CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

3514

RANDALL'S

GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the FARMER Office, $2 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the FARMER Office.

Address WARREN & CO

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

A Grand Opportunity!

SECURE YOUR ADVERTISING.

A LARGE EDITION OF THE

"DAILY FAIR GAZETTE"

Will be issued and DISTRIBUTED FREE throughout the PAVILION every day during the

EIGHTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Mechanics' Institute,

Affording the BEST MEDIUM for Advertisers ever offered in San Francisco.

As only a limited space can be devoted to ADVERTISEMENTS they should be handed in as early as possible to insure insertion. Orders received by our Agents, and at the office of

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

Printers and Publishers,

517 Clay Street, 510 to 514 Commercial Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Do you want an agency, local or traveling, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand White Wire Clothes Lines? They last forever! Samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once Hudson River Wire Works, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 35-9

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N B—

We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

Horse Hay Fork.

IMPROVED.

Greatest Record in the History of Agricultural Implements

Thirteen [13] First Premium during the Fall of 1869, at NINE different State Fairs, were awarded our unloading apparatus. NINE upon Roger's Original Harpoon Horse Hay Fork, Improved, and FOUR upon Nellis' Stacker, in addition, by Executive Committees. Medals, Diplomas and Honorable Mentions. Successful at every Trial and Exhibition by actual test in competition with the leading articles of their class, which must be conclusive that our goods possess more than ordinary merit to command honors of this nature. These facts, together with the endorsements of the most scientific Farmers and Hay Dealers of the Country; also practical illustrations for depositing hay in mow or on stack, are fully set forth in our PAMPHLETS, furnished free upon application to

N. B. For sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

3316

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 160 ACRES OF LAND

Lying 9 Miles South of Petaluma,

All under good fence, nice Dwellings, good Barn and Dairy, Chicken House, and other Out-Buildings, good Bearing Orchard, with First-rate Water,

AND PLENTY OF SPRINGS FOR STOCK.

Title Perfect.

PRICE $5000.

For further particulars enquire at the Post Office in PETALUMA, CAL.

36 1

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,

36 1 6m Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

One Hundred Cartons of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO.,

30 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

36 6

A FINE

"Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.5

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. This description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and greatly improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and sweetness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, sold at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

220 Clay street, up stairs.

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WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

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WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

11-22-1y

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

53-20

Horticulture.

PROFITS OF PEAR CULTURE.

Ten years ago I selected a single row of thirty Duchesse d'Angouleme trees, planted ten feet apart in the row. Since then I have kept an accurate account of the total sales of pears from these thirty trees. They are now eighteen years old, and they have produced seven crops in nine years. The trees are at present looking very well, and, if we judge from appearances, they will continue to be productive for many years. They were originally dwarfs, but I am quite confident they are now standards. This is true of the majority of the Duchesse d'Angouleme trees in the orchard.

The following statement gives the amount of each year's sales:

The 1st crop, the trees eight years old,		$120.00
" 2d " " "		139.00
" 3d " " "		156 00
" 4th " " "		202.28
" 5th " " "		267 00
" 6th " " "		310.00
" 7th " " "		705.00
Total,		$1,900.00

This row, two years ago, produced ninety-four bushels of marketable fruit, which sold for $705. There was a scarcity of peaches in market, and pears in consequence brought higher prices than usual.

I will state in this connection, that this row is the oldest in our orchard, no other of an equal number of trees has yielded so abundantly.

We have single trees that will yield more. In 1865, we sold from four trees, grafted only nine years, $100 worth of fruit. Since then we have gathered from one of these four trees, nineteen baskets of Bartletts, and sold them on the premises for $2.50 per peach basket, making $47.50 from a single tree.—*Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit.*

HOW TO KILL TREES BY WATERING.

Before we had learned what *not* to do in pomology and arboriculture, in order to make trees thrive luxuriantly, and bear abundantly in hot and dry weather, we destroyed several fine evergreens simply by puerile management.—This occurred during a severe drought, when we knew no more than other boys, how *not* to water trees. Every evening, several pailsful of tepid water were poured on the dry ground around each tree; and the parched earth drank up the scanty supply, without seeming to have been even sprinkled with water. During the day, the soil around those trees seemed drier and harder than when there was no water. The more they were watered the more the leaves and branches and the hard soil seemed to need a generous drenching. No effort was made to save any, excepting those valued most. But every one that was watered liberally, died before winter. The trees were well rooted in grass ground, having been planted two years. If some one had told the inexperienced youth to spread straw or shavings around about those trees, over an area of ten feet in diameter, before applying the water, every one could have been saved. If the ground were mellow and not mulched, the true way would have been to draw back a few inches in depth of the surface, water liberally, after which return the mellow soil. This is the true way to water any plant, if we would prevent the surface of the ground from becoming crusty Mulching is better. If bearing trees can be mulched during the hot and dry weather, the fruit will grow much larger for it.—S. E. Todd, in *New York Observer.*

The Peach trade of New York is now very brisk, 160,000 baskets came over the New Jersey Railroad in one day, occupying *nine trains and one hundred and ninety-six cars*, reaching one mile and a quarter.

FINE MIXED TULIPS FOR FALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER

By Mail, 35 cts. per dozen; $1 25 per 100. By Express, 500, 85; 1,000, $8. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants.

35-7 F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET

A Fine Lot of the Genuine Imperial French Sugar Beet Seed, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertiliser, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT

THE FARMER OFFICE,

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms, located in the beautiful Valley of Sonoma, containing *One Thousand Acres* of rich Land suitable for an

ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND A DAIRY FARM.

The whole farm is well fenced, 300 acres choice land for Grain and fine cultivation, abundant streams of water on the place and one *Warm Spring.*

A Good House of eight rooms, good Stable, good Sheds, plenty of Wood on the place, large Trees, Plows, Harrows, and Small Tools. Three Mares, two Colts, two Cows, four Calves, and

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE MERINO SHEEP.

Title—UNITED STATES PATENT.

The whole will be sold together.

Terms easy to a Good Purchaser.

For further Particulars inquire of

38.8 EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese

BAZAAR.

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34.23

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the Genuine Italian Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 422 to 428 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.6tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent Library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully Illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large Invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style. For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S

WINE BITTERS.

WINES

The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

34.22

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

SEE REPORTS IN THE READING COLUMNS,

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages,*

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shall be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

CHEESE CURD CUTTER

PATENT WEEDING HOE,

LIFTING HAY FORK,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

COFFEE SEED.

TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,

PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,

ITALIAN RYE GRASS,

EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,

PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,

ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Pears, Apples, Figs, Almonds, Walnuts, Nectarines, Grapes, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same,

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.

Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found on file at their READING ROOMS

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must come with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue of our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We call the special attention of our readers to the account of the coming great "PEACE JUBILEE," to be held in Boston, Mass., next summer. It is indeed worthy of a perusal, the idea is a grand one, the time a grand one, and the Jubilee will be, as the writer says, the Grandest and most truly Sublime affair the world ever saw.

Greeley on Marriage—should be read by all who believe in this "Golden Chain" for social life. Mr. Greeley has done himself honor by this Letter.

We call special attention to one European Letter as one of great interest.

Our New York Letter and much other matter is deferred by reason of severe illness.

BAUERS TYPE FOUNDRY, NEW YORK.

We have received a Specimen Book of the Types and Cuts of this well-known and popular Foundry.

This is one of the finest Specimen Book of Types and Cuts we have seen, many styles entirely new and original.

OLE BULL RECOVERING.

Nothing we have written for a long time has given us more real pleasure than to pen the words we now write,

OLE BULL RECOVERING,

for we feel as if the "Soul of the Violin" will awake again, and touches of melody again be felt in the human soul.

Only last week we wrote of his illness, and gladly write of his recovering by advices just received, and his many friends here will join in the song of gladness we now herald, for it may be we shall again welcome him to our "Golden Land."

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the YOUNG'S PATENT.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

CROPS, SEASONS, PROSPECTS, &C.

The late peculiar weather in many sections of our State, the intense hot and sultry weather has in some degree shrivil'ed some kinds of Fruits, while it has been very good weather for ripening up the Grape crop and giving the Grapes all the perfection of the saccharine juices so desirable for Table Grapes and also for heavy Wines.

The Barley and Oat crop will be quite large and excellent in quality.

The Hay and Grain crop being all harvested, hot weather has no effect on these, but on crops not matured, the Root crops, Melons, Squashes, Beans, Potatoes, &c., a cooler atmosphere now and then would be more acceptible.

The weather as we have said has been very dry and sultry, this if followed by a change to a cool and windy season would bring up early rains, and our Farmers we think are pretty well prepared, as their Hay and Grain is mostly all sheltered or sold.

Farmers are now thinking of the coming planting season, and in despite of all the losses and disappointments of the past year—many who planted 300 acres and lost, will plant 500 acres this year with the hope to make up the losses of the past.

The present price of Grain in Europe with the demand for Flour in China, that is so evident will increase every year, encourages our Grain-growers to hope for good prices for many years to come, and with this hope they will plant largely for another year.

The Fruit crop is large, but too much of it is of a small and poor kind by reason of overcropped trees. Our Pears and Grapes of best quality have been and will be shipped to a large extent this year. Potatoes, Onions, Beans and Corn will be a good crop generally, and much of these products will be sent out of our State.

The Wool clip this Fall is not as clean and good as was expected, and the value of it has declined in consequence.

Wool-growers should read Walter Browns & Son's Wool Circular—much practical good can their be obtained.

Whatever drawbacks may have occurred, our Farmers have enough to be thankful for.

THE PERMANENT GOOD OF FAIRS.

There can be no question but that *Good* results from our numerous Fairs which take place in various sections of our State, but as there is no admixed Good, so these Fairs have some *drawbacks*, and sometimes so great as to overbalance all the good that otherwise would have resulted from them.

We think the Public and our best Farmers, our Mechanics and our Manufacturers are beginning to see this, and calling loudly for a REFORM, a return that *shall give* to the producer of an exhibit of any article of *practical value*, whether it be from the Farm, Workshop or Manufactory, a Fair and equitable Premium, and to place these CONTRIBUTORS FIRST ON THE LIST OF VALUE, and the *First to be Paid*, for it has too long been the case that these products have not been justly regarded but made secondary to others, while Premiums have been given to articles of no utility whatever.

If the managers of Fairs in California will carefully pursue the doings at the best Fairs in the old States, they will see *we are behind the times in all the plans adopted here*, and that a change must be had before our Fairs accomplish the good which they might accomplish if wisely managed. We refer to an article on this subject under our Special Agricultural Head.

THE STATE FAIR NEXT WEEK.

The State Fair opens next week at Sacramento, and great preparations have been made by the Managers and the Friends of the Society to make it the BEST FAIR ever held in our State, no exertions have been omitted to prepare for a truly creditable Fair.

There will be the finest and largest show of Blood Horses, Cattle, and other Stock ever made in the State, the finest Horses are engaged for the Races, and the choicest Durhams, Devons, Alderneys and other Stock will make the display very attractive, and so great is the interest felt that there is no doubt the City will be filled to its utmost capacity, and those who secure a place to rest will be lucky.

SWINE BREEDER'S EXPOSITION

The First Annual Display of the *Illinois Swine Breeders' Association* will commence at Dexter Park, Chicago, Ill., next week, Sept. 19th, and continue *three days*. This Exhibition of "Porkers" will undoubtedly bring out the finest display of Blood Swine ever made in the United States, as many of the largest and best breeders, not only in Illinois, but elsewhere, are earnest in making a grand show of Swine.

The "Premium List" which has been sent us is one of the largest and most liberal ever offered, no premium less than $15, and that up to the GRAND SWEEPSTAKES OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for First, $500 for Second, and $250 for Third Premiums, while the Premiums for Best single animals in many cases is $100 each, and Second Premiums are $50. Such liberality must draw out a very large display and great competition as well as a Grand Show.

Chicago does nothing by *halves*, and for a "Porker Show" this as the saying is "The going the Whole Hog."

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

The Meeting at Chicago recently of the Presidents of our Agricultural Colleges, with other scientific Agriculturists, gives promise of good results, some of the best men in the land assembled and many important questions were laid before the meeting and ably discussed—we hope soon to report them.

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY FAIR.

A large gathering of people came to Stockton to see what San Joaquin could do for an Agricultural show in 1871, for everybody had heard that the San Joaquin valley had *dried up*. The Fair, however, this year, shows very conclusively that if *some farms* have short crops, there are, as the "razor strop man" says, a few more left, that can show as fine grain and good crops, and as fine fruit and wine as any other county in the State.

The exhibition at the Hall, although very showy, was not altogether an agricultural show, but too great a display of fancy goods and wares, foreign to the purposes of a real Agricultural Fair, but placed there to advance the *individual interests* of those who have "Goods to sell."

Three-fourths or seven-eighths of the space was occupied by articles not belonging to an agricultural fair, yet all helped to fill the hall and gave interest to some visitors. We hope, in coming years, *producers* will take more interest in our Fairs.

The attendance was large, and such a bevy of children we never before saw at a fair in one day. They were, indeed, the rosy-cheeked fruits and bright flower buds of the fruit from the "Garden of Eden." God bless little children, but these little ones felt the effect of the heat, for the thermometer told *plump hundred*, and sparkling drops stood on their little faces, even in the shade. This week has been the hottest of the season, and although oppressive in the shady hall, one could guess what it would be on the race track in the burning sun; and if men and children sweat big drops while standing still, what must the poor horses suffer when, with whip and spur, the rider tries to make them tell 2:40. The track ground was well patronized. Races always draw. The stock exhibit, though not large, was fair.

STOCK

The exhibit of Col. Younger, of San Jose, of twenty head of Durhams, attracted much attention and elicited great commendation.

The show of cattle by Overbeck, Smith and Patterson was most creditable—all very superior animals—one thing is certain, by such exhibits the too common stock is left at home This is right, as none but the best should be shown.

Col. Saxe came with his herd of Kentucky Durhams and his band of Cotswold sheep, and these attracted much attention, as the colonel is ready to *talk stock* to all, and will attract visitors who like to hear the points of animals explained.

POULTRY EXHIBIT.

The following exhibitors of Poultry, each having very handsome birds of various kinds: Light and Dark Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Bantams and Houdans were exhibited.

C M Nichols, of Front Vale, Alameda Co., W. W. Hatch, John Sutherland, A. S. Stiver, James C. Sage, M. S. Terry, James Littlehale, and W. Moore. The show was good.

THE PAVILLION.

FRUITS.

C. Dalton exhibited 24 varieties of Grapes, some very fine specimens.

Nicholas Endich, a pyramid of grapes, all very fine samples, some 15 kinds; also Figs and Chestnuts.

West Brothers exhibit some 30 or 40 dishes Fruits, fine—pears, apples, grapes, quinces; also figs, almonds and chesnuts.

Melons, (mountain sweet), by Jacob Long; large fine melons, also, by Joseph Putnam.

A fine basket of Fruit by Mrs. W. L. Overheiser, and a few dishes of fine fruit by Q. K. Meyer, H. S. Sargent, I. P Hitchcock, (peaches extra) Joseph Putnam, (fine Tokay grapes) Martin Roche, 10 varieties grapes, Mrs. Martin, grapes and raisins, and other samples as named.

Mrs. Joseph Hale exhibits, as usual, a splendid array of pressed fruits, jellies and pickles, 82 jars and vases; a truly superb collection and very creditable.

FLOWERS.

O. G. Ernst, a very fine stand of pot plants and cut Flowers, among which were *Celosia Cristata* (Coxcomb), finely grown. His collection was highly creditable as an amateur.

A miniature garden, very neatly designed, by Wm. B. West.

VEGETABLES.

I. Hale makes a complete display, comprising Irish and sweet potatoes, onions cabbages, turnips, beets, carrots, sugar beet, fine squashes, mangel wurtzel, 50 lbs. each, and a gourd, Hercules club, over 3 feet long; also, a collection of apples and pears, large and fine.

V. Salgiani exhibits cabbages, cauliflowers, celery, carrots, beets, etc.

Joseph Putnam exhibits a bale of Hops of superior quality.

Squashes by Mrs. Beaumont; squashes by S. Terry.

Sample stool Wheat was raised on Twitchell Island at 70 bushels per acre.

Dried apples, pears, peaches and plums, (marked 16). Very fine, indeed.

GRAINS.

H. O. Matthews & Co. and L. W. Shippee exhibit collections of wheat, barley rye, and oats. Very fine samples, raised by various farmers on the San Joaquin, on irrigated and non-irrigated land. All the samples were very fine, and proof that grain can be raised in a dry season.

Surprise Oats, exhibited from Oakland, same as exhibited from other Fairs, very superior. Also, sample grown on the San Joaquin, and one sheaf of same, very splendid, grown by E. W. Shippee, on the Calaveras.

Samples of superior Wheat (six in number), of very superior quality, marked as high as 60 and 80 bushels per acre, by Q. D. Peters, grown in different localities.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

L. B. Webster makes a good display of Agricultural Implements—mowers, grain threshers, corn mills, plows, churns, gang plows, etc.

Jones & Hewlett make a good display of Steam Engine and locomotive for threshing, wine and cider presses, reapers and mowers, plows, churns, etc. Excellent implements.

L. H. Gutter & Co., a fine show of superior plows, hay forks, etc.

Erdal & Grabow exhibit superior stoves and cooking ranges.

The Stockton Portable Gas Company display their invention.

The Globe Iron Works showed their own manufactured Pumps.

Matteson & Williamson exhibit their excellent implements, viz.:

Their new plow, called the "Farmer's Pride," with double iron standards, which being riveted to the side-plates, give extra strength and support. The plow has also an adjustable beam to fit to 2 or 3 horses. A very superior plow.

They also exhibit their Seven-tooth Self-sharpening Cultivator, the only one of the kind in the State. The teeth only require turning to be always ready for work.

A Sulky Gang Plow, called the "American Chief," with new improvements, one of the best implements invented.

Also, their Horse Hay and Grain Fork, one of the best inventions of the day. Four years ago, when this implement was taken to a grain field to compete, the workmen would leave, as they thought it would do away with their labor in pitching grain. Now, if asked to *pitch grain* in the old way, they leave the grain, such is the change.

Bowen & Abbot exhibit one plow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Stockton Woolen Mills make a fine display of Blankets.

The Harness exhibit of H. T. Dorrance is of superior quality.

The Pacific Tannery make a very fine show of Leather, equal to any made in our State.

Henderson & Clark exhibit a splendid lot of Carriages and Waggons, made to order; the only exhibitor. All work warranted. Nothing better has ever been shown.

A fine fleece of handsome wool, weighing 36 lbs.; superior—by C. C. Baker. Wool very fine merino.

BREAD, CHEESE, LARD.

A. Gall's Bakery show a collection of crackers, soda biscuits, etc., domestic bread by Mary Alice Watkins, 16 years old; six fine cheeses by I. Alexandria.

Flour and Corn Meal, by R. B. Lane, of Lane's Mills, of superior quality.

EXHIBITION OF COTTON.

The exhibit of cotton by Buckley, & Bros., on the Merced, is one of the most notable and worthy exhibits of the day. Here is something that will tell in the future in the real wealth of the State, and in its manufacturing industry.

INCIDENTAL NOTICES.

Thompson's Patent Road Steamer was moving in the streets, under the management and direction of the engineer, and thence it travelled to the Park grounds, and at a trial trip of speed it went over the mile course in 3:20—pretty good time for a heavy team.

The city is full of people. All kinds of shows, the Japanese jugglers, the Anacondas, Albanians, and a hundred shows, all to catch the dimes and empty the pockets and draw people away from the legitimate object of Exhibition.

We return thanks to Pres. Doak and Secretary Compton and other officers of the Society for many courtesies.

THE INVALID HOTEL.

We have received a Pamphlet calling attention to this subject and asking aid and co-operation for an Institution of this kind in California, an Institution very much needed, and one that would be of great public service, as it would answer as the "Home" of the Invalid stranger who seeks our shores to recuperate, or may be taken sick here.

Mons. Bondue called on us and presented his Pamphlet, and explained his object and plans, which is a most excellent one. Mons. Bondue has had great experience abroad in this work. He proposes the erection of *Two Hotels*, one First Class, for those who are fully able to pay liberally, and one for those in humble condition. These are *not* to be mere *Hospitals* but Hotels, where convenience, comfort, and a Home is provided for *Invalids*, that Life may be cared for and Health restored, a noble plan. We are glad to learn our wealthy men are favorable to the enterprise, and we trust Mons. Bondue will be completely successful in his good enterprise.

GREAT STOCK SALES.

There is now being made quite a number of sales of Blood Stock of all kinds in our midst, valuable Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep and Domestic Poultry, and all purchasers aim to buy up the best.

We have also advices from Kentucky and other great Western States of immense sales of Blood Stock, mostly Durham Cattle, at high prices at auction, many sales amounting to 8, 10, and $15,000 in a single day, while large numbers are being brought from Europe of very high cost, rating from $500 to $5,000 each. This speaks well, and the sooner all inferior and scrub stock is killed off the better.

RISE IN GRAIN.

Grain-growers should carefully scan the European reports, the shipments abroad to England, to China, and elsewhere, and they can learn the causes of the recent rise—read Grain report in *Price* column.

THE ELECTIONS ARE OVER.

The public mind has been fully absorbed by the Elections, and both parties were earnestly at work, each striving to carry their party.

In the great warfare of Politics, while "Those who were in, wished to keep in, and those who were out, wished to get in" it is to be hoped the great victorious leaders will think now of the paramount importance of *building up our State*, rather than *building up a Party*.

California at the present time has great interests at stake which are involved in the character of our Rulers, for to them we look as to the *Power* that will determine how fast our State shall progress in all that will make California great.

Party politics, or partisan influence will not build up California. PATRIOTISM is what is now greatly needed, and while our State is being rapidly opened up by Railroad communications from one end of the State to the other, and Steamship Lines are bringing the commerce of the "Ends of the Earth" to our very door, if our Public men are only seeking the "Spoils of Office, and self-aggrandisement rather than laboring to build up the State and promote its highest welfare, then California will *retrograde* rather than advance.

Upon the Yeomanry of our State rested the responsibility of *selecting suitable men* as Representatives for our State Legislature, for there will be found the *wheels* that roll on to prosperity, or roll back to selfishness.

Upon the results of this Election and by the action of those *who shall guide the State the next few years* will greatly depend the REAL DESTINY of CALIFORNIA for many coming years.

Wise Legislators make a prosperous State, and the Farmers and Workingmen of California hold the *balance of power*, and upon the character of the Legislators elected the coming Session of our State Legislature, and their labors for California will decide the future.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE PAVILLION.

The Pavillion, where so late was a scene of grandeur, beauty, and joy, now presents a changed scene. The throng of Beauty and Fashion is there no more, the works of skill, genus, and talent are removed, and now the work of demolition has begun and soon a vacant square in our city midst will be all that will tell of the place that was once hilarious with music and the business of life.

THE VOTE.

The elections are over and a very universal calm reigns in all the Political circles of our City and State.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The cattle disease so prevalent in various parts of our State, and which has also again appeared in Europe, especially in England, has caused measures to be taken to prevent the shipment of any more cattle from England to the United State, the disease now prevailing there is the *foot* and mouth disease, and the American Consul will not grant certificates any longer to ship Stock from Liverpool.

JAPANESE STUDENTS.

The continued interest that is felt in our country and her Institutions by the Japanese Government has induced the sending hither more of the young men of Japan to enter our colleges and thus learn of us in all that appertains to Progress and a Free Government.

Quite a number of young students have just arrived by the last steamer, they will remain on the Pacific Coast a little time and then go East.

SALES OF FURNITURE.

Somebody will keep house and live well too and have Rich Furniture too, even if croakers cry "Hard Times."

Stepping into the Furniture Warehouse of Messrs. Geo. O. Whitney & Co., this week, we found numbers of men matting and boxing large lots of Furniture for various parts of the State, while their wagons were taking away Rich Parlor and Chamber Setts for our citizens.

It is an assured fact that however many persons break up and go away, there is still many *new comers* and new married persons that are continually buying furniture and setting up housekeeping and the amount we noted as sold by this firm *in one day* was upwards of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, this we call a good day's work for dull times, but Messrs. Whitney & Co., has such a splendid stock they must make large sales.

OUR DOUBLE GERMAN HOLLYHOCKS.

Our double Hollyhocks, are playing the queerest pranks imaginable this season. One of us passing one day near the terrace where they grow, saw a beautiful, very double, pink blossom perched upon a stalk with very homely semi-double gray ones and supposed of course some one had planted it there in this way. Nothing is finer for a lawn in July and August than a group of these superb, double English or German hollyhocks, and they can be had with very little trouble. All the care ours get is one hoeing in a year, though doubtless they would well repay winter manuring and would laugh all the more merrily for a little more tickling of the earth about them.

The single ones spring up and grow wherever they get a foothold, even among the stone-heaps by the roadsides, without any cultivation. The lawn about "Hollyhock House" is just now very social and gay with these self-sown single ones as they stand all about in their many colored dresses, white, yellow and in all shades of red from pale flesh to deepest crimson.

[The above we find in the *Lows of Life*, and we can also vouch for this sporting of this really showy Flower, as we have had the same occur with us.—ED. F.]

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, last week the lightning struck the house of a lightning rod maker, just to show its impartiality.

A NEW BOOK.

Wood & Holbrook, Publishers of The Herald of Health, New York City, have in press a little book entitled "Parturition without Pain; or, a Code of Directions for avoiding most of the Pains and Perils of Childbirth." It contains the following Chapters: Healthfulness of Child-bearing; Dangers of Preventions; Should Diseased People Marry; Opinions of Medical Men as to Escaping Pain; Cases; Preparation for Motherhood; Exercise and Occupation during Gestation; the Bath—especially the Sitz Bath; What Food to Eat, and What to Avoid; the Mind during Pregnancy; Mothers' Marks; the Ailments of Pregnancy and their Treatment; Use of Anæsthetics; Female Physicans, etc., and an Appendix in which are discussed many topics of great interest to prospective mothers.

The work is the result of great labor and care and will help women to avoid most of the pains and dangers attending Child-bearing. Pp 120. Price $1.00. Wood & Holbrook, Publishers, 15 Laight Street, New York.

This is one of the most valuable Books ever published, ever wife and mother should have a copy.

SHEPHERD WANTS A PLACE.

An active young man, recently from New Zealand, and experienced in Sheep raising, Stock raising, and Farming generally, wants a good place permanently.

The advertiser is a good sheep-shearer, and fully understands all about sheep, and is a reliable man.

Inquire at the Farmer Office. 36.11

STATE FAIRS.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,
Commencing Sept. 18th, and continue six days
C. F. Reed, President, Maj. Beck, Secretary,
T. N. Hoag, Assistant Sec'y.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY FAIR,
at Salem,
Commencing Oct. 9th, and continues five days.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR,
at Boston,
Commencing Sept. 17th, and continues a week.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Fair at Albany,
Commencing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, CLARK CO.,
Sept. 25th to the 29th inclusive.
Wm. Lang, Esq., of Tiffin, President.
John H. Kleppart, of Columbus, Secretary.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR,
at Du Quoin,
Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days.

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR,
at Memphis,
Commencing Oct. 16th, and continues six days.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA.,
October 16th to 20th, inclusive.
Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR WILL BE HELD AT ROME,
Commencing Oct. 10th, and continues four days.
A. A. Jones, Pres. B. F. Jones, Sec.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
Kansas City, Mo.
Their First Annual Fair will take place at Kansas City, Mo., beginning October 16th, and continues one week or longer.

SWINE BREEDERS' STOCK SHOW.
The First Fair ever held in this country of this kind will take place at
Chicago, Illinois,
Commencing Sept. 19th, and continues three days.

NEW JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Fair at Waverly Station, (near Newark).
Commencing Sept. 19th, and continues four days.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL FAIR
Fair at Denver City,
Commencing Sept. 12th, and continues five days.
H. B. Brace, Pres., F. A. Clifton, Sec.

COUNTY FAIRS.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY FAIR
AT STOCKTON,
Commences Sept. 12th, and continues four days

THE MARIN DISTRICT FAIR,
AT PETALUMA,
Commencing Sept. 26th, and continues six days.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE UPPER SACRAMENTO, AT CHICO,
Commencing Sept. 26th, and continues four days.

ELEVENTH
ANNUAL FAIR.
THE
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Agricultural Society
Will hold at the
City of Stockton,
A Grand Exhibition, Beginning
Tuesday, 12th of September,
And ending on Friday.

Splendid Premiums

Will be awarded to competitors in every department of Industry—Agricultural and Mechanical.

For further information all persons interested are referred to the Premium List, which will be circulated throughout the entire State.

A large new Hall will be provided for the Exhibition.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of Stock of every class at the Fair Grounds.

THE RACE TRACK

Was never in better condition than at present, and in trial of speed liberal premiums are offered to attract the attention of all owners of fine Stock.

On Friday Evening, September 15
THE
Annual Ball of the Society
Will be held.

Every possible effort will be made by the Managers of the Society, and the citizens of Stockton, to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of visitors from the country, to whom a cordial invitation is extended to be present on that occasion.

Persons wishing information may address either of the following:

H. K. DOAK, President.
T. R. HOOK, Treasurer.
H. T. COMPTON, Secretary.

8 35

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento,
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaws, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

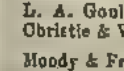
Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the Farmer Office.

Address WARREN & CO.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book; a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving a addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW,
all sizes from 7 to 18 inches

COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for throwing in or out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 16 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley, Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

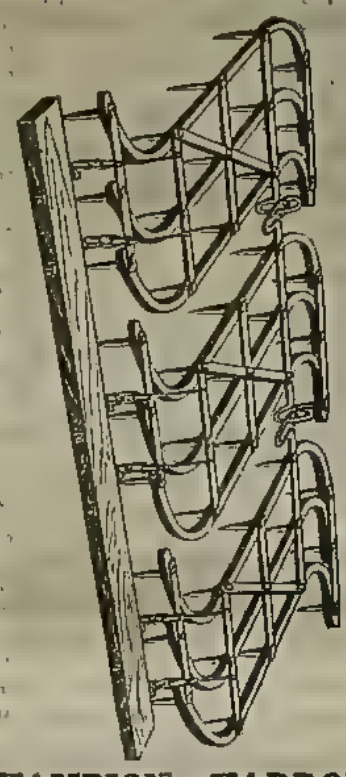
Buckeye Mower and Reaper,
Haines' Latest Improved Header,
Sweepstake Separator,
Buckeye Grain Drill,
Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,
Burdick's National Feed Cutter,
Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,
26 1 **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Attention, Farmers, Attention!

ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!



ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!

CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Price List, Address

DUNN & CAMPBELL,
317 & 319 Battery Street,
36.3 SAN FRANCISCO.

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
36.8 3t.cow

Sheaves of Grain.

As the present Season will offer many interesting and valuable samples of Grain of all kinds, we shall feel greatly indebted to our subscribers, and all interested in our Grain Crop, for Sample Sheaves of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and any other Samples of this year's products.

We will cheerfully repay them for their kindness and attention, will send them in return choice Seeds to more than the value, and also pay all expenses of transmission per Wells, Fargo & Co.

Cultivators in such cases can command our services for a full reciprocity.

Address, WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office,
330 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

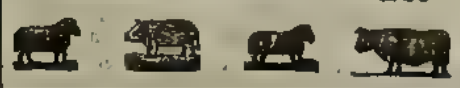
As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

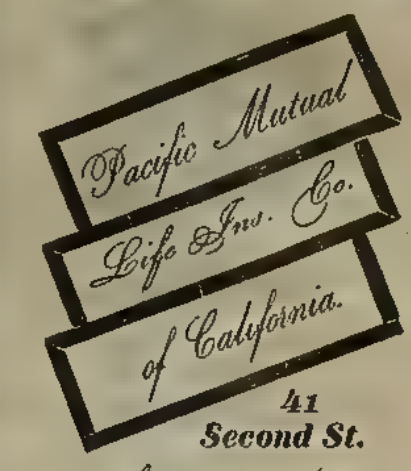
Address N. P. DOYER & CO.,
Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.



41
Second St.
Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD,
President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.

Schreiber & Howell,
General Agents, Home Office.

NEW FIRM!

JOHN ROHR & SON,

Successors to

Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,

NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,

539 Market Street,

OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET.

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu, Springs, Twine, &c.

A SPECIALTY

Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who* can *satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious as for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now enters upon its

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME,

and can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

THE BOURNE.

Under the growing grass,
Underneath the living flowers,
Deeper than the sound of showers;
There we shall not count the hours
By the shadows as they pass.

Youth and health will be but vain;
Beauty reckoned of no worth;
There a little girth
Can hold round what once the earth
Seemed too narrow to contain.

SUMMER EVE.

Fair Summer Eve! sweet as the purling stream,
To parched lips, amid Arabian sand;
Calm as the silent echoes of a dream,
That wafts the exile to his native land.

Kind Summer Eve! life's hard realities
Are melted by thy spirit-soothing breath,
The stricken heart forgets its miseries,
The dying, dreams not hopelessly of death.

Cool Summer Eve! thy gentle murmurings
Tell me of happy moments, ever fled,
Nor heed the stubborn course of Saturn's wings,
But dare the footsteps of the past to tread.

Sweet Summer Eve! I've sat and watched thee die,
And one by one the timid starlets shine,
Celestial rivals of her glistening eye,
Whose loving hand was fondly clasped in mine.

Dear Summer Eve! we sat and watched thee die,
From twilight shadows into gloom of night,
Nor recked how fast the happy hours could fly,
When love had lent his pinions to their flight.

Still Summer Eve! thou hast full many a tale,
Fain would I, linging, harken yet to thee,
Charmer of grief though other loves may fail,
A welcome thou wilt ever meet from me.

IMPROMPTU.

"I ONCE HAD FRIENDS, A THOUSAND FRIENDS."

"A thousand friends!" a thousand friends! ah, that
can never be,
Though thousands sun thy path with smiles, their
warmth is not with thee,
They glance upon the heart, and leave no kindly
feelings there,
To scatter rose-leaves o'er the soul, when tempest-shook
by care.

A "chosen few," but few indeed; for they must love
alone,
Who fling beyond the kindred chain a link to more
than one;
When life is bright, we give them then its little all of
mirth,
And trust them thus far, fearlessly, and win them to
our hearth.

But who would fling the love of soul, the foliage of the
heart,
Around a "chosen few," who place their hopes and
love apart!
Ah, rather let it cluster yet, luxuriant and alone,
Or rear it like the prophet's vine, to shade the chosen
one.

And when it withers, when it fades in sadness and in
gloom,
And the shrunk heart's blighted leaf, within a world of
bloom,
Then on my withering feelings lie, one dew-drop pure
and clear,
And *only* one, a glittering one. Beloved, give a tear.

TAKING COLD.

The least thing in the world gives me a cold," is the complaint of many, especially of those who "house" themselves too much—who are on their feet but very little. Such persons should make it a point to walk out two hours every forenoon, and an hour in the afternoon, taking care to cool off slowly afterwards; and if, in addition, such persons were to dip the end of a towel in cold water press out the water so as to prevent dripping, lay it on the head, and rub the whole surface of the body, as far as can be reached, in every direction, on rising and retiring, the pestersome habit of taking cold from every wind that blows would be broken up in a month in very many cases. The more a person bundles up, the more the slightest puff of air is avoided, the more easily will colds be taken, and before one knows it, the habit is so inveterate that the avoidance against taking cold becomes the main study of life. Such should fear the fate of Farquhar McKenzie, who more than thirty years ago took to his bed, and as a cold affected him in the most painful manner, he guarded against it more and more until he found himself in a condition that his hands had to be kept gloved all the time; the curtains were always drawn around the bed, and the only access to him was by means of a pane of glass, inserted for that purpose. And yet he lived thus thirty years, dying a month ago, showing to what the human system can become habituated.

A little boy having broken his rocking-horse the day it was bought, his mother began to rebuke him, and to threaten to box his ears. He silenced her by inquiring, "What is the use of a good hoss till it's broke?"

THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore has issued his prospectus in reference to the International Festival, to commence June 17th, 1872, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Washington, and to end on the 4th of July. It is a most curious document, perhaps better reflecting the character of the originator than any of his other musical or unmusical doings. The Hall to be erected for this festival is to contain one hundred thousand people, the chorus will be 20,000, and the orchestra 2,000 strong. If this enterprise will not benefit musical art, it will surely benefit something and somebody else. Here is the prospectus.

Two years ago the Boston Peace Jubilee held the nation spell-bound by the sublimity of its music. That great volume of song swept through the land like a flood of melody, filling every Christian heart with "glad tidings of great joy." It came like a sunburst upon the musical world, shedding light where all had been darkness before, and revealing a new sphere of harmony, a fairer land of promise, and triumphantly realizing greater achievements in the divine art than were hitherto thought possible. It will ever be a memorable epoch in the history of music. Never before was music enthusiasm run so high in our own land; never had there been such an occasion to call it forth. It was a grand outburst of sacred song, an overwhelming outpouring of the people, a universal expression of joy and thankfulness that peace, had settled down upon the land once more. It was a glorious event, and thousands upon thousands are happier to-day for that one week of heavenly music. The boom of the cannon, the stroke of the bells, the clang of the anvils, the peal of the organ, the harmony of the thousand instruments, the melody of the ten thousand voices, the inspired works of the great masters, the song of the "Star Spangled Banner," the cheers of the multitude, the splendor of the spectacle, the general excitement and interest of the event, all this is the rich possession of many a memory, and will ever be recalled as among the happiest experiences of a lifetime. It was indeed a glorious triumph for all interested—a triumph for the individual participant, a triumph for the nation, a triumph for the musical world. Is there one of the thousands who were there who would not wish to see, to hear, to take part in another such feast of music—nay, in a festival of double the magnitude, double the magnificence, double the interest and importance in every respect?

A GREAT FESTIVAL PROMISED.

Within the past year the black cloud of war has burst over Europe, deluging with blood one of the fairest countries of the continent; but, God be praised, Peace has conquered at last, and once more unfolds her white banner over the Christian world. The moral consciousness of mankind is so shocked with the terrible havoc of war, as now waged with all the improved machinery of death, that the tendency of the time is for peace—permanent, enduring peace—among the nations of the earth. Will not all say God-speed to any movement that would help inaugurate such a happy era? With this end in view it is proposed to hold in the city of Boston, in the month of June, 1872, a world's peace jubilee, an international musical festival, a union of all nations in harmony, when twenty thousand voices shall swell the grand chorus and sing, as never before, the hymn of the angels—"Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men." For this purpose it is proposed to erect a Coliseum that will seat

A HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE,

a grand temple of music that shall be, as it were, the gathering place of all nations, upon whose sacred altar every people shall lay its gift of song. Within, it shall be adorned with the emblems of peace and harmony, and over the different entrances the names of all nations emblazoned, while above it shall float the flags of all countries—highest above all the broad banner of universal peace. Poets, composers, artists, and conductors, of every land will be asked to contribute or take part, and all governments will be invited to send representatives to participate in the ceremonies. The festival will continue for two weeks, and it is proposed to dedicate one day to each nation. Now that through the recent Treaty of Washington there is every prospect of permanent, and, it is to be hoped, perpetual peace between England and America, it would seem highly appropriate America should dedicate the first day of the grand festival to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. While the selections to be performed upon that day will consist chiefly of compositions of sons or adopted sons of the British Isles—including Coote, Bennet, and Arthur Sullivan, among living composers, and Balfe, Wallace, and others, among the illustrious dead—as the highest compliment America could pay Great Britain, the best place upon the programme will be given to England's national air, "God Save the Queen." This majestic choral, when produced by the chorus of 20,000 American voices, with the accompaniment of 2,000 instruments, and every other accessory that can heighten its effect, cannot fail to touch the heart of Old England, and convince her that her offspring across the sea "seek peace and pursue it," and are ready, in commemoration of the settlement of all questions of dispute between the two governments, to strike the grandest chord of harmony that ever fell upon human ear.

While the proposition to dedicate the first day of the World's Musical Festival to the Motherland will no doubt receive the approval of all Americans, who are themselves chiefly the children and children's children of England, Ireland, and Scotland, next and nearest to claim kindred with America is

THE GERMAN FATHERLAND.

To Germany, then—the lands that lead all others in the sublime art of music—the land of the immortal Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Hayden, Mendelssohn, and scores of other composers, whose lofty inspirations to-day fill the universe with the "concord of sweet sounds," civilizing, Christianizing, and harmonizing the whole human brotherhood—to Germany, then, hundreds of thousands of whose noble sons are among the best citizens of America, shall be dedicated the second day.

But though there are substantial reasons why the Motherland and Fatherland, so intimately connected by ties of blood with America, should be the first to receive her greetings, she opens her heart and stretches forth her arms with equal warmth to Russia, to France, to Austria, to Italy, to Spain, to all nations, and invites them to join with her in making the proposed International Musical Jubilee such a festival of harmony and rejoicing as the world has never known.

Thus while united England, Ireland, and Scotland would have its day, Germany its day, France its day, Russia its day, Austria its day, Italy its day—each and every nation a separate day—while cannon will salute, joy-bells ring, drums beat, organs peal, two thousand instruments play, and twenty thousand voices sing—while all these elements of harmony will unite in producing the national airs of every land and the grandest works of the great masters with a power and majesty hitherto unknown, still, in order to carry out the proposed festival in all its fullness, it is necessary that each nation should be represented by a magnificent band, in the full uniform of the country to which it belongs, which band should be the gift and contribution of each government to this, the first Peace Jubilee of all nations ever held. Upon the day dedicated to any particular nation, the band of that nation would, at the most interesting moment in the day's exercises, be marched to the front of the platform to play its part and to receive such a welcome, such an ovation, as would convince its country that America at least desires to be on good terms of amity with all the world.

After the band has played a selection of its own choosing, and while it stands at the front the 20,000 voices, the 2,000 instruments, and all the elements of harmony combined, will give the national air of the country it represents, as a compliment from America to that nation.

What cheers would greet the appearance of a magnificent Austrian band, a Prussian band, a Russian, a French, or English band, or the splendid Guide's band of musical Belgium! What music they would make! What international harmony such visitors would produce.

The effect of such a musical gathering as is proposed would be to popularize the heavenly art of song, and move to nobler impulses every Christian heart. There would be no war, nor thought of war during the preparation for such a festival. It would bring nearer and bind closer with its sublime chain of harmony the hearts of all peoples, and cause the electric cable in its all-embracing and all-conquering march of civilization round the globe, to pulsate with warmer words of greeting than have ever yet leaped from heart to heart or from nation to nation through the mysterious depths of ocean, and open a broader path for the moral and material progress of the world.

THE MUSICAL PEOPLE OF AMERICA,

from one end of the land to the other, are now ready for this grand demonstration. In hundreds of cities, towns, villages, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, they are waiting for the word to organize their best voices, where they are not already organized, and to commence with renewed ardor the study and practice of the glorious music to be performed—music that will in the best manner represent the character and compositions of every clime and people; the music of Germany, which may be regarded as

UNIVERSAL MUSIC;

the music of England, Ireland, and Scotland; the music of Italy, the music of France, the music of Russia, the music of Austria, the music of Spain, the music of every quarter of the globe—Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

From both hemispheres and every nation let them come—from classic Greece and the Holy Land, from Turkey, China, and Japan, from the Nile and the Ganges, the Alps and the Andes—aye, let not the continents alone, but the isles of the sea contribute, and with all their varied instruments to music swell the glad chorus of universal rejoicing, that shall fill not only every heart, but the whole world with divine harmony.

Come, ye representatives of every court and cabinet of Europe, the New World invites you to join in the feast she is preparing; come in your ships, not with implements of war to make war, but with instruments of harmony to inaugurate the new era of perpetual peace among the nations; come in the name of the "King of Kings and Lord of Lords," and let the voice of all nations go up in multitudinous chorus for "Peace on Earth."

The note of preparation sounded months ago is already awaking unusual interest at home and abroad. Leading men of the nation have given it their hearty endorsement, and day by day cheering words of encouragement comes in from all quarters. Members of the municipal, state, and national governments, as also those who by voice and pen and purse helped forward the Jubilee of 1869, are again ready to co-operate with the friends of harmony, in this and all countries, in making the Jubilee of 1872 such an exposition of the divine art as will raise the standard of music everywhere and be a living honor to all who may in any way contribute to its fulfilment.

All societies that took part in the Peace Jubilee of 1869, as well as those unable to gain admission to the chorus at that time, are now invited. Twenty thousand books containing the selections to be performed will be furnished free to the singers, and each and all are expected to enter into the good work with heart and soul, and devote the coming winter to thorough study and practice of the sublime music. Thousands of hearths and homes will be made happier anticipating this great event; the whole American people, aye,

THE WHOLE MUSICAL WORLD,

will look forward to it with deep interest; and when, upon the opening day, the grand chorus of twenty thousand shall rise to sing the inaugural "Hymn of Peace," and to this chorus the harmony of two thousand performers and the bands of all nations shall be added, such a volume of song will be heard, such a perfect and powerful accord of voices and instruments as never before went up from earth to heaven.

As all nations are invited to join with America in this demonstration in the name of universal peace, it is to be hoped our Ministers at foreign Courts, and all who represent us abroad, will use their influence in bringing about a festival which promises so much for the cultivation and development of international harmony

CLEANSING BLANKETS.

Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint of soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over nigh. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them out to dry. Do not wring them.

During a fine starlight evening lately a three-year-old philosopher, after a silent and apparently profound scrutiny of the heavens, asked his mother, abruptly, where the stars came from. Mamma replied: "I don't know, Willie; I don't know where the stars come from." "Well, you bet I do. *The moon laid 'em.*"

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The work done by these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the thinnest muslin and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never give any trouble in operating.

The Howe Sewing Machines

Are the oldest established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and protection of mechanism. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

NO. 113 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

36.1

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JUNE 30th, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	845,321 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$525,781 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	541,805 85
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia	221,251 05
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,044 75
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets	31,788 19
Bonds and State Stocks owned by the Company—market value	247,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,321 58

Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were $1,740,065 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were $1,639,928

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

37.2

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE,

Musical Merchandise of every Description.

THE RECENTLY INTRODUCED

BURDETT ORGAN,

The manufacturers of the BURDETT ORGANS have succeeded in producing an instrument which may in a manner be compared to an orchestra, containing a variety of tones richly voiced. The stops in this make not only add to the power of the organ, but give a perfect imitation of different instruments, so that a simple melody may be repeated a number of times and the interest of the listener will be increased. It is with pleasure we acknowledge the flattering testimonials we have received from leading organists in California among whom may be named

MR. GEO. T. EVANS, Organist of the Church of the Advent, Howard Street, S. F.
MR. SAMUEL D. MAYER, Organist of St. John's Church, Oakland
MR. H. M. BOSWORTH, Organist of Calvary Church, S. F.
MR. J. W. C. RHIND, Organist of Howard St. M. E. Church, S. F.
MR. R. J. McCABE, Organist of St. Francis Church, S. F.
MR. J. H. DOHRMANN, Organist of St. Patrick's Church, S. F.
MR. CHAS. H. HOFFMAN, Organist of the Mason Street Synagogue
MR. J. MULLER, Organist of St. Ignatius' Church, S. F.
MR. GEO. SCHUCKE, Organist of the Methodist Church, San Jose.
MR. EVERETT POMEROY, Organist of the Presbyterian Church, San Jose.
MR. F. WM. GABRIEL, Organist of Trinity Church, San Jose.
MR. J. W. YARNDLEY, Professor of Music, St. Augustine's College, Benicia.
MR. LOUIS HECKMANN, Organist of the Unitarian Church, Geary Street, S. F.
MR. JAS. R. LAWRIE, Professor of Music, Santa Clara.
MR. DAVID H. BRALIN, Teacher of Music, Stockton
MR. WM. CARMICHAEL, Organist St. Mary's Church, Stockton.

Our prices range from $126.00 to $600.00 in U. S. currency, our arrangements being such that we supply our wholesale and retail customers in San Francisco without advance for freight from the factory in Chicago. The makers are convinced that they will be better paid in the end by selling a first class organ at a fair price, than an uncertain one at an astonishingly low price. We will sell Organs, melodeons and pianos on time payments to responsible buyers

Address for terms, circulars, etc.,

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Agency for the Pacific Coast,

623 & 625 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Sub Agents Wanted.

35.3

MILLS' SEMINARY.

REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at BENICIA, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN.

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

35 23

anta Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 1st, 1871

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments, Boarding and Lodging, Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months.....$

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

31-1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President

HO! FOR YOSEMITE

J. E. DOAK. H. DUNNING.

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STOCKTON.

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Carriages, Buggies Concord Stage Wagons and Saddle Horses on the most reasonable terms.

Parties desirous to make an easy and very pleasant trip to the Mountains, Big Trees and Yosemite Falls, wishing handsome, easy and reliable teams, can also be furnished with drivers if desired.

As the Proprietors are long residents here they know what travelers want, and they can give them a good fit out

35.3

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellany.

TRUE AND FALSE MARRIAGE.

A Letter from an Old Man to a Young Woman.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

My Friend:

Can I err in my conviction that I heard you while conversing with a circle of your intimates last evening, speak of Marriage? Unless my ears deceived me, you declared, in effect, that you would never marry, unless your hand should be sought by one who completely answered to your conception of what a husband should be—one handsome in person, amiable in temper, generous in disposition, eminent in ability, but few years older than yourself, and either in possession of a fortune, or capable of speedily acquiring one. I am sure the draft of your little speech, to that applauding circle, was not materially different from this.

Now I do not care to question the desirability, in a husband, of the characteristics you thus indicated. I deem it well that he should be comely in feature, graceful in bearing, winning in disposition, and that he should not have seen many more years than those of the lady of his choice. I will readily agree that you ought to be able to regard him as your superior in wisdom, and I will not stubbornly contend that a like advantage in fortune should prejudice you against him, though this point requires careful consideration. I am sure that the happiest marriages I have known have been those of persons, who, thoroughly knowing and loving each other, have said, while still in the early prime of life: "True, we have little worldly wealth; but we have strong arms, and willing hearts; and we will henceforth combine our counsels, our energies, our efforts, hoping to share and enjoy the competence we shall win, as we have uncomplainingly shared the struggles and privations through which we achieved it." I would advise none to marry in utter destitution, but the couple who, after working and saving, two to five years in severalty, have combined their scanty, but well-earned means, and resolved to sew out, together a home, from the wilderness or prairie, and have thenceforth illustrated the virtues of industry and frugality in indissoluble partnership, have seemed to me among the wisest and happiest. If you doubt this, ask successively, the next half-dozen of the noblest grand-mothers you may meet, to tell you the story of their first ten years of married life, and see if those who started, not in want and suffering, but with a slender outfit, and nothing more but what they made, or grew, or earned, do not look back on those years of early trial with fullest and heartiest satisfaction. Let those who have wealth thank God for it; let them thank Him still more fervently if He has added the forecast and practical wisdom needed to render it a blessing; but let those who were born poor, and know how to work and save, be still more grateful, that they shall be able to say to their children: Whatever we give or leave you is the fruit of our diligence and thrift: we inherited nothing, and owe nothing to the accidents of fortune." I would have you realize that a decent competence, thus achieved, is far preferable, as a source of happiness, to a large estate acquired without effort or merit; for what we have really earned we are most unlikely to risk in speculation, or squander in foolish ostentation. Saving is far more difficult than earning; and had I one to live after me, I should value more, for his sake, a thousand dollars earned by his own hands, than ten thousand bestowed by me. The latter might easily take wings; the former would have no tendency to aerostation.

I am not regretting that you spoke of Marriage as something likely to be accepted or declined by yourself. Though reserve and silence on that theme may seem to befit maidenhood, circumstances may often dictate, if not compel, utterance; and, whenever you speak at all, I would have you speak frankly and truly. What pained me, in your averment, was its failure to recognize the moral or spiritual element in Marriage. Not that a man might be a libertine, a gambler, a tippler, a scoffer, and still bring himself within the scope of your requirement: I will do you no such injustice, take no such advantage of your careless use of speech, as to presume this. I am sure you did not deem it necessary to say that your heart and hand could never be given to a reprobate. But your words *did* plainly that you might be induced to accept one who possessed the qualities or enjoyed the advantages you indicated, though he had no fixed principles of faith or conduct, no lofty purpose of doing good to others, no moral qualities that elevated him above the multitude who live decently, behave respectably, and die decently. So that he be handsome, graceful, amiable, rich and not too old, you might accept one whose aspirations contemplated personal enjoyment and social respectability. I do not mean to be uncharitable, yet I deem this a fair deduction from your careless, but not insincere, declaration.

Can you wonder that the world is full of mismated people, of discordant households, of severed pairs, if husbands and wives are accepted with no more scrutiny of the essential characters than though they were invited to a ball, rather than to the most intimate companionship for life? Thousands are unhappily married. Legislatures and courts seek to reduce the number of the sufferers by proffering facilities of divorce.

In my deliberate judgment, based on the observations and reflections of many years, if all who choose were at liberty to repudiate their old, and select new partners in marriage every Christmas, there would not only be many more unworthy marriages, but far more suffering from unhappy unions than there now is.

I do not need to argue that those who come together intending to separate—no matter whether next year, next month, or to-morrow—are never really, though they may be legally, married. What seems to me vital is, that the millions whose incitement to marry is purely physical or material, who marry for wealth or position, or under the impulse of any basely selfish or sensual desire—shall be awed, if not repelled, by the consideration that the tie thus formed is essentially irrevocable, save by death—that, having once chosen, they can never repudiate this in favor of a second choice.

"But this does not prevent unfit, or unjustified marriages."

Certainly not, any more than the state prison prevents a counterfeiting, or robbery. When society and legislatures have done their utmost, vice and crime will remain. "It is needful that offenses must come;" it is, at all events, inevitable that they *will* come. We can, at best, but diminish their number, by rendering them, evidently, sources of more pain than pleasure to the average offender. And when the State says (as she does) to those who ask to be legally joined in marriage: "Understand and regard the fact that, having been so joined, you must be constant and faithful till parted by death,"—she has done her utmost to prevent the profaning and defiling of the holy and beautiful institution of Marriage.

Am I lecturing you? Yes, certainly. I do not imply that you would, consciously, be joined in unholy matrimony: I *do say* that you might be so joined unconsciously, if your words of yesterday are the expression of your deliberate purpose—if they fairly reflect the light in which you regard Marriage. Let me trust that they do not—that you spoke without thought—and without intentional insincerity, said what your deliberate judgment will repudiate and condemn.

Dear friend, do not accustom yourself to speak lightly of Marriage. If obliged to say anything, you may properly say that you cannot tell whether you will ever bestow your hand until one, whom you shall have learned to love, shall seek it; but I would not ever have you intimate an indifference, much more a repugnance, to Marriage. There have been, and will be many unhappy (because unworthy) marriages, but, that there was ever a single life prolonged to fifty or sixty years which was a truly happy one, I do not believe. However self-sufficient in youth, I judge that no one ever felt the coming-on of old age, and saw streak after streak of silver mirrored in the glass which reflects his thin, straggling locks, without sadly realizing that "It is not good for man to be alone"—nor for woman, neither.

That you may, in due season, be sought in marriage by one who nobly loves you, and whom you shall learn to nobly love—whom you may implicitly trust in all things, and who shall know you worthy of like confidence—whom you shall love while you live, with a love that death cannot weaken, is the greatest blessedness I can wish you; and that I do with my whole heart. Believe my earnest assurance, that no one has fully, truly lived, who has not profoundly, fervently loved.

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Agents wanted for this Coast. County Rights for sale

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Valuable Stock Ranch

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A Large and Valuable and well located Ranch of FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, all fine level land, and well adapted for wheat and barley growing or pasturage of Stock, here, even in this dry season the feed is good, and animals generally are now doing well.

There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming Implement needed to carry on the Ranch.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad. The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty da.

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a VERY GREAT BARGAIN as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

The Sheep will be leased on shares as agreed upon

The terms of Sale will be ONE-THIRD Cash balance one and two years, interest at 10 per cent. per annum

To any person who desires to engage in STOCKRAISING or GENERAL FARMING, this is an opportunity rarely to be found. Early application will secure a great bargain, as the whole will be sold at the nominal value of unimproved lands.

For Particulars Address,

C. W. STEVENS, Proprietor, on the Ranch, or call on the Editor of the FARMER.

GEO. O WHITNEY & CO

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HAVE RE-OPENED AT THE NEW AND SPACIOUS BUILDINGS,

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At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 617 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors

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H. T. HOLMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF LIME,

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34 16

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CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

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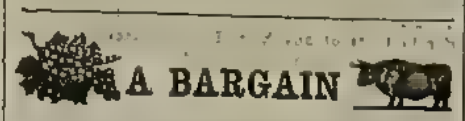

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Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville. A very fine Farm of 148 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover*.

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 6000 bearing Vines, 150 excellent Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruits. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

362 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gum or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented. The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and use that their trade mark,

H.&L.,

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the original stock from the "Walls of Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

CARD WRITING.

Wedding, Visiting and Engagement Cards neatly written in the latest and most fashionable style,

INITIALS OR NAME IN FULL,

carefully written with Indelible Ink on

HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &C.

Family Records, Certificates, Diplomas, &c., accurately filled in writing in Albums,

and Penmanship of all kinds elegantly executed.

JOHN P. DWYER,

Cor Hotel, and 605 Montgomery st., and

35.1 715 Market st., San Fran

Mules for Sale.

Fifteen very fine MULES of large size for sale at a Bargain, or will be exchanged for Sheep of good quality

Apply to the FARMER OFFICE. 36 9

SILK WORM'S EGGS AND COCOONS.

A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

1871! 1871! 1871!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE.

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

1871!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

OUR EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

Great Reduction

FORTHE

"California Farmer,"

FOR

Volume Thirty-six.

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Fifty Copies	150.00

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

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SEVENTEEN YEARS

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AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS!

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WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

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ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low money the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 14.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England	108½x108⅝
Price of Gold	113⅛x113⅜
Value of Greenbacks	88@89
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s. 10d.
do do New York	160@175 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2@3 per cent., per annum on call, at 4@6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3@5 per cent. on call, 5@6 on time.

Chicago—Money capital employed 4@6 per cent. on call, 6@8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2 to 2½ per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

Money in France.

Money in the form of Gold is now showing very abundantly, the people among the lower classes offering Government all it wants to pay the Prussian Indemnity.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The great excitement in the Grain market the last few weeks has we think reached its zenith, as figures show that our rates here 3,75 the cental, freight and expenses, exceed the Liverpool rates by 1s. sterling, and thus no prospective profit by shipments.

Undoubtedly one cause of the advance recently has been the increased demand and shipment of Flour to China, a market that secures in all future years a sale for California Grain to a vast extent, far greater than even to Liverpool, for China will open the mouths of 400,000,000 people for our Flour.

The high rate of Wheat now should satisfy all who hold Wheat that even if it advances a trifle more—now a sale is like "a Bird in the Hand" better than waiting to catch *two* in the bush, if you can.

Barley in good demand, Oats steady, Corn, Hay, and other products steady sale. Feed Grains full supply.

Potatoes, Onions, and Root Crops large supply and prices low.

Straw, once burned in the field, now $8 and $9 per Ton.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$2 40	@	2 55
do Extra	2 60	@	2 75
Barley, new ₩ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 90
Barley, old, for brewing	2 00	@	2 12½
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	1 85	@	2 00
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	2 35	@	2 45
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	6 50	@	6 75
do Extra	7 00	@	7 25
Extra Family Flour	7 25	@	7 75
Oregon Superfine	6 50	@	7 00
do Extra for shipping	7 00	@	7 50
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 50
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	3 00	@	3 50
Bran ₩ ton	26 00	@	27 50
Middlings ₩ ton	35 00	@	40 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	40 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	45	@	90
Choice Varieties	80	@	1 00
Carolinas	1 50	@	1 75
Onions	60	@	1 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	18 00	@	21 00
Hay, ₩ ton, Ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit market shows an abundance, but too much poor fruit, small, and almost worthless. It is to be regretted that so much of this kind should be sent hither.

Autumn Pears show better, and some fine Apples. Second crop Figs come in freely, and Melons abundant, Grapes now show their *big bunches* and tempt the appetite.

Apples, ₩ box	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, new, ₩ lb	3	@	5
Pears, new, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Plums, ₩ lb	6	@	8
do Large	10	@	12
German Prunes	8	@	10
Peaches, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do Dried	15	@	25
Nectarines, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Apricots, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Black foreign Grapes	8	@	12
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	8	@	9
Melons, green flesh	15	@	30
Watermelons	15	@	30
Quinces, ₩ box	1 50	@	2 00
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₩ lb	10	@	20
" Cult and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₩ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	..	@	..

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables show well, a large and liberal supply of all kind, everything that is desired.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	..	@	..
do green	6	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	30	@	40
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	20
Cauliflower, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carrots, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	12	@	25
Cranberries, ₩ gall	..	@	1 00
new eastern, ₩ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	6
Garlics, new	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	..	@	5
Green Corn, new ₩ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	6
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₩ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	3	@	3
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsley, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	..	@	25
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard	4	@	5
cans, String	4	@	6
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	5
Spinage, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	3	@	5
Garlic	..	@	12
Eschalot	20	@	25

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

101x102 California Marke

The Fish market is fully supplied with all kinds, prices declining, but with no retail change.

Salmon, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Lake Biger Trout per lb	..	@	50
Smelts	..	@	..
Perch	8	@	10
Rockfish	8	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	..
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₩ 100	..	@	20
Tomcod	..	@	12
Sardines, fresh	..	@	25
Solefish	..	@	25
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	25
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₩ lb	10	@	25
Flounders	..	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	12
Halibut	4	@	5
Sturgeon	35	@	40
Turbot	..	@	..
Pompano		@	..
Eels		@	20
King Fish		@	12
Anchovies	10	@	

SHELL FISH.

SOLOMON TESMORE,

57, 58, 59, California Market

Shell Fish remains the same.

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz		@	1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each		@	..
Craw Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS.

The Meat market has no change.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	15	@	20
do chops	12	@	18
Veal, ₩ lb	20	@	25
do cutlet	12	@	20
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	..
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	..
Hams, California	..	@	..
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	..
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	23
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,

The Poultry market a full demand, with less prices.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₩ pair		@	..
do tame "	1 25	@	1 50
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	62	@	75
do tame ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	62
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@	28
Hens, each	50	@	62
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Quails, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bears, ₩ doz	5 50	@	6 50
Spring Chickens	4 00	@	5 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail ₩ doz	..	@	..
Venison	6	@	8
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy market is supplied in part from abroad, yet, while Eastern imports sell low, our own best Dairy Butter command full rates. Eggs rather declining.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	40	@	45
Duck-eggs	..	@	45
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	25	@	30
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	25
Cheese, California	10	@	13
Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	42½
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	
Lard, ₩ lb	13	@	14

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 50	@	4 00
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 00	@	1 05
Hops, California	25	@	35
do. Imported	..	@	..
Mustard Seed	6	@	7
English Seed	8	@	10
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	8	@	12
Bees Wax	30	@	35
Pea Nuts	6	@	8

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool, Fall Clip	30@32
" Choice Extra	33@35
Medium	22@27
do burry	18@20
Wool-sacks, new	60@90
do second-hand	40@50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	12@13
Potatoes Gunny Bags	21@22
Dry hides, ₩ lb	17½@18½
Green salted, ₩ lb	6½@9
Deer Skins	40@35
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	40@60
Refined Tallow	9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8 ₩
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	4	@	5c. "
VEAL—	5	@	7 "
MUTTON—	5	@	6½ "
LAMB—	7	@	8 "
PORK—undressed,	5	@	6 "
dressed,	8½	@	9 "

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pass'ger Sunday excepted	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule Sept. 4, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	San Francisco	5.45 P M	10.30 P M
4.49 P M	8.40 A M	Oakland	5.12 P M	11.38 P M
7.10 P M	7.50 A M	San Jose	5.30 P M	12.15 P M
8.28 P M	10.25 P M	Stockton	1.48 P M	7.52 P M
10.35 P M	2.10 P M	Sacramento	11.45 A M	6.00 A M
	4.10 P M	Marysville	9.10 A M	
	7.50 P M	Tehama	5.40 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	Sacramento	11.45 A M	WESTWARD
	5.25 P M	Colfax	8.45 A M	
	1.15½ M	Reno	1.00 A M	
	12.02 M	Winnemucca	4.03 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	Elko	8.45 A M	
	6.20 A M	Ogden	5.20 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 10, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 05, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *5 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 3 40, 4 35, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Point Vale only.)

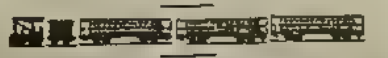
Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Point Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	
*3 20 P. M.	5 30 P. M.	6 10 P. M.	9 10 P M.
4 40 P. M.			

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	
3 50 A. M.			
3 30 P. M.			

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister.	Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
		10 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
4 00 A. M.	6 00 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
	3 00 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

		8 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
	1 45 P. M.	3 00 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
		6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 8 10 P M. and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno. MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8.40 A M

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.

J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP

H. H. PEARSON,

LATE OF THE RUSS HOUSE,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the travelling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation. Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st.

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TO SUIT THE TIMES

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EXCHANGE HOTEL.

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Per Week	Six Dollars
Per Month	Twenty-Five Dollars

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Per Week	from $8 00 to $14 00
Per Month	from $30 00 to $60 00

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PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, August 12.

FERTILIZING MANURES.

The war has among other scourges inflicted on France quite an epidemic of frauds in commercial manures—for agriculture has had this season to depend largely on chemical preparations. At present every fertilizing agent is subjected to analysis before purchased, and in some instances the samples are sealed and deposited in the courts. There is a manufacturer in the vicinity of Paris, who prepares phosphoric acid, more or less immediately rendered soluble by the addition of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of potash and soda to superphorate of lime, either in the bone or mineral form, the gypsum. He will pay the fee to any chemist a purchaser desires to analyze his preparations. The price varies from 20 to 30 francs per cwt., according to the richness selected and 4 to 5 cwt. per acre is the quantity supplied—the succeeding application of manure to be that from the farm yard. Oil-cake has been extensively employed also as manure this season in the form of dust, as well as beaten up into a "gruel."

A few philosophers are occupying themselves with the question, can the soil be rendered productive without the addition of organic matter. This involves the theory propounded by M. Ville, that mineral matters, in the exact proportion extracted by the crop, is all the soil requires to maintain fertility. The Carob tree, commonly called St. John's Bread, grows luxuriously in Spain and Italy on arid rocks, ferns and orchids fling plenty of humus. Can plants fructify in a soil deprived of organic matter, and an atmosphere without carbonic acid?

SALT AS MANURE:

Some experiments have been made to test the efficacy of salt as a manure on the School-farm at Grignon. The soil is very calcareous and so far favorable, and uniformerly tilled. The cultivation was also alike. The salt was applied at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre, and tested beside phosphates and salts of potash. The effect of the salt was apparent—in greater luxuriance—and the grain in threshing separated with a marked facility as compared with that grown on the other manures. The return was one fifth greater, and the weight of the grain superior. Similar trials are made with barley on portions of ground manured with dung watered, and not watered with a solution of salt. In the yields, there was hardly any perceptible difference. Beet was experimented upon, with farm-yard manure, as in the case of barley. There was a difference of 18 per cent. in the yield in favor of brine.

WEEDS—CATTLE PLAGUES.

Bavarian agriculture complains bitterly of the extraordinary development of weeds—such as wild mustard, poppies, and tares—which have positively choked crops. Cows have died in such numbers from the plague, that butter sells for three francs a pound, and milk five sous a quart. It is eight and ten in Paris, after being "manufactured." The Austrian government, notwithstanding all the inducements it has offered, to introduce the growth of forage and root crops, admits defeat. The farmers will adopt none of them—they rely upon the fallow, between wheat and maize. But they have taken quite a passion to introduce into this "rotation" the culture of industrial plants, such as tessel, and bamboo cane.

TILLAGE, CROPS, COLLEGES.

Practical farmers are discussing the question, ought the soil to be deeply tilled in time of drouth? It is asserted that by so doing, crops are positively injured, especially in the case of chalky soils. Efforts are being made to engage agriculturists to improve the varieties of their ordinary cultivated crops, as has been so successful in every description of live stock. The radish is cited as an example of what can be effected by a little patience and attention. By the selection of individual plants with peculiar characteristics, and a careful development of these new riches are to be found. By the session of territory France loses one of her best tobacco producing districts, and efforts are being made to introduce its culture in the rich valley of the Rhone. There are two "chairs" vacant in the Agricultural College of Grignoo and Grand Jouan Candidates must submit to a searching competitive public examination before a jury of the first agriculturists of the nation. The programme of subjects is exhaustive. The domestic breeding of hares is succeeding in a commercial sense, as well as rabbits. It is found that the leverets taken in a wild state, lose the desire for reproduction, devote themselves to celibacy. But succeeding generations only increase in amorous tendencies as they do in wildness, and must have not "petting" in their enclosures. The domestic hare is nearly as prolific as the rabbit, and while rearing one progeny, gestation is going on for another—the two uterus being engaged alternately. The rearing of *leporides* is equally as successful as their skins as an article of industry is in great demand. No fur is better for hats, or mixes better with silk or woolen.

The battle fields round Paris are being purified by the planting of shrubs or the sowing of seeds of quickly growing plants over the grasses. Those plants, such as sun-flower, mustard, Jerusalem artichokes, rye, &c., having an affinity for nitrogenous matters are perferred and cut green for fodder. No plant absorbs nitrogen so rapidly as the sunflower—as ravenous as the stomach of an ostrich. A pigeon was buried between the roots of a sunflower, after some weeks not a vestige of the bird was found—the plant had devoured and digested even the feathers.

SALE OF PRINCE METTERNICH'S HOCK.

The usual annual public sale of Prince Metternich's last year's vintage of Schloss Johannisberger wines was held at the castle of Johannisberg, on the Rhine, on the day appointed, and a large number of the most eminent houses were assembled, among whom there was a great competition. The quantity offered for sale consisted of 13 stucks and 14 half-stucks, containing altogether 12,022 Rhinelandish masse, and the total amount realized was 12,680 florins, giving an average of 684 florins per stock. The first lot was knocked down at 400 florins, but the others gradually crept up as the competition became keener and the biddings more spirited, so that the lot was sold at 755 florins, the highest price obtained at the sale. These prices were, however, considerably lower than those obtained last year. A day or two before another was held at Castle Vollrath, near Rudesheim, of the produce of Count Matuschka-Greiffenklau's vineyards. The best half-stock of 1868, Castle Vollrath, which at the sale last year, was bought in at 1,000 florins, was knocked down at 855 per half stock. The wines of 1869 fetched also very moderate prices, the highest figure being 345 florins, and the lowest 255 florins, giving an average of 317 florins. For the wines of 1870 the prices paid were better, the highest being 460, florins, the lowest 245 florins—average 360 florins per stock. Some other sales of importance have also been held on the Rhine, which were numerously attended by purchasers from almost every country, including even the United States. Owing to the not very favorable prospects of the vintage this year, and the poor quality of the produce of 1869 and 1870, the older wines were in the greatest demand, and those of 1862, 1865, and 1868 realized most enormous prices. Thus, at the public auction of Langwerth von Simmern, Eltville, the best half-stock of 1868 in sale was knocked down to Herr Drexel, of Frankfort, for 4100 florins; and the best half-stock (298 masse) of 1862, at the auction of Herr Eugene Pfeifer, at Erbach, was sold to the house of Philip Reis, at Mainz, for the sum of 3250 florins.

INTERESTING TO BRANDY-DRINKERS.

A fact worthy the notice of brandy-drinkers appears in the recent statement of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the amount of spirits distilled in the country. There appears to be, according to that statement, but 700,000 gallons of brandy distilled from fruits, while there are 161,000 gallons of compounded liquors made in imitation of brandies and sold at the real old cognac.

Home Correspondence

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NEW SERIES.

LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL.

BY M. A. DARLEY.

Number Five.

STEAMER EXCURSION IN NEW YORK.

The trip of the steamer, Plymouth Rock, to Long Branch is the perfection of New York luxury this summer. The boat is magnificently furnished, and not only is splendid in its guilding and its appointments, but abounds in such comfortable things as carpet, chairs, that one can move to the shadiest corner of the guards. I felt grateful to Fisk as I enjoyed the excursion the other evening, and admit that he appreciates and furnishes the traveling public with good things. I sat in the shade where I could watch the beautiful panorama of New York Bay, and after passing the Narrows, and the blue water of the distant ocean, I listened to the singing of the Canaries in their guilded cages as they tried to mimic the exquisite finish of Levys Cornet playing, and I thought that after a hot day in the city, a man must be impossible to please, who would not experience a delicious sensation of pleasure. As for myself I took off my hat, laid down my paper and sighed only when we touched the wharf at Sandy Hook.

RAILROAD TRAVEL TO THE BEACH.

The Railway ride along the beach does not dispel the luxury of enjoyment, on either side the landscape is attractive. In the morning my seat is always chosen where I can look at Pleasure Bay, and the picturesque hills around the Highlands rejoice in the golden light of the King of Day, but in the afternoon, after such a sail, with the music yet ringing in my ears, I take my seat where I can watch the fading away of the light, the graceful approach of the purple shadows as they dance before the Queen of Night, and where I can hear the solemn monotone of the breakers as they dash in fantastic forms on the beach. The sight of them keeps me cool, and sometimes as I watch the spray as it jumps in the air, I almost catch its inspiration and could throw up my hat and cry out in boyish rapture, I forget that the breakers are treacherous and that perhaps they are laughing at the mischief they have been doing during the day.

The train stops, and the afterward enjoyment is delightfully chained when I see the blue eyes of my waiting cousin watching for me, I enjoy unseen her searching glance and the roses that blush on her cheeks. For a moment, as the crowd of passengers hide me, I can see the shadow of disappointment in them, but at last I jump forward and they light up again as the words of welcome are spoken. As "Charley" trots along to Little Silver I listen with a pleasant feeling of contentment to the ripple of her gentle voice and point out to her sympathetic glance, the beauty of the twilight landscape. The magic of the heavens charm me, as one by one the stars glitter in the firmament, the richly colored clouds fade away, except one which changes from gold to purple, and then shows by its silver lining that it hides the Lady Moon. She is too modest to dazzle us at once with her glory. Coquettishly she peeps at us, then she wraps the cloud about her, until suddenly she throws her veil aside and smiles upon us royally.

HOME.

At last we are home, and the Captain's cheery hail arouses us from our dreamy mood. The trees that hide his "Cottage by the Sea" seems to greet us as the winds play with their leaves, and the groaning tea table with its weight of good things looks so bright and tempting that our enjoyment is not destined to rest until the drowsy influence of the sea air at the "midnight hour," and the solemn voice of the ocean lull us to a dreamless and refreshing sleep

ADVERTISING AS A CRITERION OF CREDIT.

A wholesale grocer in this city, who became rich in his business, says his rule always was, when he sold a bill of goods on credit, to immediately subscribe for the local paper of his debtor. So long as his customer advertised liberally and vigorously he rested, but as soon as he began to contract his advertising space, he took the fact as evidence that there was trouble ahead, and he invariable went for his debt. Said he, "The man who feels too poor to make his business known, is too poor to do business." The withdrawing of an advertisement is an evidence of weakness that business men are not slow to observe and act upon.—*Exchange.*

NEW SEED SOWER.

A new Seed Sower has just been introduced to our Coast by Mess. Linforth, Kellogg & Co., to which we call the attention of our Grain Planters and sowers of all root crops, and many new implements of agriculture are now offering by this House worthy special attention.

CULTIVATION OF THE TAPIOCA PLANT.

[We call special attention to the following article on the cultivation of Tapioca, which we take from the *British Trade Journal* Reports, just received by us. We feel confidant Tapioca could be grown in California on our wild waste lands with profit. See the report of it.—ED. F.]

His Highness the first Prince of Travancore has addressed a letter to the Madras Goverment on the importance of introducing and extending the cultivation of the manioc or tapioca plant in the Madras Presidency. "Some twenty years ago," writes his Highness, "the manioc was scarcely cultivated in Travancore, but of late years its cultivation has been rapidly extending. A large tract of undulating land between the great forests, fringing the ghauts on one side and the sea coast on the other, is formed of hard laterite soil, little fit for cultivation, excepting the valleys which intersect them, and overgrown with stunted vegetation. These hill-sides are fast becoming green with manioc plantations, carried on principally by the peasant population. Limited as the cultivation of manioc is, even in Travancore, it has, I am convinced, amply shown that, in the ease and cheapness of production, in the abundance of yield, in its adaptability to almost any soil, in its almost entire independence on the seasons and on water supply, its nourishing quality as an article of diet, this stands behind no other agricultural product known in India. While rice will meet the necessities of the higher and middle classes, the manioc is, one may reasonably believe destined to a great extent to become for the poor classes of India what the potato is in Ireland what the bread-fruit is in Java and other islands in the Indian Archipelago, and what the date palm is in Arabia." After describing the process of cultivation and of preparing the tubers for food, his Highness thus sums up the advantages of the cultivation of the tapioca plant:—(1.) It grows in almost any soil. (2.) The labor required for its cultivation is comparatively small, and of the simplest sort. (3.) Except during the first month or two, its growth is almost independent of rainfall or irrigation. (4.) Its productiveness is decided larger than that of any other article coming under dry cultivation. (5.) The mode of preparing it for the market or for domestic consumption is simple. (6.) The dietetic nature of it is excellent. The Government, in their Order, write that they highly appreciate his Highness's enlightened wish to extend the cultivation of the tapioca plant, which is said to succeed so well in the poorest soils of Travancore, and to be so acceptable as an article of food. The Collector of Tinnevelly and the Committee at the Sydapett Farm have been instructed to make experiments of the cuttings which his Highness very liberally offers to transmit, and report the result in due course.

FUTURE SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

Taking everything into consideration, we are inclined to predict good things for the future of sheep husbandry in this country. At present both wool and meats are high in all principal markets of the world. It is not possible with sheep, as it is with swine, to increase production beyond the natural demand for consumption except by continuing effort for a series of years; hence it is fair to except a continuance of the present healthy demand for all grades of fleece, and for superior qualities of mutton for an indefinite future. The flocks of the country are now, as a rule, in the hands of good shepherds. We doubt if there has ever been a time when sheep of all classes were healthier than now, as evidenced by the soundness of staple and full growth characteristic of the domestic fleece now coming forward to market. There is certainly much to encourage the general flockmaster, whether his specialty be the production of fine wool, or mutton and wool, or breeding animals of any of the principal varieties; or whether his locality be California, or Colorado, or Illinois, or New England, or either of the Southern State.

[Let the Sheep-men of California read the above remarks upon their interests, and the prospect before them, for these are true. Never before in California have we had so fine a clip of Wool, nor so good a price, and never have so fine exhibitions of Sheep been made at our Fairs, and the words we here quote from the *National Live Stock Journal* apply truly to California.—ED F.]

RAINS.

It is observed during the late war of the Rebellion in our own Country, and also during the war between France and Germany, that heavy and continuous rains invariably followed the occurrence of great battles. The fact has given rise to much speculation as to the reason of the thing, with a sort of general consent that it results from concussion of the atmosphere, caused by repeated discharges of artillery.

Many lose the opportunity of saying a kind thing by waiting to weigh the matter too long. Our best impulses are too delicate to endure much handling. Speak promptly when you feel kindly.

HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

Though there is an old proverb that "drought never bred dearth in England," we have had such continuous droughts of late years that the pastures have suffered, and there has been a dearth of green crops. If the corn crops has not suffered. A dearth of grass and turnips and mangold and clover is almost as serious in this generation as a dearth of corn was in the days of our great-grandfathers. Free trade has made us far less dependent on our harvests; but our wonderful prosperity, and the rapid development of population and of luxury, have made us more dependent than ever on the produce of the meadows. The price of meat and milk and butter is a more important question to most householders than the price of bread; and a showery summer, with its plentiful after-growth of grass, its enriched pastures, its bountiful supply of food for sheep and cattle, would more than compensate for the injury it might inflict on the hay and the corn. The rains of June have at any rate given the farmers abundant keeping for their stock, and a modern farmer is as anxious for his flocks and herds as for his standing corn. There are, however many reasons for special rejoicing that, while the green crops are so promising, there is no fear for the harvest. There is an unusual deficiency to meet. The coming harvest has to supply the waste of one of the most desolating years in modern history. In a large part of Europe the labor usually given to preparation for the harvest has during the past twelve months been seriously diminished. Multitudes who are usually employed in tending the fields have been turned aside to battle; and the reverse of the prophecy has been witnessed, for the plowshare has been turned into the sword. Large tracts of country, on which last years's crops were standing in all their autumn richness and beauty, were trampled over by armed hosts, and the ripe crops were turned, in the wanton wastefulness of war to the base uses of threshed straw.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

The foot and mouth disease among cattle in Northamptonshire has considerably increased during the past few weeks. A return just issued by the county authorities, shown that there were 79 cases reported by the inspectors during the past week, and 31 and 16 cases respectively during the two weeks immediately proceeding. The disease has assumed its worst form in the nothern division of the country adjoining Leicestershire, and in the Northampton district. Up to Saturday morning the reports received at the office of the Clerk of the Peace at Preston, were as follows: Kirkham police division 69 animals affected; Clitheroe, 731; Burnley, 96; Leyland, 416; Over Darwen, 20; Bacup, 10; Blackburn, 160; Garstang police division, 84; total, 1,586. In the borough of Preston there are 38 cases almost wholly in the township of Fishwick. Four firms of cattle salesmen in Liverpool were summoned on Saturday at the County Magistrates' Court, Liverpool, on a charge of having acted contrary to the provisions of the Contagious Disease (Animals) Act of 1868, in having on the 14th inst., at the Stanley Market, Liverpool, exposed for sale certai cattle suffering from the foot and mouth disease. The case of Hugh Verdun, of the firm of Verdun & Cullen, was taken first as a test of the validity of the proceedings. A veterinary who had examined the cattle stated that they were suffering from the disease, though in a slight form, and immediate slaughtering was desirable. On behalf of Mr. Verdun it was contended that the justices had no power to inflict a summary penalty, as that power was not conferred by the act of 1869, which it repealed all previous statues on the subject, did not contain a clause providing for a penalty.—*London Daily News.*

WOOL MARKET OF NEW YORK.

[Some remarks upon the markets for Woolen Goods, and value of Foreign Wools made by Walter Brown & Co., in their Circular of September 1st, as the cause of dullness of the Wool market now.—ED. F.]

The Dry Goods market, during the past few weeks, has been very dull, and producers claim that the prices realized are unremunerative. Should this stagnation continue for some time longer, a weakness may become prevalent, which would be likely to check any upward tendency in the raw material.

TEXAS WOOLS are in good demand, at quotations: Receipts are light, and transactions necessarily limited.

FOREIGN WOOLS have been moving very freely, with some large transaction in Cape, Australian and South American Wools. The importation of these Wools will probably be heavy during the next few months. Prices remain steady. Medium and Carpet Wools are in very limited stock.

One of the largest hotels in Philadelphia is owned and managed by a woman, and in one store, among several large ones owned by women, a business of over $100,000 a year is done.

Agriculture.

PLANTATION TALK OF THE RIGHT RING.

The great need of Louisiana and of the South is a widespread, varied industry. To the accomplishment of this grand object should all our energies be directed. It is practicable—within the limits of the attainable. But how shall it be secured? That is the absorbing question to which we should address ourselves, and with a perseverance and pluck that will not brook defeat. With this spirit and this determination success is certain. Nobody thus acting, and with reasonable means, ever failed to achieve anything that is rational and beneficial. Let us start with the clear understanding that we intend and are going to triumph. This will nerve us for the conflict and carry us through it. Let not our readers suppose that we lay too much stress upon this enthusiastic confidence in final victory.

Whoever won a prize in a hard struggle with a half-hearted purpose? An unwavering conviction of the certainty of conquest leads mighty strength in battle, and is a potent element in accomplishing the end in view. We have the strongest possible reasons for the confidence we speak of, as we demonstrated last week. We have all the natural elements, and in the greatest profusion, for the varied industry which is the great desideratum with the South, and everything else, therefore, depends upon ourselves. Hitherto, we have known splendidly how not to do, and we have succeeded in doing it!

The question now is, how to do it. In the first place, we answer let us not be afraid to do it. We read a story some years before the war which illustrates what we mean, and will bear repeating. An ambitious young gentleman, in South Carolina, we believe, of more than average brains, and of a stupendous turn of mind, hit, one day, upon a new idea about something, and the more he thought of it the more confident he became that it would be valuable to himself and society, if practically carried out. But he was poor, and did not know how to go to work to achieve his object. His father was dead, and the only person he thought could help him in emergency was a rich old friend of his father, whom he had never seen, and to whom he resolved to apply. Fortifying himself with letters, he in due time reached the aristocratic mansion of his father's friend, and laid his plans before him. The old gentleman received him with the courtesy for which he was distinguished, and listened to his recital with a patience and attention that made his heart beat with high hopes of success. Having finished, the rich man began thus; "Then you are really the son of my old friend——?"

"I am Sir," responded the young man.

"And this scheme is really one of your own devising?"

It is, Sir."

"The idea originated with you?"

"It did, Sir," proudly responded the ambitious youth, his eyes fairly sparkling with joy.

"And you have come to me to aid you in carrying it out?"

"I have, Sir."

"Well, Sir," continued the proud man, "if all this is so, how dare you disgrace your father, your father's friends, your State and your section by turning Yankee, and making an invention!"

The young man shrank away trembling in every limb, and feeling as if he had almost been guilty of some disreputable act. It is needless to say that his invention was never again heard of. The times have happily changed in this respect; but let us not be afraid of turning Yankees by making inventions. Let us not be afraid of any new notions. These new notions are abridging time and space, saving, multiplying resources and blessing, clothing the desert electrifying humanity, and making all the earth akin. We have been too suspicious of them, and have been left far in the rear in consequence. One of the methods of *doing it* is to go to thinking. Thought—it lies at the foundation of everything else. It is the duty of our Southern farmers and planters, traders and mechanics and laborers, to go to thinking and to keep thinking. Thinking and acting, acting and thinking! These will accomplish marvelous results. We must pause until next week.—*Home Journal of Louisiana.*

Fatigue.

In order to understand the influence of an irregular expenditure of force, we need only to remember that when greatly fatigued we lose our appetite, and that when the stomach is in full activity, the limbs are indisposed for performing hard work. Insufficient nourishment and fatiguing work, during the period of growth, stop the corporeal development of the individual.—*Liebig.*

Alas for Ireland.

It is announced that the Potato Rot has appeared in Ireland, and great alarm is felt lest another calamity like 1846 and '47, should fall on that country.

A new treatise on precious stones declares that after all, mankind if wise will say of 'precious stones, the most valuable as well as the most useful stone in the world is the grindstone.

They sell "horse lunches" in the New York in the grocery stores. They are bunches of grass about the size of a roll of wadding.

SAVED BY A HORSE.

Let any man who ever struck a faithful horse in anger read this true story and be ashamed of himself:—

Some years since a party of surveyors had just finished their day's work in the north-western part of Illinois, when a violent snow storm came on. They started for their camp, which was in a grove of about eighty acres in a large prairie nearly twenty miles from any other timber.

The wind was blowing very hard, and the snow drifting so as nearly to blind them.

When they thought they had nearly reached their camp, they all at once came upon tracks in the snow. These they looked at with care, and found, to their dismay, that they were their own tracks.

It was now plain that they were lost on the great prairie, and that if they had to pass the night there, in the cold and snow, the chance was that not one of them would be alive in the morning.

While they were shivering with fear and the cold, the chief man of the party caught sight of one of their horses—a gray pony known as "Old Jack."

Then the chief said, "If any one can show us our way to camp, out of this blinding snow, Old Jack can do it. I will take off his bridle and let him loose, and we can follow him. I think he will show us our way back to our camp."

The horse, as soon as he found himself free, threw his head and tail into the air as if proud of the trust that had been put upon him. Then he snuffed the breeze, and gave a loud snort, which seemed to say: "Come on boys! Follow me; I'll lead you out of this scrape." He then turned in a new direction, and trotted along, but not so fast that the men could not follow him. They had not gone more than a mile when they saw the cheerful blaze of their camp fires, and they gave a loud huzza at the sight, and for Old Jack.

A MUCH ABUSED SERVANT.

BY MRS. J. B. MCCONAUGHEY.

It is always sad to see a faithful servant meet with abuse and unkindness from those he has faithfully served; but man's most useful and faithful servant, the horse, oftener meets with this than with kindness and tender consideration. It is a blessed thing that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has taken this matter in hand, to a certain extent. So no man dare openly, in cities and large towns, maltreat his faithful slave. But the injustice still goes on privately and even publicly in country places. Boys learn the lesson of cruelty from their fathers, to practice it over again in their own lives. There is a long score to be reckoned up at the last day for this crime, for it is nothing else. A God who delighteth in mercy and watches with tender care even the smallest of his creatures, providing for each food in its seasons, will not suffer one act of cruelty and harsh-dealing to pass by unnoticed.

The very tones men use in speaking to their horses are brutalizing to all the finer feelings of their nature. Girls never trust your happiness with a young man who is harsh in tone or manner with his horse. Depend upon it he who can tyrannize over this faithful servant, will not be slow to try his hand in his own household.

It is delightful to walk about a farm-yard where all the animals are pets. I know a young man whose beautiful year old colt walks up and raises his fore foot to shake hands with his master. A span of fine horses trained (not broken) on a New England farm, used to take the children to school a mile distant year after year. After their merry load had unloaded itself, they turned about as carefully and orderly as if the farmer himself had been driving and trotted off home alone.

Retributive justice is often meeted out to those who have practiced a course of cruelty towards animals. Even the crushed worm will sometimes sting the foot that tortures it.

I know a young man who was noted for his hard dealing with his horses. Even the poorest old hack was lashed into a race horse pace in his hands. Once, in anger, he harnessed his horse by the tail to the plow and compelled him to work in that manner. The next day when attempting to harness him, the tortured creature gave him a blow with his hoof that in a few days brought him to his grave. The punishment was severe, but there was but one verdict concerning it among the neighbors.

TIE HIS EAR.

A groom, mounted on a high mettled hunter, entered the High Street of Coldstream and when opposite Sir John Majoribanks' monument the horse began to plunge and rear to a fearful extent, swerving to the right and then to the left, but go forward he would not, nor could all the exertions of the groom overcome his obstinacy. The street was filled with people expecting to see the animal destroy himself on the spikes of the iron railing round the monument, when Mr. McDougall, walked up to the groom and said, "I think, my man, you are not taking the proper method to make the horse go; allow me, if you please, to show you a trick worth knowing". "Well," said the groom, "if you can make him go, it's more than I can;" when Mr. McDougall took a piece of whip-cord, which he tied with a firm knot on the end of the animal's ear, which he bent gently down, fastening the end of the string to the check-buckle of the bridle; this done he patted the horse's neck once or twice, and said, "Now, let me see you go quietly home like a good horse." Astonishing to relate, the horse moved off as gently as if nothing had happened. Mr. McDougall says he has seen in London horses which no manner of force could make go, while this mild treatment was always successful.—*Kelso Chronicle.*

Large Potato.

The largest Early Rose potato we have heard of this season, was raised by William P. Thomas, Newton, Delaware county, Pa. It weighed two pounds nine oz.

HARNESSING HORSES CORRECTLY.

When harnessed correctly, a strong horse is a powerful animal; but by an imperfect adjustment of the gearing, many strong teams are shorn of half their strength; and many are often worried by an improper fit of the harness, or by a decidedly bad attachment to the vehicle they are drawing than by all the service they perform. But a few teamsters have ever been taught how to harness a horse correctly; and fewer still have learned that there is a right way and a wrong way to hitch a team to a carriage. When a harness is taken from the shop, every part should be adjusted to fit the horse that is to wear it.

Back-Band.—The back-band should be let out or buckled up, until it will be neither too long nor too short when the animal is drawing a load. Many a good horse has had a large sore made on his back simply because the back-band of the harness was buckled up too far.

Breeching.—The breeching should also be adjusted properly, so that the horse will not seem like a man in a boy's coat, nor like a colt wearing the harness of a full grown horse.

Collar.—The collar should fit as neatly to the animal's neck as an easy pair of shoes set on one's feet. The collar should never be so long that a man can thrust his arm easily between the neck of the animal and the lower end of the collar. Many horses especially—old ones—when thin in flesh, require collars so small that they cannot be put over the heads of the horses that wear them. It is of eminent importance that the proprietors of teams should see to such minor points; and provide collars that are open at the top or bottom. Every horse should have his own collar and harness as much as every man his own boots and coat.

Lines.—The lines are often adjusted in such a manner, that the heads of both horses are hauled away from each other so far that the team cannot travel easily. At other times their heads are drawn too far inward, toward each other. The lines should be adjusted so that the heads may be held just as far apart as the length of the double whiffletree.

Pole.—When a team is attached to a carriage, or lumber wagon, the breast-straps, stay-chains or neck-yoke should be so adjusted that the pole or tongue cannot strike either horse. The tongue is often allowed to have so much play that it whanges the arms or shoulders of the team with terrible force, when the vehicle is being drawn over rough ways. The neck-yoke straps, or tongue-chains, should be drawn up so as to elevate the tongue between the shoulders, where the lateral jerking or thrusting will be received by the gearing on the necks of the animals, rather than against the unprotected arms or shoulders of the team.—*S. E. Todd.*

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

JUNE 30th, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	345,391 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$515,731 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	241,205 83
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia	231,951 63
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,644 75
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets	31,788 12
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company—market value	347,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,321 58
Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were	$1,740,045 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were	$1,639,993

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 36.2

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT

THE FARMER OFFICE,

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers

AND

Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 314 and 316 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 150 ACRES OF LAND

Lying 5 Miles South of Petaluma,

All under good fence, nice Dwellings, good Barn and Dairy, Chicken House, and other Out-Buildings, good Bearing Orchard, with First-rate Water,

AND PLENTY OF SPRINGS FOR STOCK.

Title Perfect.

PRICE $5000.

For further particulars enquire at the Post Office in PETALUMA, CAL.

36.1

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,

36.1 6m Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

One Hundred Cartons of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO.,

40 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

A FINE

"Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.5

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce for successive planting.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE."

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Do you want an agency, *local* or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $3 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines? Very last forever! Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 36-9

SEED OF THE BIG TREES,

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz. Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent, Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and greatly improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other feed generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or other feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the elasticity and suppleness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest food in market. It is now selling in New York at $43 per ton; and at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable food known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such size slices as the farmer may prefer; drops them pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a boy plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all summer and FALL in which to cultivate and dig

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise be overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, upstairs

WALTER BROWN & SON

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31-22-1y

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than cast lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice. put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

33-20

Horticulture.

INSTINCT IN PLANTS.

The root constitutes the plant's mouth. It terminates in a little sponge. The sponge drinks up the moisture from the surrounding earth. Every boy has seen in the woods in the roots of some tree planted by the birds or the winds in the crevices of a rock, wandering down the sides of the great boulder in search of nourishment. Dr. Darwin tells of a case in which a horse chestnut, growing on a flat stone, sent out its roots thus in forage for food. They passed seven feet up a contiguous wall, turned at the top, and passing down seven feet on the other side, found the needed nourishment there which their own barren home denied them. A yet more singular instance of this search for food is related. A seed had been dropped by one of nature's husbandmen, a bird, in the decaying trunk of an old tree. It sprouted, put forth roots, branches and a little stem. But its roots in vain sought nourishment at the breasts of its dying foster mother. At length, abandoning all hope of support from her, they pushed out from home to seek a living. They dropped to the ground, a distance of sixty or seventy feet, and fastening there, succeeded in securing an independent livelihood. As time passed on the old trunk died, decayed and disappeared. The new tree remained suspended as it were in mid-air, the roots proceeding downward and the branches upward from a point about equi-distant between the two.

A SUGGESTION TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The enterprise of our national, State and local agricultural societies has done much to benefit the farmers and the community, by improving stock, bringing labor-saving machinery into notice, and making those interested in the science of the soil familiar with new methods of tillage. But there is one feature yet lacking, one want to be supplied. There should be a forge at every agricultural fair this fall, and horse-shoers should be induced to show their knowledge and receive the premiums which their skill may entitle them to. One-half of the lame horses throughout the country are made so on account of bad shoeing, and the loss of the labor of a horse makes up a considerable item in the sum total of the wealth of a nation. Such competition would be of vast benefit to every owner of a horse, and the information that the trial would elicit could not fail to be interesting. If once introduced we feel certain that it would prove a most attractive feather of our New Eng. and agricultural gatherings.—*Westfield News.*

HOW TO MAKE GOOD CEMENT WALKS.

Having previously graded and rolled the ground, heat your tar very hot, and with a long-handled dipper begin at one end of a pile of quite coarse gravel, pouring on the tar, quickly shoveling over and over so as to mix thoroughly. Cover the ground two and a half or three inches deep with the tarred gravel and then roll. Clean the roller with a broom as you proceed. Then put on a layer of finer tarred gravel one and a half inches thick, and roll. Then sprinkle the surface with hot tar, spreading the tar with a broom; finally, cover the surface with a light coat of white sand, and your walk is complete, ready for use. It will improve in hardness by age. Provide portable tar kettles, screens, a roller not very heavy, and tools for systematic work, and you can hardly fail to derive satisfaction.—*Scientific American.*

FORESTS.

The disappearance of our forests and the growing scarcity of trees being of such deletrious effect upon our climate, soil, and sanitary conditions, has been elaborately referred to by us in former issues, and we are pleased to note that a suggestion made in our pages is to be carried out by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, which will plant chestnut trees on each side of the track of its new branch to Grand Rapids. The railroad companies have a special incentive to such planting in the fact that the trees will pleasantly shade the track in summer, shield it from snow-drift in winter, to say nothing of possible mitigation of atmospheric effects upon the iron, according to recent chemical developments.—*Exchange.*

FINE MIXED TULIPS FOR FALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

By Mail, 35 cts. per dozen; $1 25 per 100. By Express, 500, $5; 1,000, $8. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants.

36.7 F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the Genuine Imperial French Sugar Beet Seed, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms, located in the beautiful Valley of Sonoma, containing *One Thousand Acres* of rich Land suitable for an

ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND A DAIRY FARM.

The whole farm is well fenced, 300 acres choice land for Grain and fine cultivation, abundant streams of water on the place and one *Warm Spring.*

A Good House of eight rooms, good Stable, good Sheds, plenty of Wood on the place, large Trees, Plows, Harrows, and Small Tools. Three Mares, two Colts, two Cows, four Calves, and

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE MERINO SHEEP.

Title—UNITED STATES PATENT.

The whole will be sold together.

Terms easy to a Good Purchaser.

For further Particulars inquire of

36 6 EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO., Farmer Office

[JAMES HEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese BAZAAR,

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34.23

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Set of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the Genuine Italian Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.6 Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style. For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

P. SAINSEVAIN,

SOLE DEPOT OF THE

SAINSEVAIN'S WINE BITTERS.

The Cucamongo

White, Angelica, Port, Madeira, Brandy, Sherry Wines from San Bernardino County.

THE BELLE VUE

FROM SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

WHITE, CLARET, AND ALL SORTS OF CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

On the N. E. Corner of Sacramento and Battery Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

34.22

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our Journal, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom or the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the California Farmer. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to o nate than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the Farmer office and see the Productiol

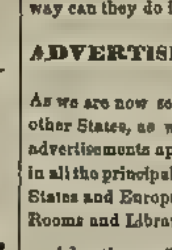
The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages,*

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 326 Clay Street

C. CROEZINGER.



DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,

CHEESE CURD CUTTER

PATENT WEEDING HOE,

LIFTING HAY FORK,

WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.

COTTON SEED.

COFFEE SEED.

TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,

PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,

ITALIAN RYE GRASS,

EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,

PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,

ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,

NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence, under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.

Farmer's Headquarters 326 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for first insertion; twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of *our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

Our special European Letter will be found of peculiar interest to our Farmers, as they can get a good insight into the practical workings of agriculture in France and on the Continent from the sketches given in these Letters.

Our happy correspondent from New York gives us a pleasant message from "Long Branch," the "Beach" and the pleasant drives around the great city, and environs of that wonderful city.

We have received the Pamphlet containing the full address of Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, delivered at the Pomological Society's late Annual Meeting at Richmond, Virginia, on the 13th. We shall hope to *publish it entire* at earliest date, as a very important and valuable address.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Macondray & Co., for valuable Catalogue of the extensive Nursery and Plant Houses at Dobroden, Ashfield, Sydney, N. S. W.

The Catalogue contains many new plants not yet grown here, to which we shall call attention. We return thanks for the favor.

We have also received from Messrs. Hooper Brothers & Thomas, Chester Hill Nursery, Westchester, Pa., their Semmi-annual Trade List.

We have also the Catalogue of Messrs. Peters & Hatch, the well known and popular Nurserymen o Memphis, Tennessee.

Agricultural Implements, Vegetables, Manufactures, Ploughing Match, New Fruits, next week—with No. 1 Reviews of Fairs.

Good Medicine from Alhambra, accepted.

SEE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Crockery Warehouse, Cashmere Goats, New Seed, Hotels, &c.

Busy at Fairs. What time we can give with feeble health, we devote now to the Fairs, to note the progress that is making in the developments of our State and Coast. We crave due indulgence for any omission of outside matters and correspondence during our absence from office.

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such imposters we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up

WARREN & CO.,
Ed. & Prop. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

CROPS, SEASONS, PROSPECTS, &C.

The autumnal season shows a great amount of cloudy and windy weather, all indicating early rains, in fact rains have fallen in many places already, and many natural indications are that we shall have a goodly share of rain fall this winter.

The farmers of our State are full of hope that we shall have a wet season, for on this hope they build to make up for past losses of one or two bad years and they say another bad or dry year would be most unfortunate for them.

We sometimes feel that this last dry winter has and will prove a "Blessing in disguise to our Farmers" for it has certainly done more to arouse them to a better system of cultivation than ever before, and to awaken them to the great importance of "Deep Culture," "Summer Fallow," "Subsoiling," "Enriching the Soil," and other vital doctrines than has been practiced before.

The crops and their values are now subjects of thought and study among our producers, and Grain growers, Wool-raisers, Vine-growers, Orchardists, Wine-makers are all more carefully studying cause and effect, production and price, labor and its reward, than ever before, and these are essential elements of success not only to these enterprises but to all enterprises, as these we have named are the bases of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts and all prosperity. It is a good thing to have our producers read, study and think, for success will follow.

The crops of 1871 if not so large in amount have been very productive in values, for Grain, Wool, Leather, Hops, and many other products have realized large prices that will swell the value to a satisfactory figure, while the future sale of our leading staples give no good a promise that the planting area of the next crop will be immense in all our crops, not only in Grain, the Vine, but Hops, Fruit trees, especially Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Olives, &c., with new crops, such as Cotton, Ramie, New Zealand Flax, Rice, Hemp, Flax, Castor Beans and other products that have been fully tested.

The Wool market nearly bare—Fall crop mostly sold only a few lots here and then.

We think the prospect was never better, never so good for our Farmers and Stockmen and producers generally, as at the present shows.

SUMMER FALLOWING.

There has been quite a large area of land put under Summer Fallow, as it is called by some of these cultivators if mere scratching the ground 3, 4, or 5 inches could be called so. 'Tis true this land *has* been *fallow* this year, and if planted without a better and more thorough cultivation, will be fallow next year, for it will not, cannot bring a crop, as we took pains to examine many lots of such land, and 4 or 5 inches down the soil was as hard as a rock, and whatever rains may fall, will not penetrate such soil but run off or be absorbed by the sun and the crops perish. Summer Fallow to be made available, should be thoroughly done; the best system ever practiced is as follows, and any soil that can now be plowed if so done will pay well for doing it.

All land that is to be planted should be plowed deep, 8, 10, 12, or 16 inches—as deep as possible—and in so plowing every furrow turned should have a return furrow or back furrow, and thus leave the land in ridges; when the rain comes it will completely *soak* all the plowed soil, and the excess will fall in the deep furrows and go down into the soil as a reservoir for the crop while growing, but land plowed and left level the rains beat down the soil, the rain lays on the surface till drank up by the sun and is lost to the soil, but plowed as we suggest the whole soil would be wet down 12 to 20 inches.

When the season comes for planting, this land should be plowed across the ridges, harrowed well the seed sown and again harrowed and the work is done, and land *thus prepared* will give a crop 25 *per cent. larger* than by any other system.

Lands that are workable can now be plowed this way and left to receive the early rains with great benefit.

COTTON GROWING.

The Cotton exhibited by Buckley & Brother at the Stockton Fair of which we have spoken, was samples of a field of 75 acres, planted rather late, April 27th to May 4th, as the seed arrived late, yet the crop looks promising. Mr. B. informed us that they are picking from 1000 to 1500 per day, their crop is estimated at 3 to 500 lbs. per acre, but if it had been planted in early season would have yielded 5 to 600 pounds per acre.

The growing of cotton, says Mr. B., requires only about the same care and cost as Corn, while the crop value would be double or treble, and more than double that of wheat.

California has many advantages over the South in raising Cotton—in the South they have the Cut-Worm, Army Worm, Boll Worm, and Lice, and also liable to great injury by rains—none of these troubles are here, our dry climate being very much in our favor in perfecting and gathering the crop.

UPPER SACRAMENTO FAIR.

The Fair of the Upper Sacramento Valley hold their Fair at Chico next week, beginning on Tuesday and continuing all the week.

This region of country has not felt the "Dry Season" have had splendid crops and should make a grand show of Grains, Dairy Stock, Produce, &c., as this rich section is getting rich, and Farmers are doing grandly.

FAIR AT PETALUMA.

The Sonoma District Fair at PETALUMA commences on Monday next and will continue till Saturday. The Managers have been hard at work and every effort has been made to have a good District Fair. The Petaluma region of country, and their extensive Wine region should show splendid Grapes and Fruits as well as Wines and make a good Fair.

State Fair at Sacramento.

THE CITY CROWDED.

If numbers of people and a world of people, almost rushing to the Fair, denoted success, then the present State Fair may be put down a grand one, for loaded cars, rushing carriages, stage coaches, horsemen and people on foot, all hurrying to the Pavillion and the Park, gave the assurance that *these* was the *grand centres of attraction.*

Sacramento has never before had such a crowded city. We remember the great crowd of 1854 at the first great races, and every fair since, but never before have we seen Hotels, Streets, Pavilion, Park and every portion of the city so thronged as the present year, and if numbers will give success, then write it down—SUCCESS, for a *pecuniary success it must be.*

THE DISPLAY AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

The *Stock Grounds* and the *Race Track* was the chief point of attraction morning and afternoon, although we have never before seen the Pavilion so crowded during the day time as the present year.

The amount of stock at the grounds was unusually large and of superior kind and more thorough bred than in former years, and with less inferior stock than ever before. This we note as one redeeming feature of the present fair. Exhibitors are now convinced that it *don't pay* to bring everything to the Fair; the *grades* are too plenty and *full-bloods* will outnumber the grades, although California can show very superior grade stock of every kind, in some cases almost equal to fulls in other States.

CATTLE.

The Exhibition of Durham and Devon Cattle has never been surpassed in our State before. The fine stock of Smith & Overheiser of Stockton; of Col. Younger, of San Jose; of G. N. Seezy, of Marysville, with the Imported Stock of Col. Saxe, all attracted crowds of visitors and very great interest.

The show of French and Spanish Merino's and Cotswold and of Southdown Sheep was very large and very fine; no finer has ever before been shown in our State.

The principal contributors were Smith & Overheiser of Stockton, with French and Spanish Merino's; Col Saxe, with his flock of large Cotswolds; J. McConnell with his Spanish Merino's; H. A. Rawson, of Tehama, with Cotswolds; Wm. Blacow, French Merino's and—

GOATS.

The Cashmere Goats were shown in numbers, and Gilmore, of El Dorado, made a fine display, and of very beautiful animals, no finer ever shown. The same exhibitors show elegant robes and fleeces, no finer goats have ever been shown.

SWINE.

The show of Swine was very excellent, and in good numbers. B. S. Thompson made a large display, all Berkshires, among them many with superior points of excellence.

Charles Green, of Rio Vista made a display of Berkshire and of Essex, all well bred and fine Swine.

Col. Saxe had several carloads of Swine arrive late, but they were wearied and did not show well.

Mr. Finley has a few Chester Whites and Berkshires, this class of Scotch was very good.

POULTRY.

An unusual large display of Poultry was made this year. The leading feature was the fine array made by the California Poultry Association, exhibited by J. T. Finley, Manager. The show was a fine one, being the best breeds of the Company, comprising Light and Dark Brahams, Houdans, Buff Cochins, the Gold and Silver Spangled Seabrights, with Bantams, &c., also, Rouen Ducks and other fine birds.

There were collections, smaller, by several other contributers, all fine varieties

The place of display was rather confined we think, for so large a lot of birds they require open space and free air, and room for visitors to see all.

A show of Madagascar or *Lop* Eared Rabbits attracted much notice for their curious appearance.

THE HORSE SHOW.

This was *the* feature that *drew*, for that noble animal as he paraded on the track in the GRAND PARADE was worthy of admiration, for there were very many fine animals that drew buzzes of applause, as they proudly passed by, seemingly conscious that they were indeed "Beautiful animals."

Among the most noted were Norfolk, Lodi, Speculation and Monday, with many very superb Horses, and with Sires and Dams and their colts made a truly fine display.

But the chief point of the expectant crowd at the track, (to-day) was to see the long looked for WONDER, the Horse that gives promise and hope to be the Horse that shall *Beat the World for speed*, and stand unrivalled even before the famed Horses of the now unrivalled "Bonner."

This famous "Wonder" is the Horse now owned by Gov. Stanford, never yet fully tried, but coming from the famed "St. Clair Stock," his power is relied on and his bottom known. That his horse will work *wonders* we have no doubt, and that he will beat Dexter, of this we have full faith, that is is written in the "Heraldry of the future."

We had a good look at Wonder in his private stable, and our belief is, he is the horse that will do all that is asked or expected of him.

The crowds at the Race Track was never so great, all that could reach the track were there, and we should think the number would count over *Ten Thousand per day*, we have never seen such a rush before.

THE PAVILION.

The Pavillion this year has been much improved and the general appearances good. The immense crowd that fill the halls both day and evening prevents the opportunity of seeing or an examination of articles minutely.

The display is that general miscellaneous character that is usual at our State Fairs, and now so general, of sending goods there as a display and as a medium of making them known for *personal* good rather than for general utility and the advancement of the real purposes of the Fair.

One of the attractive features of the Fair was the Artists Show, among which rank first the Pictures of Judge A. B. Croker, they being valuable works of art from abroad, became the cynosure of all eyes, and claim great and decided attention and approbation.

It is very evident that the people demand a better attention to the all important matters of an AGRICULTUAL FAIR, by having more articles exhibited of a strictly practical and useful kind, and less fancy and sale goods, and although the Pavillion contains too much of this character this year, yet there has been a vast improvement upon last year, and thus the present Exhibition may justly be said to be much better in all its general display than it has been for several years.

The interior of the Pavillion above and below has in all its departments a much better taste displayed than for years past. While many articles exhibited this year are of a very superior kind such as can be applied to practical uses with great advantage.

FRUIT.

The Exhibition of Fruit this year is far better than for several years past, and creditable to all the Exhibitors, as it is evident that contributors see clearly that *ordinary fruit* will hereafter not be allowed to be shown, or if shown no notice will be taken of the same.

A NEW FEATURE IN OUR FRUIT SHOW.

A most remarkable feature of the Fruit Exhibition at the State Fair are the Samples of Fruits from several of the Old States East, among the State contributors conspicuously in the centre of the Hall are Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Virginia and Connecticut.

Among the various samples that number several hundred are many of superior beauty and excellence and although some of the samples may have decayed a little and most can be surpassed by our own growers, yet the kind interest shown by the friendly exhibitors in these different and distant localities, make all their Fruit appear indeed, like "*Apples of Gold in Pictures of Silver*," and we recognize that in the collection from New York the ready hand and cheerful offering of the distinguished Nurserymen of Rochester, Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, while from the "Old Bay State," Massachusetts, (God bless her), we see in the Fruit from thence the ready aid of the noble Marshall P. Wilder, the Veteran and Venerable head of American Horticulture, who seems to come to us with his beaming face and an outstretched hand holding these golden missives, saying—"Massachusetts and our Sister States greet our California Friends," and these valued contributions this year are indeed a Grand Sermon, full of proud texts for the future, enforced by earnest prayer for us to labor on to develope our resources and coming from such a source it comes to our senses as pleasantly as

"The Benediction that follows after Prayer."

We shall take copious notes during the balance of the week and report the most noteworthy, speaking of each as they merit. We can say we were much pleased to note improvements in several departments. This is the demand of the public voice.

THE RACES.

The races were well and fully attended and the receipts at the door and at the Pavilion all indicate prosperity—this year pecuniarily.

PREMIUM ON DRIED APPLES.

Messrs. Herman & Hirsch authorize us to say for them that they offer a prize of five dollar dress pattern, or shawl of the value of five dollars to the person receiving the premium of the Agricultural Society at the coming State Fair for the best fifty lbs. of dried apples. Their intention is to produce an emulation in furnishing a superior article of dried fruit, and their object is very commendable.

We clip the above from the Oregon *Statesman* of the 13th, and while we approve this action as commendable on the part of the Merchants, we would ask merchants in every place if they do not think they would very greatly advance their own interest and the interest of our farmers and of the State, if they should offer SIMILAR PREMIUMS for the best Dried Fruits of all kinds.

Such action on the part of our merchants would make their own place of business the very head quarters of trade, and enlarge their business beyond their conception. Who among our MERCHANTS IN SAN FRANCISCO will be the first to offer encouragement in this way. Whoever will act thus we will *Advertise* their Premium List free of charge.

ENTERPRISE, ENERGY, COURAGE.

Our neighbor of the Contra Costa *Gazette* recently met with one of the misfortunes that often meet the best in life. Fire burnt up their office, type, press and all, and their loss was $2,000 and upwards—*no insurance.* But nothing daunted they came to the city and worked off a sheet in due time to meet their regular issue, and at once secured a new office, and are now at home at work, and sending forth their regular issues. We sympathize with our neighbors in their loss, and we like the *grit* which shows *little troubles* don't dismay them. We hope they will soon make up their loss, and next time fire comes find them *Insured.*

STEAM ENGINE IN THE STREETS.

One of the noticable features of the State Fair was the Steam Road Wagon at the Race Track going at the rate of about *three miles* per hour and doing great work.

CHILDREN AT TABLE.

We believe in children. We believe they have rights all men and women are bound to respect. Among these rights is the right to learn table manners. Whenever the circumstances of the parents will permit them to invite a guest, they can lay an extra plate. Your children should be introduced to your guests. Preparatory to this, or to be always ready, each child should be accustomed, *always*, to keep itself tidy. Soap and water, combs and brushes, for faces, hands and heads, cost little. Every child and person on the premises, if honorably dealt with, will have them, and a place for them; also, a tooth-brush, and be required to use them, failing to do so, banished from the table until the rule is complied with. Clean aprons naturally follow. Table napkins are as necessary, that garments and tablecloths may not be unnecessarily soiled. Really, when you consider the work of washing and ironing an extra table-cloth, and learn that napkins used at every meal, will save one cloth a week, you will be likely to take the napkins. By rings or letters they can be marked. A divided tray-basket or box can be arranged, that knives and napkins may be carried in the same hand. Clothes may be patched or very mean and poor, but these provocations to politeness will have a salutary effect.

Whoever sits at the head of the table should as carefully consult and serve the smallest child (not an infant) as they would a stranger. "If you please," and "thank you," and "no, I thank you," sound just as respectful from little children as they do from strangers. Carefully accustom your children to all these little things, and you will never have reason to be ashamed of them away from home, or at home.

CONVERSATION

At table should be cheerful—light rather than calculated to awaken discussion or thought. It may require self-control, but it is wise to let care and perplexing topics be ignored, never introduced at table. You would feel outraged if a *serpent* were served you in place of a piquant sauce. Forgetful of this, many a *sarcasm* is allowed to spring into table conversation, sharper toothed than a real serpent. Against the serpent every person would make common defense. Let us be as careful to banish from table-talk everything that is unpleasant. To this end, the more frequent the presence of genial guests, the better for your children—may we add, for yourselves, wearied fathers and worried mothers?

Please take the testimony of one who has been a guest in thousands of families—the plainest food, pleasantly served and seasoned with good will, is more acceptable to a guest, than costly viands where these are lacking.

A BOQUET OF ITEMS.

At all the Western and Southern Agricultural Fairs very liberal Premiums are given to Horticulture and Floriculture, and specials to Home Adornment.

The people of Illinois are giving considerable attention to the cultivation of Lemons and Oranges.

The editor of the Arkansas Journal says: "Where our office was two weeks ago now runs the Mississippi river. Out of respect for the father of rivers, we left."

Clark Mills, the sculptor, offers a fac simile of his equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, in New Orleans, to the State of Tennessee for $16,000. This statue was originally made at the suggestion of a Tennesseean, and the first price asked was $25,000.

Mr. C. L. Allen, of Queens, L. I., has a flower-farm of seventy acres, where, during the last season, were 150 varieties of peonies of different colors, 100 000 lilies in bloom at one time, and nearly 1,000,000 specimens of gladiolus. He has now growing 150,000 tuberoses. The taste for flowers is largely on the increase, rendering their culture an important branch of business.

Art has contributed a new toy for the amusement of children—"a *fac'simile* of a toad escaped in a little house at the end of an oblong platform. He is impassive and apparently incapable of motion; but tempt him by placing a penny on a stand at the opposite end of the platform and with the speed of lightning he springs forward, seizes the penny and swallows it."

IS SHE NOT BEAUTIFUL?

We have recently received from Mad. Demorest their Premium Picture bearing the above *true expression*, as it alludes to the happy picture of two lovely children, and while one is looking at you with a lovely smile, the elder sister, still a young child, lovingly presses her little hand on her cheek, and making her little sister's mouth pout prettily. Such scenes contain gladsome joy; "isn't she pretty?" The picture is a gem.

FARMERS, COME SEE US.

Farmers, Stock Raisers, Vineyardists, Florists and all who are interested in the cause of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, are respectfully invited to call and pay a visit to the FARMER OFFICE when they come to visit San Francisco, especially as we have much to offer them.

All the leading Agricultural newspapers in the Country are on file for their perusal.

Farmers will find a large *Library* upon every branch of Science, Herd Books of Stock, and we shall always have some samples of Choice Seeds for every one of our Subscribers and Patrons that call.

Strangers from abroad will always be made welcome, and all and every information given them of LANDS, and FARMS *for Sale.*

The MUSEUM of the FARMER OFFICE will show them many Rare and Curious things of the early day of CALIFORNIA, and *specimens* of its *History* and *Resources.* We Bid all Welcome.

STATE FAIRS.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR AT SACRAMENTO,

Commencing Sept. 18th, and continue six days
C. F. Reed, President, Maj. Beck, Secretary,
T. H. Hoag, Assistant Sec'y.

OREGON STATE AG: SOCIETY FAIR, at Salem,
Commencing Oct. 9th, and continues five days.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Fair at Albany,
Commencing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

THE OHIO STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT SPRINGFIELD, CLARK CO.,
Sept. 25th to the 29th inclusive.
Wm. Lang, Esq., of Tiffin, President.
John H. Klepper, of Columbus, Secretary.

ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR, at Du Quoin,
Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days.

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR, at Memphis,
Commencing Oct. 16th, and continues six days.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA.,
October 16th to 20th, Inclusive.
Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR WILL BE HELD AT ROME,
Commencing Oct. 10th, and continues four days.
A. A. Jones, Pres. B. F. Jones, Sec.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
Kansas City, Mo.

Their First Annual Fair will take place at Kansas City, Mo., beginning October 16th, and continues one week or longer.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF LOUISIANA,
Will be held at New Orleans,
Commencing Nov. 18, and continues several days.

COUNTY FAIRS.

THE MARIN DISTRICT FAIR, AT PETALUMA,
Commencing Sept. 25th, and continues six days.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF THE UPPER SACRAMENTO, AT ORICO,
Commencing Sept. 26th, and continues four days.

Cashmere Goats.

A SPLENDID BAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offer from their Flock of Cashmere Goats, about Two Hundred and Fifty very fine Cashmere Goats, Pure Bloods, and Grades, from three-fourth to seven-eighths, 15-16 and 31-32, and of superior points, and as handsome animals as can be found of any Grades in California.

These Goats will be sold at the most favorable rates, and at the best terms to large purchasers.

Purchasers in want will please address
BUFFUM & STOCKTON,
Hornitas, Cal.,
where the Goats can be seen.

N. B. Price, Description, and all needed information can be had at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office. 36.12

SHEPHERD WANTS A PLACE.

An active young man, recently from New Zealand, and experienced in Sheep raising, Stock raising, and Farming generally, wants a good place permanently.

The advertiser is a good sheep-shearer, and fully understands all about sheep, and is a reliable man.

Inquire at the FARMER Office. 36.11

Yosemite Hotel,

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

J. M. HUTCHINGS, PROPRIETOR.

Hutchings still lives and keeps his House open. He makes no special profession about his Hotel, being satisfied that its accommodations and table are not excelled by any in the Valley. He still cheerfully gives information on all subject connected with Yosemite, and will be happy to welcome his guests.
36.13

Clark's Station,

MARIPOSA ROUTE TO YOSEMITE,

CLARK & MOORE, Proprietors. This Hotel is at the end of staging. It is beautifully situated in the South fork of the Merced, and is the point from which Mariposa Big Tree Grove of 800 trees is visited. This route to Yosemite has close stage connections, and visitors who travel by it always go away satisfied. The unsurpassed views from Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Inspiration Point are had by Clark's only. Visitors can travel to Yosemite until the middle of November by Clark's. 36.12

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY

AND

GLASSWARE,

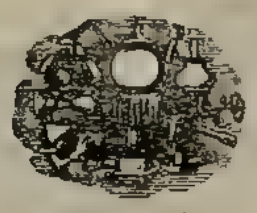
LAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LAMP CHIMNEYS,

WICKS, &C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver Plated Wares.



Old Wares Re-plated

IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
MARKET STREET,
36.12 Under the Grand Hotel.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento,
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaw's, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

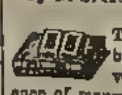
Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the FARMER Office, $2 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the FARMER Office.

Address WARREN & CO.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated; price only $2 00.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving in addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW, all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

COLLINS' or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills.

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for throwing it out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 15 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley.

Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

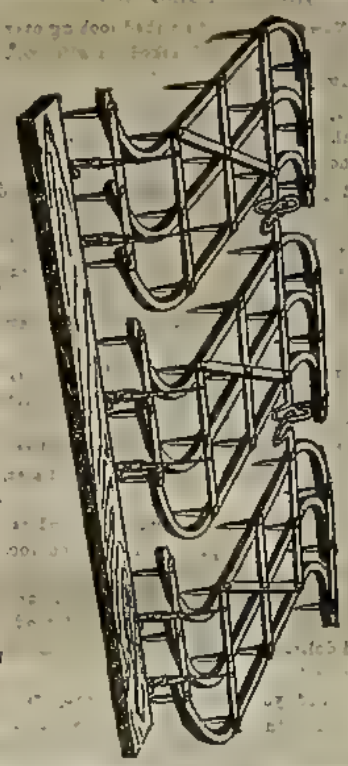
Buckeye Mower and Reaper,
Haines' Latest Improved Header,
Sweepstake Separator,
Buckeye Grain Drill,
Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,
Burdick's National Feed Cutter,
Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,
36.1 **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Attention, Farmers, Attention!

ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!



ATTENTION FARMERS, ATTENTION!

CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Price List, Address

DUNN & CAMPBELL,
317 & 319 Battery Street,
36.3 SAN FRANCISCO.

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
36.6.3t.eow

Sheaves of Grain.

As the present Season will offer many interesting and valuable samples of Grain of all kinds, we shall feel greatly indebted to our subscribers, and all interested in our Grain Crop, for Sample Sheaves of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and any other Samples of this year's products.

We will cheerfully repay them for their kindness and attention, will send them in return choice Seeds to more than the value, and also pay all expenses of transmission per Wells, Fargo & Co.

Cultivators in such cases can command our services for a full reciprocity.

Address, WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine*, also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St.
Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD,
President
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President
JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary.

Schreiber & Howell,
General Agents, Home Office.

NEW FIRM!

JOHN ROHR & SON,

Successors to

Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,

NEW YORK BEDDING HOUSE,

539 Market Street,

OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET.

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Palm, Springs, Twine, &c.

A SPECIALTY

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*
36.16

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

In is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious as for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now enters upon its

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME,

and can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

SEED-TIME.

Grief is a rain, to fall
Upon us, one and all,
Like needful showers they make the dry earth mellow;
For autumn days will come—
The roots of love is numb,
Its sweetest blossoms all are sear and yellow.

And then a quick regret
Will harshly seem to whet
The ploughshare of misfortune, while it burrows
Along its cruel way;
And glossy locks grow grey
And lusterless beside the new-turned furrows.

Old Time comes on amain—
A farmer with his grain,
Experience he sifts between his fingers,
As up and down he goes.
Search, Time, along the rows;
Lest in the path a weed of evil lingers!

His cunning skill is such
He seeks with careful touch
The seeded grove with softest soil to cover;
Yet Time, thou hast not art,
But in some bruised heart
Long traces of thy husbandry will hover!

O, busy husbandman,
How perfect is thy plan!
Behold the harvest! For thy careful flinging
Of little curious seed
Shall come a crop indeed;
Lo! peace, and trust, and every virtue springing!

THE GREAT HEARAFTER.

'Tis sweet to think, when struggling
The goal of life to win,
That just beyond the shores of time
The better years begin.

When in the nameless ages
I cast my longing eyes,
Before me, like a boundless sea,
The great hereafter lies.

Along its brimming bosom
Perpetual summer smiles,
And gathers like a golden robe
Around the emerald isles.

There in the blue long distance,
By lulling breezes fanned,
I seemed to see the flowering groves
Of fair old Beulah's land.

And far beyond the islands
That gem the waves serene,
The image of the cloudless shore
Of holy heaven is seen.

Unto the great hereafter—
Aforetime dim and dark—
I freely now and gladly give
Of life the wandering bark.

And in the far-off haven,
When shadowy seas are passed,
By angel hands its quivering sails
Shall all be furled at last.

DEATH.

It is death alone that can suddenly make man to know himself. He tells the proud and insolent that they are but objects, and humble them at the instant, makes them cry, complain and repent, yea, even to hate their fore-passed happiness. He takes an account of the rich, and proves him a beggar, a naked beggar, which hath interest in nothing but in the gravel that fills his mouth. He holds a glass before the eyes of the most beautiful, and makes them see therein their deformity and rottenness, and they acknowledge it. O eloquent, just and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou hast persuaded; what none hath dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered, thou only hast cast out of the world and despised; thou hast drawn together all the far-stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty and ambition of man, and covered it all over with these two narrow words, "Here lies."—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

A USEFUL LITTLE ROCKING-CHAIR.

"Well," said a straight-backed, straight-legged chair to a cosy little rocking chair by whose side it chanced to be placed, "before I would be such a drudge as you are, I would be a stool, or, if possible, something still more insignificant. People are not content with making you nurse every person, be they big or little, but you must also be continually rocking them to and fro."

"To be sure," answered the little rocking-chair pleasantly, "I am always busy and on the go, for the gratification of others; but thereby have I won for myself many friends, and appear to be a great favorite with all. This well repays me for all my trouble." And so it is with persons; those who cheerfully and willingly do for others are the ones who gain for themselves many friends. —*The Guiding Star.*

Do not be frequently changing from one form of business to another, since you will lose much time in making these changes. A rolling stone gathers no moss.

THE MANAGING WIFE.

Ezra Newton has just finished looking over his yearly accounts. "Well," asked his wife, looking up, "how do you come out?"

"I find," said her husband, "that my expenses during the last year have been thirty-seven cents over a thousand dollars."

"And your income has been a thousand dollars?"

"Yes. I managed pretty well, didn't I?"

"Do you think it managing well to exceed your income?" said his wife.

"What! thirty-seven cents?" Said Mr. Newton, lightly.

"Not much, to be sure, but still something. It seems to me that we ought to have saved instead of falling behind."

"But how can we save on this salary, Elizabeth? we haven't lived extravagently. Still it seems to have taken all."

"Perhaps there is something in which we might retrench. Suppose you mention some of your items."

"The most important are house rent, one hundred and fifty dollars, and articles of food, five hundred dollars."

"Just half."

"Yes, and you'll admit that we can't retrench there, Elizabeth. I like to live well. I had enough of poor board before I married. Now I mean to live as well as I can."

"Still we ought to be saving up something against a rainy day, Ezra."

"That would be something like carrying an umbrella when the sun shines."

"Still is is well to have an umbrella in the house."

"I can't controvert your logic, Elizabeth, but I am afraid we shan't be able to save up anything this year. When I get my salary raised, it will be time enough to think of that.

"Let me make a proposition to you," said Mrs. Newton. "You say that one-half of your income has been expended on articles of food. Are you willing to allow me that sum for the purpose?"

"You guarantee to pay all bills out of it?"

"Yes."

"Then I will shift the responsibility upon you with pleasure. But I can tell you beforehand you won't be able to save much out of it."

"Perhaps not. At any rate I will engage not to exceed it."

That's well. I shouldn't relish having any additional bills to pay. As I am paid every month, I will at each payment hand you half the money."

The different characters of the husband and wife may be judged from the conversation which has been recorded. Mr. Newton had but little prudence or foresight. He lived chiefly for the present, and seemed to fancy that whatever contingency might arise in the future, he would somehow be provided for. Now, trust in Providence is a proper feeling, but there is a great deal of truth in the old adage that God will help those who help themselves, and in proportion as they are disposed to help themselves.

Mrs. Newton, on the contrary, had been brought up in a family which was compelled to be economical, and although she was not disposed to deny herself comforts, yet she felt that it was desirable to procure them at a fair price.

The time at which this conversation took place was at the commencement of the second year of their married life.

The first step which Mrs. Newton took, on accepting the charge of the household expenses, was to institute the practice of paying cash for all articles that came under her department. She accordingly called on the butcher and inquired:

"How often have you been in the habit of presenting your bills, Mr. Williams?"

"Once in six months, was the reply.

"And I suppose you sometimes had bad bills?"

"Yes, one-third of my profits, on an average, are swept off by them."

"And you could afford, I suppose, to sell somewhat cheaper for ready money?"

"Yes, and I would be glad if all my customers would give me a chance to do so."

"I will set them an example then," said Mrs. Newton. "Hereafter whatever articles shall be purchased of you will be paid for on the spot, and we shall expect you to sell as reasonable as you can."

This arrangement was also made with others, who, it is, is scarcely needful to say, were very glad to enter into the arrangement. Ready money is the great support of trade, and a cash customer is worth two who purchase on credit. Fortunately Mrs. Newton had a small supply of money by her which lasted till the first monthly installment from her husband became due. Thus she was enabled to carry out her cash plan from the beginning. Another plan which occurred to her as likely to save expense, was to purchase articles in large quantities. She had soon saved enough from the money allowed her to do this. For example, instead of buying sugar a few pounds at a time, she purchased a barrel, and so succeeded in saving a cent or more on the pound. This, perhaps amounted to but a trifle in the course of a year, but the same system carried out in regard to other articles yielded a result which was by no means a trifle. There were other ways in which a careful housekeeper is able to limit expenses, which Mrs. Newton did not overlook. With an object in view, she was always on the lookout to prevent waste, and to get the full value of whatever was expended.

The result was beyond her her anticipations. At the close of the year, on examining her bank book—for she had regularly deposited whatever she had not occasion to use, in one of these institutions—she found that she had $150, besides reimbursing herself for the money used during the first month, and having enough to last another.

"Well, Elizabeth, have you kept within your allowance?" asked her husband at this time. "I guess you have not found it so easy to save as you thought for."

"I have saved something, however," said his wife, "but how is it with you?"

"That's more than I can say. However, I have not exceeded my income, that's one good thing. I find that I have exactly spent all. But I can't see how you have saved anything. We have lived full as well, and I don't know but what better, than last year, when we spent five hundred."

"It's knack, Ezra," said his wife, smiling.

She was not inclined to mention how much she had saved. She wanted some time or other to surprise him with it when it would be of some service.

"She may possibly have saved up $25," thought Mr. Newton, "or some such trifle," and so dismissed the matter from his mind.

At the end of the second year Mrs. Newton's savings, including the interest, amounted to three hundred and fifty dollars, and she began to feel quite rich.

Her husband did not think to inquire how she had succeeded, supposing, as before, that it could be but a very small sum.

However, he had a piece of good news to communicate. His salary had been raised from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars.

He added, "As I before allowed you one-half my income for household expenses, it is no more than fair that I should do so now. That will give you a better chance to save up a part of it than before. Indeed, I don't know how you have succeeded in saving anything thus far."

As before, Mrs. Newton, merely said that she had saved some thing, without specifying the amount.

Her allowance was increased to six hundred dollars, but her expenses were not proportionally increased at all, so that her savings for the year swelled the aggregate sum in the savings bank to six hundred dollars.

Mr. Newton, on the contrary, in spite of his increased salary, was no better off at the end of the third year than before. His expenses had increased by a hundred dollars, though he would have found it difficult to tell in what way his comfort or happiness had been increased thereby.

In spite of his carelessness in regard to his own affairs, Mr. Newton was an excellent man in regard to business, and his services were valuable to his employers. They accordingly increased his salary from time to time, till it reached sixteen hundred dollars. He had steadily preserved the custom of assigning one-half to his wife for the same purpose as heretofore, and this had become a habit that he never thought to inquire whether she found it necessary to employ the whole or not.

Thus ten years rolled away. During all this time Mr. Newton lived in the same hired house, for which he had paid an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Latterly, however, he had become dissatisfied with it. He had passed into the hands of a new landlord, who was not disposed to keep it in the repair which he considered desirable.

About this time a block of excellent houses were erected by capitalists, who designed to sell or let them as they might have an opportunity. They were more modern and much better arranged than the one in which Mr. Newton now lived, and he felt a strong desire to move in one of them. He mentioned it to his wife one morning.

"What is the rent, Ezra?" inquired his wife.

"Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the corner house, two hundred for either of the others."

"The corner one would be preferable, on account of the side windows."

"Yes, and they have a large yard besides. I think we must hire one of them. I guess I'll engage one to-day; you know our year is out next week."

"Please wait, Ezra, till to-morrow before engaging one."

"For what reason?"

"I should like to examine the house."

"Very well; I suppose to-morrow will be sufficiently early."

Soon after breakfast Mrs. Newton called on Squire Bent, the owner of the new block, and intimated her design to be shown the corner house. The request was speedily complied with. Mrs. Newton was quite delighted with all the arrangements, and expressed her satisfaction. "Are these houses for sale or to let?" she inquired.

"Either," said the owner.

"The rent is, I understand, $225."

"Yes; I consider the corner house worth at least $25 more than the rest."

"And what do you charge for the house to a cash purchaser?" asked Mrs. Newton, with subdued eagerness.

"Four thousand dollars cash," was the reply; "and that is but a small advance upon the cost."

"Very well, I will buy it of you, added Mrs. Newton quietly.

"What did I understand you to say?" asked the Squire, scarcely believing his ears.

"I repeat, that I will buy this house at your price, and pay you the money within a week."

"Then the house is yours. But your husband said nothing of his intention, and, in fact, I did not know"—

"That he had the money to invest, I suppose you would say. Neither does he know it, and I must ask you not to tell him for the present."

The next morning Mrs. Newton invited her husband to take a walk, but without specifying the direction. They soon stood in front of the house which he desired to live in. "Wouldn't your like to go in?" she asked.

"Yes; it's a pity we have'nt got the key."

"I have the key," said his wife, and forthwith walked up the steps and proceeded to open the door.

"When did you get the key of Squire Bent?" asked her husband.

"*Yesterday when I bought the house,*" said his wife quietly.

Mr. Newton gazed at his wife in profound astonishment.

"What on earth do you mean, Elizabeth?" he inquired.

"Just what I say. The house is mine, and what is mine is thine. So the house is yours, Ezra."

"Where in the name of goodness did you raise the money?" asked her husband, in amazement still as great as ever.

I haven't been a managing wife for ten years for nothing," said Mrs. Newton, smiling. With some difficulty Mrs. Newton persuaded her husband that the price of the house was really the result of her savings. He felt, when he surveyed the commodious arrangements of the new house, that he had reason to be grateful for the prudence of his managing wife.

INFLUENCE OF IMAGINATION UPON HEALTH.

Alexandre Dumas published some time ago, in a daily paper, a novel, in which the heorine, prosperous and happy, is assailed by consumption. All the slow and gradual symptoms were most graphically described, and great interest was felt for the heorine.

One day the Marquis Dalomieu called upon him.

"Dumas," said he, "have you composed the end of the story now being published in the ——?"

"Of course."

"Does the heorine die in the end?"

"Of course; dies of consumption. After such symptoms as I have described, how could she live?"

"You must make her live. You must change the catastrophy."

"I cannot."

"Yes, you must; for on your heorine's life, depends my daughter's."

"Your daughter's."

"Yes; she has all the various symptoms of consumption which you have described and looks mournfully for each number of the novel, reading her own fate in your heroine's. Now if you make your heorine live, my daughter, whose imagination will be deeply impressed, will live too."

"Come a life to save is too great a temptation to be resisted.

Dumas changed his last chapter. His heroine recovered and was happy.

About five years afterwards Dumas met the Marquis at a party.

"Ah, Dumas," he exclaimed, "let me introduce you to my daughter; she owes her life to you. There she is."

That fine handsome woman, who looks like Joanne d'Arc?"

"Yes. She is married, and has had four children."

"And my novel had four editions," said Dumas, "so we are quits."

THE DIFFERENCE.

One young lady rises early, rolls up her sleeves, goes into the kitchen to get breakfast or insists upon doing so, afterward with cheerful and sunny smiles, puts the house in order without the assistance of "mother." She will make a good wife and render home a paradise. Young man, "get her." Another young lady is a parlor beauty, pallid from company, dissipation and want of exercise, reads novels and almost dies of laziness, while the poor old mother does her washing. She is a useless piece of furniture, and an annoyance to the husband she may chance to "rope in," and will go whining to her grave. Young man, "let her alone!"

Meditation is prayer's handmaid, to wait on it before and after the performance. It is a plow before the sower, to prepare the heart for the duty of prayer, and the harrow to cover the seed when 'tis sown. As the hopper feeds the mill with grist, so does meditation supply the heart with matter for prayer.—*Gurnall.*

RICE AND MILK AND HARD WORK.

A health reformer was told that he could not keep up with the crew of men through haying on his "sick folks' baby diet." He replied, that he could go through the two weeks of haying on *rice* and *milk* and endure the labor as well as any man in the crew. The whole company ridiculed him.

"They laughed, 'twas well; but the rule applied
Soon made them laugh on the other side."

He went through the entire haying season with only rice and milk for nourishment, and to the astonishment of all, did more work and endured it better than any other man in the company. They had supposed that rice contained but little nourishment, was suitable only for sick people students, etc., but were surprised to learn that there is on earth but one other article of food (oat-meal) containing more nourishment to the pound than rice.—*H. E. Cornell.*

Baked Potatoes.

Potatoes are more nutritious baked than they are cooked in any other manner, and they relish better with those who have not been accustomed to eat them without seasoning. Wash them clean but do not soak them. Bake them as quickly as possible without burning in the least. As soon as they are done, press each potato in a cloth so as to crack the skin and allow the steam to escape. If this is omitted, the best potatoes will not be mealy. They should be brought immediately to the table.

FIRE! RUIN, OR SAFETY.

If owners of Farm Houses, Barns and Granaries in the country do but read the continuous fires that spread ruin everywhere, they will not sleep another night without securing themselves against Ruin by instantly getting insured. Why worry? better go at once and secure a Policy of Insurance at the Pacific Insurance Co., and then sleep easy, knowing *all is safe*, and Ruin warded off.

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34.1

Miscellany.

CURIOUS INSTINCTS OF THE BEE.

Honey bees are governed by instinct and not by art. They never deviate from the course they were created in. The first comb they ever built was as perfected as at the present day; no art has improved the shape or size. One bee lays all the eggs, while the others raise the young and protect them; each bee does part of the labor in gathering in the flores and nursing the young; and I have noticed for some years past their mode of gathering pollen or bee bread. It is this:—When a bee goes out after food, it alights on some kind of flower and gathers a part of its load; then goes to another of the same kind, and perhaps a third, to obtain a load. Another bee goes out and if it alights on another kind of flower it keeps to that kind tills it gets a load. You go to the hive and watch them as they come in; some have yellow pollen on their legs; others have light color; others have dark; but no bee has two colors on his legs. If you see any you will see more than I have, for I never did; and I have supposed that they stored it in different cells for a change of food. The other day in overhauling a hive, I broke out a new piece of comb and found the different colors, in different cells, which confirmed my belief; for I suppose they like a change of food as well as humans.

Another curiosity is their coming out and alighting before going off; for amongst the hundreds that I have hived I never had one swarm leave direct from the hive. Another curious thing is their rearing the males and nursing them so tenderly; and after they become useless they destroy them. But instict has directed them to do it. Another curious thing is that, when they get to be too numerous, the mother bee should call out a part of the brood to go with her and leave the others to take care of the young. Why not call them all out to go with her? Because instinct has ordered it otherwise. Certain ones go out with her while others are coming in with stores for future use. A certain part of them don't seem to have any inclination to follow the mother bee, nor do they mourn the loss for another is provided.

How wisely the Orentor has arranged every part and movement is curious, too how the eggs in the drone cells are all drones, and those in the worker cells are all workers. We would suppose they would get mixed up like hen's eggs. Again, when they want a queen why not make a mistake sometimes and take a drone egg? And also by feeding a certain kind of food, make a queen instead of a worker. Again, the queen before she is hatched is head downwards, which would seem to be unnatural; but the All-wise has made every part perfect.—*A. Wilson, in Rural New Yorker.*

SALT FOR BEES.

I have been raising and managing a small stock of bees for the last ten years, and I find the use of salt a great benefit to them. I salt each hive regularly once a week as I do my cattle. One tablespoonful of salt to each stand of bees will do. The hive must be raised about ½ inch high from the bench or stand. This enables the bees to have free access to the salt that I throw or scatter under the hives. The hives are raised from the bench by placing a small piece of stone under each corner. I never have had the moth to trouble my hives since I have adopted the plan of salting my hives. The bee raiser will find it of great benefit to salt his bees once a week. It saves bees the labor of hunting salt in the busy part of the season.—*A Practical Farmer in Christian Observer.*

HOW TO DISPOSE OF VALUABLES.

If I was possessed of the most valuables things in the world, and was about to will them away, the following would be my disposition:

I would give to my wife and children a life insurance policy on my life, so that an ample, secure and certain competency may be provided for them when I shall have passed away.

I would give to the world truth and friendship, which are scarce.

I would give an additional portion of truth and honesty to lawyers, merchants and traders.

I would give to the physicians learning and skill.

I would give to printers and publishers of newspapers their promptly.

To all gossiping women shore tongues.

To young ladies good sense, modesty, medium sized waists, natural teeth and color.

To young sprouts and dandies, common sense, little cash, and much hard labor.

To old maids, smooth faces, good tempers and good husbands.

To old bachelors, love for virtue, children and wives.

To the self-religious, Bible charity for others.

To boys, becoming modesty and a disposition to profit by the experience of older persons.

ITEMS.

Indianapolis has a merchant who has been in business over fifty years and never advertised a line. His profits average about fifty cents a day.

There are lots of the same kind of men in San Francisco, who don't make twenty-five cents.

The bees throughout the world, as known collectively to the richest cabinets, number about 2,000 species.

Never get another to do for you what you can just as well do for yourself. Money thus paid out is thrown away.

Be content with a legitimate business and let speculation alone; and in the end you will be a richer man.

A quaint old Scotch proverb runs thus: "An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy."

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—ALSO—

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Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates per the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, September 21.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England	108½@108⅝
Price of Gold	114⅛@114⅜
Value of Greenbacks	87½@88⅜
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s. 6d.
do do New York	160@170 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2@3 per cent. per annum on call, at 4@6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3@5 per cent. on call, 5@6 on time.

Chicago—Money capital employed 4@6 per cent. on call, 6@8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2 to 2½ per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Our Grain market has been experiencing some excitement, but we said last week that we believed the market had reached its zenith, so it proves thus far, for grain has fallen in Liverpool some 3d., and we believe it will recede more there, although circumstances here may keep up present rates, or send it higher still, but it is very certain that it cannot be sent to Liverpool *without a loss* by direct shipment, and we think it is only sent to give *freight* money rather than have ships lay idle.

Sale of Flour continue to be made for shipment to China, and as the quantity now being sent is steadily increasing this may keep up the rates of Wheat and Flour that otherwise would fall but for this great outlet, as Oregon has a fine harvest and of very superior grain this year, and Oregon will ship to China from her own ports direct this year.

Thus far this season only some half a dozen entire cargoes have been sent to Liverpool, while last year it was nearly *forty*, this is owing to our rates being above a possibility to ship without loss.

As we said repeatedly, the amount of acreage will be so largely increased this year, that an exceeding large amount of wheat will be retained in the interior to sell for seed, this will enhance its value, although there is more in the country than is estimated, as holders are chary of telling all they know, grain-holders are getting sharpened by their contact with speculators.

Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat and Corn, are all in better demand and better prices by reason of the advance in Wheat and Flour.

Hay, Feed Grains and Straw are in better request and prices firm and steady.

The Root Crops, Potatoes, Onions, &c., are very plenty and prices low, yet better than two weeks since

Hops prove a profitable crop this year having advanced largely in value, old Hops have also advanced.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$2 50	@	2 60
do Extra	2 60	@	2 70
Barley, new ₩ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 90
Barley, old, for brewing	2 05	@	2 10
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 10	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	2 30	@	2 40
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	6 50	@	6 75
do Extra	7 00	@	7 25
Extra Family Flour	7 25	@	7 75
Oregon Superfine	6 50	@	7 00
do Extra for shipping	7 00	@	7 50
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	3 00	@	3 25
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₩ ton	28 00	@	30 50
Middlings ₩ ton	40 00	@	42 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	40 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	65	@	90
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 05
Carolinas	1 75	@	2 25
Onions	60	@	1 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	18 00	@	21 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The crop of Fruit, especially Grapes, will be large this autumn, and Grapes were never finer both for the table and for wine.

Apples, ₩ box	1 00	@	1 50
Apples, new, ₩ lb	3	@	5
Pears, new, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Plums, ₩ lb	6	@	8
do Large	10	@	12
German Prunes	8	@	10
Peaches, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do Dried	16	@	25
Nectarines, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Apricots, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Black foreign Grapes	8	@	12
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Melons, green flesh	10	@	20
Watermelons	15	@	30
Quinces, ₩ box	1 00	@	1 50
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₩ lb	10	@	20
" Chili and Ex	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₩ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	20	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable market is still admirably supplied with all needed articles and of the best quality, and cheap enough too.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	..	@	..
do green	6	@	10
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	30	@	40
Brussel's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	20
Cauliflower, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carrots, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₩ gall	..	@	1 00
new eastern, ₩ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	6
Garlics, new	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₩ lb new	..	@	5
Green Corn, new ₩ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	6
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₩ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	20
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat	4	@	6
do Hubbard		@	5
cans, String	4	@	5
Green Lima, shelled		@	5
Spinage, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	25	@	37
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	..	@	25
Garlic	15	@	25
Eschalot			

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

101x102 California Marke

The Fish market shows a fine array of the best, and every variety that even an epicure wants, all at fair rates.

Salmon, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₩ b	8	@	10
Lake Sigler Trout per lb	..	@	50
Smelts	..	@	..
Perch	8	@	20
Rockfish	8	@	20
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₩ 100	..	@	12
Tomcod	..	@	12
Sardines, fresh	..	@	12
Soleish	..	@	25
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	..
do fresh	..	@	12
Shrimps, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	..	@	12
Sea Bass	..	@	50
Halibut	4	@	5
Sturgeon	35	@	40
Turbot	..	@	..
Pompono			..
Eels			20
King Fish	10	@	12
Anchovies			

Shell Fish.

SOLOMON TESMORE,

57, 58, 59 California Market

The Bivalves and all kinds of Shell Fish plenty, and at usual rates.

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Crew Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	12½
Boiled Crabs	..	@	15
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

The Meat market is without change at retail, and prices good at wholesale.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₩ lb	12	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	12
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

Poultry and Game.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,

The Poultry market is full of all needed varieties, and in addition to our former supply, we now have Game, as the law no longer applies to Ducks, Quails, &c., and these now come in abundance and gives a full supply.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₩ pair		@	..
do tame "	1 25	@	1 50
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	62	@	75
do tame ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	62
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@	28
Hens, each	50	@	62
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 50
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Quails, ₩ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

Fruits and Nuts—Wholesale Prices

Nuts, ₩ doz	5 50	@	6 50
Spring Chickens	4 00	@	5 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe,	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₩ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Venison	6	@	8
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc

The Dairy supply is liberal but prices advancing even with all our imports. Choice Butter and fresh Eggs are higher, giving our Dairymen and Egg raisers a good price for their products, while the importation is largely increasing.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	50	@	65
Duck-eggs	..	@	50
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	28
Lard, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

Butter Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	35	@	40
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	25	@	28
Cheese, California	10	@	13
Eggs, ₩ doz	42	@	42
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₩ lb	13	@	14

Now Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 00	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 00	@	1 05
Hops, California	30	@	40
do Imported	..	@	..
Mustard Seed	4½	@	7
English Seed	8	@	10
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	30	@	35
Pea Nuts	5	@	8

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

Wool, Fall Clip			30@32
" Choice Extra			33@35
Medium			2@27
do long			18@20
Wool-sacks, new			60@90
do second-hand			40@50
Wheat Sacks 21x36			12@13
Potatoes Gunny Bags			21@22
Dry hides, ₩ lb			17½@18½
Green salted, ₩ lb			8½@9
Deer Skins			40@55
Sheep skins, wool on			30@50
do do plain			15@25
Goat skins, each			40@60
Refined Tallow			9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American,	1st quality,		7	@	8 ₩
do.	2d	do.	6	@	7 "
do.	3d	do.	4	@	5½ "
Veal—			8	@	10 "
Mutton—			5	@	6½ "
Lamb—			7	@	9 "
Pork—undressed,			5	@	6 "
dressed,			8½	@	9 "

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pass'ger Sunday excepted	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule Sept. 4, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	...San Francisco	5.45 P M	10 30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	.....Oakland...	5.19 P M	11.38 P M
5.10 P M	9.30 A M	....San Jose...	5.30 P M	12.15 P M
8.28 P M	10.25 P M	.....Stockton..	1.38 P M	7.02 P M
10.35 P M	2.10 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	6.00 A M
	4.10 P M	....Marysville,	9.10 A M	
	7.50 P M	.....Tehama...	5.40 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	WESTWARD
	5.35 P M	.....Colfax....	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	.....Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.10 P M	..Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	.....Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.20 A M	.....Ogden	5.20 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *5 30, 7 40, 9 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

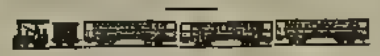
Leave Haywards, *6 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 20 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 30 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 20 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	.....
3 20 P. M.	5 30 P. M.	6 10 P. M.	9 10 P. M.
4 40 P. M.	.....	.....	.....

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	.....
2 50 A. M.	.....	.....	.....
3 30 P. M.	.....	.....	.....

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister.	Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
.....	.....	12 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	5 00 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
.....	2 00 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

.....	.....	8 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
.....	1 45 P. M.	3 10 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
.....	.....	6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 8 10 P. M. and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8.50 A. M.

FARMERS' TRAIN

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. O. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.

J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP

H. H. PEARSON,

LATE OF THE RUSS HOUSE,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation. Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled.

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 306

PRICES REDUCED

TO SUIT THE TIMES

—AT THE—

AMERICAN

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD:

Per Day	One Dollar
Per Week	Six Dollars
Per Month	Twenty-Five Dollars

BOARD AND ROOM:

Per Day	from $1 50 to $2 00
Per Week	from $8 00 to $14 00
Per Month	from $30 00 to $60 00

According to the Size and Locality of the Rooms. Prices for Families Reduced in the same ratio. Terms—Payable by the Day, Week or Month, in advance.

TIMOTHY SARGENT, Proprietor

34 12

Pacific Insurance Company,

No. 422 California St.

San Francisco.

Cash Assets $1750.000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

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W. C. Ralston,	J. C. Wilmerding,
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Wm. Alvord,	John Archbald,
Jonathan Hunt,	A. Hayward,
A. B. Forbes,	T. L. Barker,
A. G. Stiles,	Alex. Weill,
A. Seligman,	Chas. Meyer,
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Jas. De Fremery	A. J. Ralston,
J. G. Bray,	T. Lemmen Meyer
David Storm,	Geo. C. Hickox.
D. O. Mills,	New York:
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Moses Heller,	Frederick Billings,
H. M. Newhall,	James Lees
G. T. Lawton,	J. G. Kellogg,
Myles D. Sweeny,	Sacramento:
Chas. Mayne,	Edgar Mills,
E. L. Goldstein,	J. H. Carroll,
J. O. Earl,	C. T. Wheeler.
Lloyd Tevis,	Marysville:
Thos. H. Selby,	J. H. Jewett.
Adam Grant,	San Jose:
Alpheus Bull	E. McLaughlin.
S. M. Wilson,	Napa.
D. J. Oliver,	J. H. Goodman,
M. S. Latham,	Portland, Oregon:
W. Scholle,	W. S. Ladd,
J. D. Fry,	Jacob Kamm.
Chas. R. Peters,	Virginia, Nevada:
Oliver Eldridge,	Wm. Sharon

Officers:

A. J. RALSTON, Sec'y, JONATHAN HUNT, Pres't

WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.

A. Baron, Marine Sec'y. 34 12

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

353 PROPRIETOR.

SUMMIT HOTEL,

At the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad

JAMES CARDWELL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the FINEST SUMMER RESORT in the State of California. The Climate is cool and pleasant in the Summer months; the Hotel overlooks "Donner Lake," and is about a pleasant drive from the famous Soda Springs.

A FINE LIVERY STABLE

In connection with the Hotel, at which Fast Turn-outs can be had at any time.

The Table will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

FOR INVALIDS no better resort than this can be found the World, as the air is always Pure and Invigorating. 33.23

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on arrival of Trains.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds Prepaid, by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment. 25 sorts of either class $1.00. The six classes (150 packets) for $5 00. Also, an immense stock of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Fruit Stocks, Vines, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Border Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid by mail. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade list, gratis. Seeds on Commission. Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 36.12

The California Farmer,

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME

Every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $3 00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

AND

Liberal Club List

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PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

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THE WAY TO LABOR EASILY.

A scholar may be able to write in a dogged manner, with a determined resolution to grind out a given task at all hazards. So a person may put whip and spur to his over-worked and dragged-out energies, and engage in manual employments as the sullen culprit goes scourged to his irksome labor. But that is a very unsatisfactory way to perform literary labor. If one must sit with pen already dipped, and woo his ideas and tumble his dictionary for suggestive words, he will be very apt to write and erase, to change and alter repeatedly before the sluggish thoughts can be satisfactorily expressed. Thus it is also with manual labor: If we cannot engage in it as the buoyant urchin bounds away to the playground, everything will drag heavily. If the thoughts do not come rushing across the orbit of the soul in rapid succession, as the fleet shadows of summer clouds chase each other over the landscape, lay the pen and paper aside, touch no newspaper or book, and walk or ride out in the park, the fields, or grove for an hour or more. Throw off all anxiety and care, let down the tension which has held the entire system up to concert pitch for many days, and try to feel that you have nothing to do for three hours. Then, after an invigorating relaxation, dip the pen, and the well-arranged thoughts, in most appropriate language, will flow along as smoothly as excellent ink from the pen when writing on parchment. After writing one hour, drop the pen in the middle of a paragraph, and recreate for fifteen or twenty minutes by the clock; after which, resume the writing, always exercising rigid authority over self, to stop entirely before the monitor within says every faculty has been overdone.

A manual laborer who will apply himself faithfully for eight successive hours, with a half-hour's intermission, will accomplish much more, and feel better, than if he were required to drag a hoe for fourteen or sixteen hours. The housekeeper who would perform a great day's work, without overdoing, must stop and rest for ten or fifteen minutes every hour. If a person can accomplish but little—who is ever in a hurrying and always behind—will sit or lie down perfectly idle for an hour, or until he or she feels that labor would not be irksome, and, when the clock indicates a certain hour, have the mind prepared to do something, he or she would be surprised to see what a pleasure there is in various industry, and how much can be accomplished when one feels right. The great difficulty with most writers and manual laborers is *overdoing*. He who goad his already overtaxed energies to write hour after hour, when the faithful monitors within have repeatedly given the alarm that he has applied himself far beyond the limit of propriety, will find, when it is too late, that he has been burning the candle of life at both ends. He will not overdo, can perform surprising tasks. It is not the vast amount of labor in the aggregate that prostrates one's physical and mental system; but it is the habit of overdoing in the performance of every task.—*The Technologist.*

To cure a dog of sheep-killing, let him see the sheep he has killed; in his presence take off the pelt, fasten it tightly around him, make him wear it from one to three days. We think you will never be troubled by his meddling with sheep again.

WHERE TO BUILD A RESIDENCE.

No matter is of greater importance to a family man than the choice of a residence; and the result of any mistake, in this particular, is strikingly set forth in the following extract from a paper on "Consumption in America," from the *Atlantic Monthly* for January, 1869, by Dr. Bowditch:—

"We know of two families in Massachusetts of whom the following story may be told. Two hearty brothers married two hearty sisters. Both had large families of children. One lived on the old homestead, on the southern slope of one of the numerous beautiful and well-drained hills in that vicinity. The whole house was bathed all day long in sunlight, and consumption did not touch any of the young lives under its roof. The other brother placed his house at a very short distance off, but upon a grassy plain, covered all summer with the rarest verdure. In its front was a large open 'common.' In the centre of this, water oozed up from the split hoofs the cows, as they came lowing homeward at evening; and the barefooted boy, who was driving them used to shrink from the place, and preferred to make the circuit of its edge rather than to follow the lead of his comrades. Back of the house was a large level meadow, reaching to the very foundation of the building. Through this meadow sluggishly crept the mill-stream of the adjacent village. Still further, all these surroundings were enclosed by hills. The life-giving sun rose later and set earlier upon the other fair homestead. Until late in the forenoon, and long before sunset, left the chill-side home, damp and chilling emanations arose from the meadow, day after day enveloped the tender forms of the children that were *trying in vain to grow* up healthily within them. But all effort was useless. Large families were born under both roofs. Not one of the children born in the latter homesteads escaped, whereas the other family remained healthy; and when, at the suggestion of a medical friend who knew all the facts we have told, we visited the place for the purpose of thoroughly investigating them, we thought that these two houses were a terribly signification of this all-powerful law. We might speak of other homesteads which seem to us now to be the very nests of consumption in consequence of this law."

WHAT THE WORLD IS DOING.

Just now, when the political and moral condition of the world is so seriously disturbed, and when it seems as if evil influences were never so active and powerful, the utterance contained in the following paragraph, from the *Union and American*, have a suggestiveness calculated to set reflecting persons to serious thinking:

"All the kingdoms in the worlds are in agitation and solicitude. Revolution and anarchy threatens every one of them. There have been wars, and new ones are breeding. There are more perturbations among men. Suicides and all manner of crimes and wrong doings are abounding beyond example. There are fearful accidents by sea and by land. There are earthquakes in these last few years, beyond all example in history. There are furious tempests in the air, in regions that counted themselves exempt from the like. Frightful accidents, defying human foresight, are multiplying. Unnatural crimes are more prevalent than histories of our ancestors have ever, even by exaggeration, recounted. In the East—whence plagues comes to our shores—in Persia, we read of frightful scenes of famine and pestilence together. Among thoughtful minds there is a foreboding of calamities soon to come on our country. The pride, the fullness of bread, the abundance of idleness, was never more marked in Babylon or in Tyre, than in our Babylon and Tyre of the west, New York—and all towns and villages and railroad stations of the country are but New York extended. This proud, this voluptuous, this unbridled people, are calling on Heaven for a visitation."

PICK UP THE NAILS.

Harper's Weekly says: Complaints are frequently made to the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that valuable horses are injured in consequence of having their feet pierced by nails thrown into the street. A short time ago a carman carried into Mr. Bergh's office a large bag of nails, which he said he had picked up in ten minutes outside two large fancy dry-goods stores in Franklin Street. He stated that the packing-cases were all opened on the sidewalk and the nails thrown into the roadway. His horse had been rendered useless for several weeks in consequence of having picked up nails in the fact. During the past three months, twenty-one valuable truck horses have been killed, owing to their becoming unfit for further use from the same cause. The iron penetrating the frog causes the flesh to fester, and eventually the roof rots off. It is evident that nails should not be thrown into the roadway; but if they are, somebody would do a pretty good business, and also serve the cause of humanity, by gathering them up.

THE COW'S INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Milk Journal* says:—That cows have memory, language, signs, and means of enjoying pleasant associations, combining for aggressive purposes, have been recognized, but scarcely to the extent the subject merits. Traveling in Italy many years ago, we visited some of the large dairy farms in the neighborhood of Ferra. Interspersed among much of the low lying, unhealthy land, remarkable for the presence on it of very fatal forms of anthrax, in the Summer season, are fine undulating pasture lands, and the fields are of great extent. We happened to stop at a farm house one fine Autumn afternoon when the cows were about to be milked. A herd of over one hundred was grazing homewards. The women took their positions with stool close to the house, and as the cows approached, names were called out which, at first were, we thought, addressed to the milk maids. Rosa, Florenza, Gidla, Sposa, and many names, which were noted by us at the time, were called out by the overseer, or one of the women, and we were astonished to see cow after cow cease feeding or chewing the cud and make direct, sometimes, at a trot, for the woman that usually milked her. The practice we found was not confined to one farm; all the cows on each farm knew their respective names, and took up their positions, just as readily as the individual members of some large herds in this country from fields to take up their places in the sheds.

FOOD AND WATER.

In this department much error has crept in. The habit of ignorant hired men is often to make the time requisite for giving the food to suit their own convenience rather than the necessities or health of their horses. When brought to the stable it is a common custom to first take the team to the water trough, and allow them to distend their stomachs with an immense quality of well water. This is as bad as can be. The horses want water, it is true, but it is best to give only a few mouthfuls to refresh them, then give a little hay, and in a quarter of an hour grain of any kind can be given in almost any reasonable quantities, without any chance of injury. After eating, water may be given with impunity to any extent. Where horse teams are employed jointly with a number of men, such as railroad work, or the like, they must be fed and ready again to go to work when the dinner hour is over; and for this meal, under these circumstances, chopped hay and ground oats, slightly moistened, form an admirable mixture. I prefer feeding it in this way to teams at all times and seasons, and am quite convinced that much saving is effected and injury to horses avoided. With this mixture horses may be fed with perfect safety, if ever so heated, provided there is not too much grain among the hay.—*N. E. Farmer.*

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

If the Southern United States are not the garden of the world, it is rather the fault of those who are responsible for their cultivation and development, than from any natural inferiority to any other land on the face of the earth. It occurs to every mind that this is the chief products which civilization demands. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco are products of such immensity as to dwarf those which other lands bring forth, and yet these are not all. Vast quantities of wheat and rice are exported, and luxuriant but uncultivated vegetation besides testifies to the immense resources which are forthcoming. These Southern States comprehend an area of territory equaling that of Great Britain, France and Germany. Watered by the grandest rivers, and rich in every variety of soil with millions of acres of swamp yet unreclaimed, there is a future for this district which will make it a territory to which all the world will turn for its vegetable supplies."—*The London "Chemist and Druggist."*

OUR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The college presidents, professors, and others engaged in teaching agriculture, have recently held a meeting at Chicago, and dignified it by the name of the "Agriculture Educational Convention." The great difficulty with our Agricultural Colleges is that the men who control them do not seem to know what they want. They seem to be actuated rather by vague yearning after something unknown, than by a desire to achieve a definite and really important object. Thus, at the convention recently held, it was decided, that, next to a series of meteorological observations, the great want of the agricultural community is a series of mechanical experiments on the strength of materials! Why did they not suggest that a series of investigations be made into the accuracy of our present chemical equivalents? These subjects are well enough in their way; but it seems to us that agriculturists, as such, have far more pressing demands upon their attention, and have no occasion to wander off needlessly into the province of the engineer or the theoretical chemist.—*The Technologist*

THE WINE PRESSES AT WORK.

Great preparation are going on all over our State among the Vineyardists for the gathering and crushing the Grape. Grape-growers are getting their Wine Vats, their Casks and their Machines for picking and stemming the grape, and from all sections of the State it is well understood, the crop will be very large—much larger than last year and far beyond any previous year.

The quality of the wine made this year will also be superior to all former years, as more pains will be taken to excel in the processes of wine making, and this added to the better experience, will secure better results.

Among the large Vineyardists and Wine-makers of our State, the Los Angeles *Star* reports as follows upon

WINE MAKING BY STEAM.

This season, at the extensive wine-making establishment of Don Mateo Keller, on Alameda street, a ten-horse-power steam engine will be used to drive one of Wadham's patent grape stemmers and crushers of sufficient capacity to stem and mash fifty tons of grapes per day. With this machine, which is a Los Angeles invention, the grapes are cleaned, stemmed and mashed without breaking the seeds, and dropped into a larged trough beneath. It is the intention of Mr. Wadhams to add a press to his machine next year, and to extract the juice from the grapes as fast as they are mashed; both press and crusher to be worked by the same motive power. We understand that this year Don Mateo will make over 200,000 gallons of wine and will commence operations on the 2d or 3d of next month.

In addition to this at many other Vineyards new and improved Grape Pickers and Crushers will be used, with better casks, more care of them and various improvements in the processes of making and purifying the Wines and Brandies of our State, so as to give it a character and a high name.

GEORGIA PROGRESSING.

No State in our Union is making more progressive movements than our Sister State Georgia, and according to her population and means is doing real wonders in *Agriculture* and Manufactures.

Economist writing to their Journals, on the importance of Fruit preservation, thus speaks about

DRYING FRUIT.

The fruit crop is so abundant this year that a large quantity of it may be turned to best account by drying it, in which shape it always finds a ready market. To get the best price, the fruit must be carefully and *neatly* peeled, the cores extracted, sliced and cured, and not, as is too often the case, only partly peeled or not at all, half cured, and left to dry as well be it can on the dirty roof of some out building.

The scaffold on which the fruit is dried, that is, left for the water to care, should be exposed to a strong draught of air, and as much sun as possible. The scaffold should incline slightly to the south, the fruit cut into thin slices, frequently stirred during the day, and protected from the dew and rain without excluding the air. The more rapid the process of drying the better the fruit, and the prettier the color. If the good housewives of Georgia will take the necessary pains to do the work neatly and properly, they can sell their surplus fruit for money enough to pay for all the coffee and sugar they will consume during the year, besides some nice Sunday clothes for the little ones.

A LARGE CROCKERY WAREHOUSE.

MESSRS. HAYNES & LAWTON'S SALES ROOMS.

These new advertisement in our Columns should receive special attention from our readers. No establishment of this class of Goods in our City can show a larger, finer, or more beautiful collection, indeed none so rare, as the patterns are exclusively made for this house.

The department of Silver Plating Goods is one of interest and value, as by this process old wares are made to appear equal to the new, and at little comparative cost.

A visit to this large Warehouse will always result in pleasure and in satisfaction to purchasers.

PROGRESSION—WOMAN WINS.

The prize of One Hundred Pounds Sterling for the best managed farm in England, and which is annually offered by the Royal Agricultural Society, was taken in 1870 by a woman. This year, another woman takes the third prize over nineteen male competitors. So much for "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages."

FARMER'S WAGONS.

J. D. Arthur & Son, offer our Farmers the famed Michigan Wagons, which for cheapness and durability have won quite a fame, and Messrs. Arthur & Son, now offer them at a very great bargain. See their new Advertisement.

DEATH, A LIFTING UP.

I love to think that what seems to be the mystery of the silence of death, which envelopes so many that we loved on earth, is not really a mystery. Our friends are separated from us because they are lifted higher than our faculties can go. Our child dies. It is the last we see of him here. He is lifted so far above us that we cannot follow him. He was our child; he was cradled in our arms; he clambered upon our knees. But instantly, in the twinkle of an eye, God took him, and lifted him up into his own sphere. And we see him not. But it is because we are not yet developed enough. We cannot see things spiritual with carnal eyes. But they who have walked with us here, who have gone beyond us, and whom we cannot see, are still ours. They are more ours than they ever were before. We cannot commune with them as we once could, because they are infinitely lifted above those conditions in which we are able to commune. We remain here, and are subject to the laws of this realm. They have gone where they speak a higher language and live in a higher sphere. But this silence is not the silence of vacuity, and this mystery is not the mystery of darkness and death. Theirs is the glory; ours is the waiting for it. Theirs is the realization; ours is the immaturity striving to be ripe. And when the day comes that we shall disappear from these earthly scenes, we shall be joined to them again: not as we were—for we shall not then be as we were—but as they are, with God. We shall be like them and him.—*Beecher.*

WORK FOR WOMAN.

Some labor congress, in Missouri, if we rightly remember, lately resolved that females ought to be paid for any labor the same amount for the same work as males. This sounds magnanimous. When the hard fisted sons of toil gather together to consider their grievances and the manner in which they are to be remedied, their rights and the means by which they are to be sustained, and then remembering their poor sisters and fully admit them to the fields of manual competition on the only sensible basis of equality, the equal pay for equal work, we may assume that their councils are controlled neither by fanatics nor by demagogues. The resolution accepts the broad principle that sex should be no bar to labor, nor to the rewards of labor, whether such labor be skillful or not, or however much of intellect may enter into it. It is based on the theory that the whole wide field of human labor is open to all the human race, and that no law, custom or prejudice ought to intervene betwen the laborer and the work to be done on account of sex.

The unsexed harridans and boisterous female speechifiers who stalk up and down through public thoroughfares, proclaiming that political equality which is but little sought for by the gentle sex, have none of our sympathy and no more of our respect than they deserve. In spite of them, and entirely as if they had never disnued the ears of the people with their clamor, we are at liberty to say that all just and justly thinking men are altogether willing that the field of labor in all its departments should be freely opened to such women as from choice or necessity may seek for the labor which is fitting for them.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A SIMPLE AND EXCELLENT CLEANSING AGENT.

Ammonia or as it is more generally called, spirits of harshorn, is a powerful alkali, and dissolves grease and dirt with great ease. It has lately been recommended very highly for many domestic purposes. For washing paint, put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off the woodwork; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease-spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting-paper over the spot, and iron it lightly. In washing laces, put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two tablespoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soap-suds. Put in your silverware and wash it, using an old nail-brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, etc., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed, rinse them in cold water, and stand them in the wind, or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger-marks from looking-glasses or windows, put a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag, and make quick work of it. If you wish your house-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water will add much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia water for cleansing the hair. In every case, rinse off the ammonia with clear water. To which we would only add, that, for removing grease-spots, a mixture of equal parts of ammonia and alcohol is better than alcohol alone; and, for taking out the red stains produced by strong acids in blue and black clothes, there is nothing better than ammonia.—*The Technologist.*

Agriculture.

A CHAPTER ON CATTLE AND SWINE.

COTTAGE HOME, GA., July 25, 1871.

THE DIFFERENCE IN CATTLE, AND STOCK RAISING.

In the selection of cattle we have two objects in view, to get good milkers, and at the same time beef cattle. That combination is more apt to be found in the short horn breeds, the Devons and Durhams take on flesh very readily, and if well pastured, are pretty fair milkers. But for milk and butter, the Alderneys are becoming the favorites, even among the dairymen at the North, as from the quantity and richness of their milk, the best butter is made, exceeding in quantity and quality that of the Devons and Durhams. Such qualities have placed the Alderney cattle at the head of the list of the cows most wanted for the dairy. The Alderneys, though, are poor for beef cattle, as they take on flesh slowly and sparsingly. But the steers of that breed, (Alderney) although of large frame and rawboned, make good work animals, being strong and durable, and do not suffer from the heat as those breeds that are short and fleshy—they are what some term "long-winded." As such, for farming purposes, the Alderneys may be considered the most valuable, being rich in pairs and free in the yoke. And for the butcher, the Devons and Durhams are the most profitable, as they take on flesh rapidly. The dispositions of the Alderneys are also a great trait of their character, being mild and gentle in temper, showing great patience and forbearance, even under harsh treatment, which makes them so valued as milkers and work animals, and favorites with all. It is well for the South, that a growing interest is being taken in stock. Heretofore, it has been too much overlooked, and merely the commonest breeds of cattle and hogs were kept, and the little attention bestowed on them, did not seem to keep them up to a common standard, but a deterioration was suffered to go on to a scrub stock; hence they became not worth the food it required to raise and fatten them for slaughtering. The beef was made of the poorest quality, gluttinous in substance; and the pork so small and lean, it took at least three hogs to make in meat, after being butchered, what one of fine stock does. Hence the importance of importing fine stock of all kinds into the country, and raising finer animals that will pay better. The finer the stock, the greater interest taken in them, and the interest taken will lead to profitable results. But to raise fine stock, we must have fine pastures. Parts of the farm must be laid down in clover and the grasses, and cultivated with care, for it is as impossible to have fine stock without good pastures, as to expect to live without eating. The barns must be relied on in winter, but in spring and summer, grass is the food to give health, strength and size. Of hogs, the Berkshire and Essex are the hogs for the South. The Chester I have considered as only suited for lard, as there is too much fat for the flesh made, or in other words, it is a hog that runs too much to fat. The Berkshires are an active and industrious hog that thrives well on grass, and requires but little corn—compactly put up, and when fattened, the flesh and lard are in better proportion than with most any other kind of breed. There were some fine Berkshires brought into this county from Kentucky and Tennessee, which was very much needed for stock purposes. Sheep are much wanting, but the fear of dogs deters the farmer from undertaking them. Bad fencing and numerous curs, make sheep a very undesirable stock. We trust the Legislature will abolish fencing and tax dogs $5 per head. Thanks to the railroad train that run over three worthless curs last week, all belonging to one freeman, and lessened their number, even to three, when three hundred could have been spared in this neighborhood, without missing them.

STOCK RAISING SOUTH.—We call special attention to the above Letter from Georgia, of J. H. Dent, Esq., to *The Plantation*. Here is real sensible talk, and it is this kind of practical talk and the work that follows, that will build up the whole South.

The Albany (Ga.,) *News* says: We are now in possession of reliable data from the whole of Southern and Southwestern Georgia, relative to the condition of the cotton crop, and it is our painful duty to report a disastrous failure. This is no sensational announcement, and is not based upon doubtful information. The *best sections* of this portion of the State cannot possibly reach two-thirds of an average crop, while the poorer sections will scarcely exceed one-third. The acreage of the latter being much the largest, the plain deduction is that a half crop will not be realized. Before the recent storms and continued rains, the better lands promised a good yield, but not a full crop. Now the rust is making destructive ravages, and the caterpillar is spreading with fearful rapidity. We have direct intelligence from nearly all the large plantations in the Oakwoods belt, and the concurrent testimony discloses disaster everywhere."

Cramp in horses arises from irregular action of the motor nerves. Rubbing the affected parts with a wisp of hay for ten minutes would be beneficial; and should friction alone not remove the tendency to cramp, the parts affected should be rubbed occasionally with a solution of camphor and olive oil, in the portion of one part of camphor to four of olive oil.

MANGOLDS AS FOOD FOR SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Mark Lane Express:

SIR—It appears to me that one of the most interesting parts of farming is, that one learns a wrinkle or two almost every year. Last year I had an enormous crop of mangold-wurtzels, and although I keep my usual head of stock, they appeared to make scarcely any impression upon my store. I bought fatting cattle, contrary to my usual custom (for I am a breeder of stock) high as they are in price; for I could not bear the thought of my beautiful orange globes becoming a mass of rotten pulp. I advertised one hundred tuns for sale; but instead of selling tuns, I have only succeeded in selling a few hundredweights. To give you an idea of the state of mind we were in, a friend of mine called, and, on looking over the stock, said to my herdsman: "Well, John, how are you getting on?" "All well, sir; only we are distracted about them mangels." I resigned myself to what appeared to be my inevitable fate—that I should have to spread my beauties over the land for manure, never dreaming that when my ewes and lambs were turned out on fresh fields and pastures new, they would look at a mangold; but, to my surprise and delight, they actually prefer the mangolds. They were lambed down on a twenty-acre grass-field, where I kept them eating mangolds and hay as long as I dared, and when I opened the gate into an adjoining forty-acre field, that had not a hoof on it since November, I expected they would not have returned for a considerable period—at least, until the old pasture has been refreshed; but, to my surprise, though they wandered about during the day-time, they invariably returned to pick up any shells of mangolds that might be left. Seeing this, I ordered the supply to be kept up, and now one hundred and twenty ewes, with their lambs, consume a cart-load of mangolds every twenty-four hours, so completely, that they do not leave a piece as big as half-a-crown; and the lambs seem as partial to them as do their mothers.

Wrinkle No. 2.—I used to give my ewes half a pound of oats whilst their lambs were with them, and I invariably found that many of them became ragged, and lost a portion of their wool from their backs and shoulders. My supply of roots being so large, I have this season not given any oats. The result is, that they have scarcely shed an ounce of wool.

Wrinkle No. 3.—Now, as I have found out that you may grow on the same field, year after year, mangolds, not only without deterioration, but with manifest increase (having grown for the last ten years mangolds on a small field of two acres), I grow more and more mangolds. About three years ago, I had about two hundred lambs, three-parts bred. I was obliged to sacrifice one hundred of them at 18*s.* 6*d.* a-piece, for my pastures were bare, brown and dusty; these same lambs were sold at 27*s.* 6*d.* a-piece. Now, if I had had an unlimited supply of mangolds, I find out that I might have put that 27*s.* 6*d.* a-piece into my own pocket, instead of allowing it to go into the dealer's, and been spared the humiliation, when I begged for another sixpence, of being told that he considered he was doing me a great favor in taking them at all, but as I was an old customer, he would do it to oblige me.

Your obedient servant, F. G.

DANGER OF WHIPPING HORSES.

In his work on the "Education of Horses," Prof. Magner says:

I would caution those who train or use horses against exciting the ill will of the animal. Many think they are doing finely, and are proud of their success in horse training, by means of whipping, or otherwise rousing and stimulating the passions, and then, from the necessity, crushing the will through which the resistance is prompted. No mistake can be greater than this; and there is nothing that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment, and skill of the real horse man, as the care and tact displayed in winning instead of repelling the action of the mind. Although it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes, it should always be applied judiciously.

The legitimate and proper use of the whip is calculated to operate upon the sense of fear almost entirely. The affections and better nature must be applied in training a horse, as well as in training a child. A reproof given may be intended for the good of the child, but, if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraving and injurious. This is a vital principle and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive, courageous horses, only at the imminent risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of naturally gentle character to be spoiled by being whipped once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip once, while standing in his stall.

I have referred to these instances to show the danger of rough treatment, and the effect that may easily be produced by ill usage, especially with fine blood horses and those of a highly nervous temperament. Many other cases can be cited as such are by no means uncommon. Sensitive horses should never be left after they have been excited by the whip or other means, until calmed down by rubbing or patting the head and neck, and giving apples, sugar, or something of which the animal is fond. Remember the whip must be used with great care, or it is liable to do mischief, and may cause irreparable injury.

GOOD NATURE.

As welcome as sunshine
In every place
Is the beaming approach
Of a good-natured face.

As genial as sunshine,
Like warmth to impart,
Is a good-natured word
From a good-natured heart.

—*Selected.*

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JUNE 30th, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	845,321 38
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$525,731 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	541,305 86
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia	231,231 85
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,644 70
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets	31,788 19
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company—market value	247,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,321 38

Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were	$1,740,065 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were	$1,639,929

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 36.2

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough bred* Kentucky

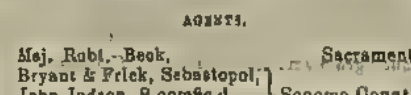
Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Rubt. Beck,	Sacramento.
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Sonoma, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara.
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaws, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m



BLOODED STOCK

For California.

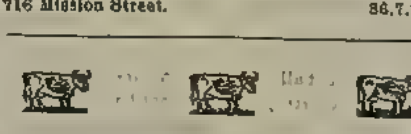
As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

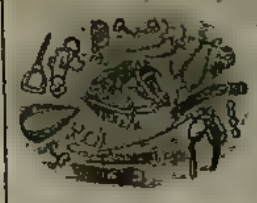
Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER



Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C..

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 160 ACRES OF LAND

Lying 5 Miles South of Petaluma,

All under good fence, nice Dwellings, good Barn and Dairy, Chicken House, and other Out-Buildings, good Bearing Orchard, with First-rate Water,

AND PLENTY OF SPRINGS FOR STOCK.

Title Perfect.

PRICE $5000.

For further particulars enquire at the Post Office in 36.1 PETALUMA, CAL.

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO., 36.1 6m Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio.

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

One Hundred Cartons of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO., 40 Courtlandt St., N. Y. 36.6

A FINE

"Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.5

NEW SEEDS.

THE Conlover Asparagus, new kinds of Cucumbers extra sugar Beet, Long Blood and Turnip-Rooted Beet, Cabbage, Celery, Broccoli, Radish, and Lettuce for successive planting.

For Sale at "FARMER OFFICE."

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Do you want an agency, *local* or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new Tetrad *Wire Clothes Lines?* They last *forever*; samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Malden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 36-9

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 9-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving I am no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or any feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, price at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an instrument with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Instrument, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, upstairs.

WALTER BROWN & SON.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

The Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

11-22-1y

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe.

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street,

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

53-20

Horticulture.

THE VINEYARDS OF FRANCE.

The *Wine and Fruit Reporter* of New York in speaking of the condition of the Vineyards of France, says:

A journal apprises us that the Minister of Agriculture is about to make a tour of observation in the South. Our colleague specifies, as the object of the visit, an inquiry into the ravages of the oïdium; but it was doubtless intended to speak of the ravages of the phylloxera, for a little goodsulphur is a vastly more efficacious against the oïdium than all the visits which a whole cabinet could possibly pay. It is true that these visits will not have a very powerful effect on the phylloxera, that insect which is even more rebellious against authority, than reckless of the wars waged against it.

This displacement of the most important agricultural functionary may nevertheless bring a certain result. It will surely serve to concentrate upon the terrible scourge which threatens all our vineyards, the efforts of science and of skill. As in France private enterprise is not often heroic, and prefers leaning upon the arm of an authority which guides it—not always on the right road—to acting for itself, the eminent minister is entitled to our thanks for bringing to the patient's bedside the leading physicians of the age.

We shall prepare ourselves to bear up as courageously as possible under the torrent of reports, expositions, opinions, and discourses, with which we are menaced by the impending ministerial progress. Nothing can be more certain than that if zeal and good will sufficed, nothing could go farther towards effecting so desirable a cure than the interposition of the present Minister of Agriculture.

Be that as it may, the vine is running a serious risk, and it is not too much to apprehend from the concurrence of so many untoward influences the entire ruin of our vineyards. It is said that the remedy is often found side by side with the evil; it is of great importance, therefore, to attend closely to the observations of practical men, which may at any moment detect the means of arresting the march of the disease. We place more reliance on some accidental observation made by a sagacious vintner, than on the most elaborate descriptions of the manners, customs, and affiliations of the terrible insect.

We set great store by the intervention of the learned men; they will expound the misfortune, if they do not remove it; but we cannot forget the remark so frequently made, that the most valuable discoveries have always been the offspring of patient and assiduous practical observation.

BEAUTIFUL IRELAND.

We know of course, that Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle," and the color of the emerald is green, but never had it entered into our imagination that there was anywhere in this world to be seen such verdure as it charmed our eyes to look upon in the rural district of Ireland. The slopes, the knolls, the dells, fields of young grain, over which the breezes creep like playful spirits of the beautiful, the pastures, dotted over with sheep of the purest wool; the hillsides, rising up into mist-shrouded mountains, are all covered with thick carpets of smooth, velvet green. But Ireland should also be called the Flowery Isle. There is not a spot in Ireland, I believe, where blessed nature can find an excuse for putting a flower, but she has put one—not only in the gardens and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and the crags of the sea, from the great blooming rhododendrons, down to the smallest flowret that modestly peeps forth from its grassy cover. The Irish furze, so richly yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be bare or barren; the silkworm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to "drop its web of gold; the blooming hawthorn, with the sweet-scented pink, and especially the white variety, adorns the landscape and the gardens; wild flowers, of every hue and variety, clamber to hide the harshness of the moral supports; and beetled cliffs of the North sea are fringed and festooned with lovely flowers; and if you kneel anywhere almost on the yielding, velvety carpet, you will find little, well-nigh visible, flowerets, red, white, blue, and yellow wrought into the very woof and texture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle. The spirit of the Beautiful hovers over and touches to loveliness every point.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities, at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Ophlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens, and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms, located in the beautiful Valley of Sonoma, containing *One Thousand Acres* of rich Land suitable for an

ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND A DAIRY FARM.

The whole farm is well fenced, 300 acres choice land for Grain and fine cultivation, abundant streams of water on the place and one *Warm Spring.*

A Good House of eight rooms, good Stable, good Sheds, plenty of Wood on the place, large Trees, Plows, Harrows, and Small Tools. Three Mares, two Colts, two Cows, four Calves, and

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE MERINO SHEEP.

Title—UNITED STATES PATENT.

The whole will be sold together.

Terms easy to a Good Purchaser.

For further Particulars inquire of

36 6 EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese

BAZAAR,

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34.23

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN BEES are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1857.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.6tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL

BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Mountain Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $1 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$1 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to the State than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 220 Clay Street

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

Sheaves of Grain.

As the present Season will offer many interesting and valuable samples of Grain of all kinds, we shall feel greatly indebted to our subscribers, and all interested in our Grain Crop, for Sample Sheaves of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and any other Samples of this year's products.

We will cheerfully repay them for their kindness and attention, will send them in return choice Seeds to more than the value, and also pay all expenses of transmission per Wells, Fargo & Co.

Cultivators in such cases can command our services for a full reciprocity.

Address, WARREN & CO.,
California Farmer Office,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

FINE MIXED TULIPS FOR FALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

By Mail, 35 cts. per dozen; $1 25 per 100. By Express, 500, 85; 1,000, $3. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants.

35-7 F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds Prepaid, by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment. 25 sorts of either class $1.00. The six classes, (150 packets) for $5.00. Also, an immense stock of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Fruit Stocks, Young Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Seedlings, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Border Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid by mail. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade list, gratis. Seeds on Commission, Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 36.12

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shall be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charges will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose cash, factory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture!

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FOR THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR ORILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.

Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM.

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines of less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must come with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of *our Journal*, to which we would direct their special attention.]

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

The Steam Press made havoc with the *Title*. "What Five Dollars Paid," a story in our Home Department, worth reading, it shows how much good can be done by the *prompt payment* of little sums. Let every reader carefully peruse this story and then go pay the little sums they owe and see how quick the same money comes back to them as it did to Mr. Herriott, and they will enjoy the luxury of doing good. "True Taste," and "Modern Extravagence" will be found interesting.

Farmers will find valuable Chapters in our Agricultural Department, and Vineyardists will find a Chapter on the "Vineyards of France," of much interest.

NEXT WEEK.

Our "European Letter and "New York" Letters, both very interesting, also Letters from "Berkley" with others received too late for this issue.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We return our acknowledgements to the Invitation Committee of the Grand Carnival Ball for their courtesy of a Complimentary Ticket for that occasion. Our duties called us to attend the Agricultural Fairs in progress, which precluded our attendance to that Gay and Festive scene which promises so much to-night,

Good Medicine.—We are greatly indebted to our very kind Physician from the "Gardens of the Alhambra," for the medicine sent us recently to aid us during our feeble health. The beautiful Grapes, the luscious *Figs*, the mouthwater Seckel Pears, were such excellent medicine that we cheerfully followed prescription, one dose after another till cured. God bless such Doctors.

OUR MAGAZINES.

The *Overland Monthly* for October, comes to us full of bright Gems of thought. It is not needed we should picture all them, but only say to the reader of this notice, go and subscribe at once for the *Overland Monthly*.

CATALOGUES AND CIRCULARS.

We have Catalogues in endless numbers from all parts of the world, so many we cannot even give space to enroll them as it would require a column to do so. *We suggest* to all such persons to send us their business cards, for our *Advertising Columns*, and they would be greatly the gainers thereby.

The following Catalogues received this week, Peters & Hatch, extensive Evergreen Nursery, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mahlon Moon, Morrisville, Pa.

Hooper Brothers & Thomas, Westchester, Pa.

PRETTY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Young children should have pretty books, such as are interesting, such as will come down to their simple understandings, so that they can comprehend all that there is written, and the *moral* of the story too, for that should be the *Gem* of the story.

The *Little Corporal*, published by John R. Miller, at Chicago, is a capital book for children, all the stories are good, the book is also illustrated with attractive pictures. The book is only $1 50 per year, Monthly, and cheap.

THE GRAPE AND WINE CROP OF 1870.

On the 3d of August, in our Number 5, we published the Wine and Grape Crop of Sonoma, Napa, and of San Joaquin Counties, having gathered and received them from reliable sources, the statements being in most cases made by the prominent growers themselves who make up the figures, we had confidence that the amount we stated was rather *under* than *over* the figures, as we shall now show.

Our Report of these counties were copied into the *Alta*, and *Bulletin* and in other Journals at Home and abroad, to the credit of these counties and the growers.

These figures and the statements made by us we repeat, can be *more than verified* in the Grand Total of these crops, for as we took the crop of each grower as a *total*, there may have been in some few instances where we placed the amount of *Wine* made, as what these Grapes would produce if all was made into wine, in some cases the grower *sold part of his Grapes*, therefore, made *less Wine*, but *his crop for* Wine was equal to our estimate, and there was also many small vineyards not reported at all, and some less than their full crop.

The *Alta* in Monday's issue says; the Report we gave is full 40 do 70 per cent. too high in many cases. We ask them *how they know this?* They say they have been *informed by one* of the number that we are in error. Who is this *one?* Shall one voice be greater than the many?

The *Alta* in same article contains the same philippic against a Speaker at the State Fair, and says, *his statements are grossly incorrect*, and this Speaker is Hon. T. G. Phelps, whose means of knowing and judging correctly, is at least equal to the Agricultural Editor of the *Alta*. We feel confident Collector Phelps can easily make his statements good, he is able to meet the *Alta*, and we know we can more than verify the *Total* of our statement.

Before we make figures we would say that the County Assessor's Reports never have been full and complete for the reason that they are not made from personal examination in all cases, nor by persons familiar with such matters, nor are they *paid enough* to do the work as it *ought* to be done. There is also a vast increase of small Vineyards all over our mountains and hills that are never seen or reported by Assessors or Statisticians, little Vineyards of 3, 7, and 10 acres, that will greatly swell the aggregate of our Grape and Wine crop every year in the places we name, very many in Napa, Sonoma, Suisun, San Joaquin and every Grape region, and in the counties we have named there are many we did not name, not having opportunities to see them or get reports from them. Only yesterday, we met one who came to the city to procure casks for 2,000 Gallons of Wine as his crop, this one sold Grapes last year and was not reported, and many like cases.

When the *Alta* says our figures are 40 to 70 per cent. above the mark, we, think they have spoken *unadvisely* for their own good and that of the State. Does not the *Alta* know that many who make Wine and Brandy are very chary of all *Interviewers*, especially the Assessor and *Internal* Collectors, and that they feel the *oppression of Tariff*, and are not likely to make their crop *too large?* besides the Assessors never have time to be thorough in their Reports.

In all our mountain regions everywhere, Vineyards are springing up, and have sprung up in the last few years beyond conception, many never yet reported at all, and the *Alta* himself, if he would *Travel*, would find the 40 and 70 per cent. of which they speak, 40 to 70 per cent. *too low* for the aggregate of our State, and the statement of Hon. T. G. Phelps made from as good source of information as the *Alta* ever had, more than verified.

We shall give a carefully revised statement in our next of the Vineyards alluded to, having procured particular statistics by communicating with the principal growers, and shall then, as we say above prove our own statement to be under, rather than over the mark.

NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We spoke last week of a NEW GRAIN SOWER, to be seen at the Warehouse of Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co., worthy of special notice.

This Seed Sower is a Scotch Invention from Aberdeen, and sows a breadth of TWENTY FEET WIDE, sowing the seed near the ground in an even manner. This machine will sow *Forty Acres per day*, and do the work admirably.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD GANG PLOW.

The same House have a new Gang Plow—a Gang of Two Plows, so built and arranged that the movement of the horses will do all the work of changing and lifting the Plow out of the ground, turning, &c., and this saves the hard labor upon the man.

This Plow is the invention of E. Card, and one of the best Plows out. Farmers should call at Messrs. Linforth, Kellogg & Co., 5 Front Street, and see these new Implements.

GRAND WINE PREMIUMS.

We call special attention to all who are interested in Vine culture and Wine making to the Grand and Liberal Premiums offered by the House of LANDSBERGER & Co., of our City, who being desirous of having a just and correct decision made upon the TRUE MERITS of the Wine and Brandy *made in this State*, and made from our own productions, offer these Premiums as a test of TRUE MERIT.

The Wines of Landsberger & Co., has an established reputation at Home and abroad, which the simple award of a *Premium* cannot alter—*their Wines rest on their own merits.*

THE PETALUMA FAIR.

The Petaluma Fair opened this year under favorable auspices, a better disposition to exhibit what was of practical benefit was manifested by many, and resulted in making a more practical show. Full Report in our next.

REVIEW OF THE STATE FAIR.

Reports made about Fairs during their excitement never does much good, as a Review made afterwards, and the fashion generally has been by the *Press of the State* to go to the Secretary's books and *Copy Entries*, making clean work of, all, good bad and indifferent.

We think a much better way always to report only the *most meritorious*, pointing out what will result in good to the great masses.

As we said last week, the State Fair of 1871, made a better showing than many of its predecessors, at the Stock Grounds, the Cattle, Sheep, Swine, and Poultry were all of a more select character than any year previous, and the Horse exhibition was grand, more pure blood Stock than ever before at a State Fair.

At the Pavilion the show was also much more extensive, and much better in quality. The display of Agricultural Implements was of superior kinds, many new and valuable inventions, showing great progress, the place of Exhibition was also much improved.

Among the many contributors of Agricultural Implements were Jones & Hewlett of Stockton, Webster, do., Matteson & Williamson's collection of Plows, Nash & Miller's excellent Grain Cleaner, cleaning one bushel per minute, a good invention for Husking Corn doing the work clean, with many other valuable inventions.

The Mechanical and Manufacturing Department were represented by many valuable proofs of progress, telling plainly that in a few years more California can be INDEPENDENT of any foreign supply. The Carriages, Wagons, and other Home work was honorable to the makers all, the full notes we have taken will enable us to speak from time to time of each and all.

The Fruit Department was much superior to any show for the last *Eight years*, and the hands once Exhibitions from our Sister States in the East was honorable to them and so, kindly made, and of which we spoke last week (we omitted, unintentionally the contribution from Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin,) all contributed to make a very handsome display.

The Floral show was the best yet made by the State Society, the chief contributors being F. A. Miller of San Francisco, Dr. Frey, Judge Crocker and Mr. O'Brien of Sacramento, each showing fine and large collections, all having fine and well grown plants, and many rare and valuable. Judge Crocker exhibited extra specimens of Crinum, Sausilais, and Amaryllis in bloom, and large plants of Magnolia and Bananas.

The Floral Department was unique, pretty, and a happy feature of the Fair.

THE VEGETABLE DISPLAY.

The show of Vegetables this year was very much better than for many years. A large collection of fine Squashes of various kinds, large and well grown from Robert Williamson of Sacramento, with Melons.

P. H. Russell, a large collection of Squashes.

A. B. Gillett, of Brighton, a large collection of Squashes, some from 80 to 120 pounds.

Geo. Code, of Sacramento, Mammoth Squashes. All these contributors had large quantities of them—all good.

GRAIN SHOW.

Many contributors made a fine showing of many kinds of Grain.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A Life Insurance Policy is one of the most important documents a man of Family should procure for *their benefit*.

The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, Principal office at Sacramento, (Schreiber and Howell, General Agents,) has been one of the most successful and prosperous Life Insurance Companies that have been established on this Coast, and we may safely say in the United States.

With a constantly increasing and very prosperous business, and with a large and steadily accumulating capital, it has not been called upon for a loss of any amount for over *Seven Months*, thus adding very greatly to the capital and to the value of every Policy held by those insured at this office, and making the "Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company," not only the safest to insure in, but the most economical as those gains all revert back to those who insure at this office.

FAIR SEASON OVER IN CALIFORNIA.

The present week closes all the Fairs announced in our State for 1871, and judging from the expressions of Exhibitors and attendants, all seem to say

"*We are glad it is all over.*"

There can be no question but that our Fairs generally are attended with such an amount of labor, care, anxiety and cost to the Exhibitors, and there is so much connected with these Exhibitions of a most unsatisfactory character, that vast numbers who have taken part in them when they come to the final Review of their Work, they are compelled to say in a great number of cases, "Well I'm Don't Pay!"

It would be well if the Managers of every Fair in the State could make up a *Balance Sheet of Results*, showing the cost of each Fair, and all the County Fairs, and then as they show the expenditures of the people, and the cost of getting up the Fairs in Dollars and Cents on the *Debit side*, then also show the Good done and attained, and the real practical gain on the *Credit side*, and show on which side the BALANCE STANDS. This would be of great interest to all.

THE NEW HARROW.

Our Farmers must not forget the new *Jointed Steel Harrow* that is advertised in our columns by Dunn & Campbell. This new invention is really worthy their special attention and examination, it works to a charm, and is a labor saving invention.

PLOWING MATCH AT SACRAMENTO.

The Plowing Match at Sacramento last week during the State Fair Exhibition, created quite an interest. It was conducted with much spirit and emulation among quite a number of contests. There was quite a *Ten* among the different owners and exhibitors of Plows.

There were *seven* contestants, from a Single Plow up to the majestic Eight Gang Plow of Matteson & Williamson, together with their Chisel Cultivator.

Hill & Kunogh, of Marysville had their Plows on the field and did good work. Several other Plows were tried in various ways, and with great interest to a large crowd of spectators.

Matteson & Williamson worked their "Farmer's Pride" with *two* horses, cutting a furrow 14 inches wide and 9 in depth—handsomely done.

The same Firm worked their "American Chief" with *four* horses, cutting a furrow 26 inches wide and 10 inches deep.

Hill & Kunogh did also some very handsome work and so with other Plows.

During the trial the Road Steamer exhibited by Messrs. Jones & Hewlett of Stockton, was placed in the field to which the Gang Plow of Matteson & Williamson were attached and carried the *seven* Gang Plows through the soil 10 inches deep and 30 inches wide, doing good work, proving also that the Plows were well made for a powerful Steamer would have soon demolished them.

The affair of the Plowing Match was one of the most interesting features of the State Fair of 1871, and creditable to all the Exhibitors.

PREPARE FOR PLANTING.

The season is fast approaching when the Farmer and Gardener should ask himself, what can I plant to the best advantage? What crop will do best on my soil, and what crop will pay best for the labor bestowed?

California is progressing rapidly, and crops that have never yet been grown, are worthy consideration. Among the important ones to which we would call attention are Nut Trees, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Almonds, Walnuts, Olives, Ornamental Evergreen Trees, and the most stately Forest Trees. These will always be wanted, and when well grown always will command a good price for the *Tree*, and their product will always sell.

To these can always be added fiberous plants for Manufacturers, Flax, Hemp, the Ramie, New Zealand Flax, Cotton, and many other products all worthy careful consideration. Our growers should not always expect returns at once, but plant such products as may yield great returns after waiting two, three, or five years, making their investment as in Real Estate for a return after some years, many of the best enterprises are *ruined* by two great hasts for returns.

THE ROAD STEAMER.

The introduction into our State of the Thompson Road Steamer for the benefit of our Farmers is due to the energy and enterprise of the Firm of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett of Stockton, who have been liberal in expenditure to introduce this grand Labor Saving Machine, the benefits to result from it will tell in Thousands of Dollars saved, to our Farmers all over the State.

This Steamer was successfully tried at the Stockton Fair and also at the State Fair where at the Plowing Match it worked admirably.

Great credit is due to H. H. Hewlett, Esq., for what he has done and is doing to benefit the Farmers of San Joaquin and our State. We have a very interesting sketch of the many years of this Gentleman's labors in Agriculture, which we shall give in our next with more about the Road Steamer.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

California Pine Apples.—Los Angles grows Pine Apples as well as Oranges and Lemons, and the Los Angeles *Star* has received one of Home growth.

Cattle Disease Increasing.—Owners of Stock in all parts of our State should carefully note any symptoms of disease of any kind, as it is so prevalent abroad, and we are receiving cattle from so many portions of the country that we are liable to have this disease at any time, when once fixed upon us the result will be so fearful that it will be worthy any effort to stay this plague.

A Colored Jury in San Francisco.—The first Colored Jury ever called together on the Pacific Coast was empanneled by Coroner Lattorman, to report upon the case of James Williams, Jr., who was drowned in the Bay on or about September 9th. This Jury made a very sensible report.

Foreign Produce of many kinds are coming over the Railroad now in heavy quantities.

Destructive Fires.—The recent terrible and heavy losses by fire at Pecho and at Virginia City will throw a very heavy loss upon the Merchants and Insurance Companies of San Francisco, not *less* than *Half a Million of Dollars*, if not even a much larger sum. Too much property was left *uninsured*, and sufferers now see and feel the great error they have committed by such neglect.

New Fruits.—New Oranges of superior quality exhibited at the State Fair from Dr. Strenzel, of the Alhambra Gardens, was the only exhibition thus far of Oranges.

English Walnuts from Los Angeles are in market, crop will be larger this year.

THE UPPER SACRAMENTO FAIR.

The Fair of the Upper Valley of the Sacramento at Chico, commenced on Tuesday under favorable auspices, and by reason of the earnest labors of the Board of Directors and the influence of the Friends of the enterprise added, a new interest was given this year, and a better attendance and a larger Exhibition and better results than heretofore. Our Report next week.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Premium.

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

We are authorize by the House of L. Landsberger & Co., the well-known and popular Wine Manufacturers of our city, to offer in their name the following

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Brandy than was exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair by them, of Mr. Schleifers manufacture.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Wine than was exhibited by them as the *Reisling* Wines from Messrs. Gunlach & Dressel of Sonoma.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Champagne than was exhibited by them at the same time as their own manufacture.

The Wines and Brandies to be competed for, are only by any Wine or Brandy made of Grapes grown in this State and exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute in this City.

The amount hereby offered will be Deposited by them in Gold in any Bank, against any person who will contest for these Prizes. It being understood that the Brandies and Wines are to be of the same age and character as exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair, and that suitable, proper, and well qualified Judges are to decide upon the merits to be adjudicated.

These offers are made in good faith by the House of Landsberger & Co., to test the merits and Justice of the late awards of the Institute.

THE LAEMLEIN SISTERS.

On yesterday evening Misses Emma and Rebecca Laemlein, the celebrated young California Pianists, gave a private rehearsal to a very select audience gathered at Bauer's music store, and the brilliancy and feeling through the whole of their rendering was such as to astonish their audience beyond measure. The programme was happily and well selected. A wonderful thing it was to hear the "Homage to Handel," by Moscheles, played on two pianos in such a manner as to make one think and look before believing there could be more than one performer. Liszt's "Rigoletti," by Miss Emma, was a prominent feature in the programme, and one felt that all technical difficulties were forever overcome, and the artist was expressing her thoughts to the audience with wonderful ease and delicacy.

The "Rhapsody," by Liszt, performed by Miss Rebecca, was rendered in such a manner as to give expression to the thoughts of its author, and too much praise cannot be give to the performer.

The "Traumerei," by Schumann, was then called for by the audience, and Miss Rebecca played this piece (originally for the orchestra) in a manner which fairly carried her audience away.

All who appreciate the indescribable brilliancy and sparkling vein of Gottschalk will be astonished to hear it again in our midst, for the young ladies rendered his "Overture to William Tell" in a way which made one understand why Gottschalk declared them to perform it as well as himself.

Our citizens will have the pleasure of hearing them during the coming season, as they intend giving concerts on October 19th, November 9th, and November 30th, respectively, which we have no doubt will be successful in all respects.

[The friends of these distinguished California Artists will be pleased to read the above favorable notice which we take from the Chicago *Tribune* of the 20th.—ED. F.]

TO THE PUBLIC

Information is wanted of GUY H. SALISBURY, Jr., a printer, 22 years of age, light complexion, who was on a farm with his mother at Mountain Glen, near San José, California, about a year ago, also, of the whereabouts of LEROY E. CLARK (for some time a compositor on the *San Francisco Golden Era*), and his wife, Mrs. ALTIE C. CLARK, 52 years of age (formerly Mrs. Guy H. Salisbury, of Buffalo, N. Y., but latterly of San Francisco and Mountain Glen). Her brother Lafayette Chipman, a farmer living near San Francisco, and all kindly disposed persons who read this notice, will confer an everlasting favor upon a son and brother by addressing.

LEMUEL C. SALISBURY,
Compositor *Sun* newspaper,
New York City, N. Y.

☞ OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such impostors we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up

WARREN & CO.,
Ed. & Prop. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

STATE FAIRS.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY FAIR, at Salem,
Commencing Oct. 2th, and continues five days.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Fair at Albany,
Commencing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR, at Memphis,
Commencing Oct. 16th, and continues six days.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA., October 16th to 20th, inclusive.
Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR WILL BE HELD AT ROME,
Commencing Oct. 10th, and continues four days.
A. A. Jones, Pres. B. F. Jones, Sec.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
Kansas City, Mo.
Their First Annual Fair will take place at Kansas City, Mo., beginning October 16th, and continues one week or longer.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF LOUISIANA,
Will be held at New Orleans,
Commencing Nov. 13, and continues several days.

Jackson Michigan WAGONS,

All sizes, *Shell* and *Iron* Axel with *Box Body's*;

California Rack-Body's or Running Gears

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Buying in large quantities for Cash, we are enabled to sell at very low prices.

The qualities of the above Wagons being now most fully established throughout the whole Country as being *superior* to any other

FARM OR TEAM WAGONS,

we solicit all who want a good serviceable Wagon to buy the

Jackson Wagon

which we guarantee for one year to all buyers.

I. D. ARTHUR & SON.

Cor. California & Davis Streets,
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TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of
Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Tree.
Bulbous Flower Roots.
Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows
No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address,

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Established 1840. ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A Fine Frame Dwelling House, comparatively new, situated in Sacramento City, on East side of 8th street, between O and P.

The above will be sold or exchanged for an Improved Ranch.

For particulars address B. O. JOHNSON, Sacramento, Cal., or inquire on the premises. 36.13

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

A very fine Tract of Land of some Eighty Acres, superior in quality, with or without buildings. The Land is the best in the County, watered with living streams all the year round, with a small Orchard and Vineyard in bearing, and with wood on the place for years. The land this dry year has been very productive.

Any one wanting a good tract of land should look to this Farm. It is situated some 2½ miles from Petaluma on a good road.

For Particulars apply to the Editor of
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

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IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY

AND

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LAMP CHIMNEYS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver Plated Wares.

Old Wares Re-plated

IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
MARKET STREET,
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Cashmere Goats.

A SPLENDID BAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offer from their Flock of Cashmere Goats, about Two Hundred and Fifty very fine Cashmere Goats, Pure Bloods, and Grades, from three-fourth to seven-eights, 15-16 and 31-32, and of superior points, and as handsome animals as can be found of any Grades in California.

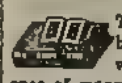
These Goats will be sold at the most favorable rates, and at the best terms to large purchasers.

Purchasers in want will please address
BUFFUM & STOCKTON,
Hornitas, Cal.,
where the Goats can be seen.

N. B., Price, Description, and all needed information can be had at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office. 36,12

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

Clark's Station,

MARIPOSA ROUTE TO YOSEMITE,

CLARK & MOORE, Proprietors. This Hotel is at the end of staging. It is beautifully situated in the south fork of the Merced, and is the point from which Mariposa Big Tree Grove of 600 trees is visited. This route to Yosemite has close stage connections, and visitors who travel by it always go away satisfied. The unsurpassed views from Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Inspiration Point are had by Clark's only. Visitors can travel to Yosmete until the middle of November by Clark's. 36.12

Yosemite Hotel,

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

J. H. HUTCHINGS, PROPRIETOR.

Hutchings still lives and keeps his House open. He makes no special profession about his Hotel, being satisfied that its accommodations and table are not excelled by any in the Valley. He still cheerfully gives information on all subject connected with Yosemite, and will be happy to welcome his guests. 36.12

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and
12 & 14 Pine street,
San Francisco.

We are now receiving a addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW, all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

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"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

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THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
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"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

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"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills.

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for raising it out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

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BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 15 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley.

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Buckeye Mower and Reaper,
Haines' Latest Improved Header,
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Buckeye Grain Drill,
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Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

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108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,
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EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER

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OF

Thompson's Patent ROAD STEAMERS.

Adapted to transporting heavy freight or Passenger Coaches over common roads without injury to the roads, and at a great saving as compared with Horses or Mules.

ALSO FOR

Plowing by Direct Traction.

The Patent Elastic Tires of these Road Locomotives enable them to travel over any ordinary road or field and to climb any hill without injury to their machinery. The Boilers and nearly all the main parts are constructed of *Steel*, and the workmanship and material are equal to that of the best Locomotives. They are easily managed, and will turn with any ordinary road.

After a most thorough examination by Officers appointed for that purpose, they have been adopted by the British War Department for hauling stones, heavy guns, &c., and a number are now being constructed for various military stations. By a very simple operation, and at a small expense, they can be instantly turned into Stationary Engines for

Driving Threshing Machines, Cotton Gins, Saws, Pumps, Corn Mills, &c.

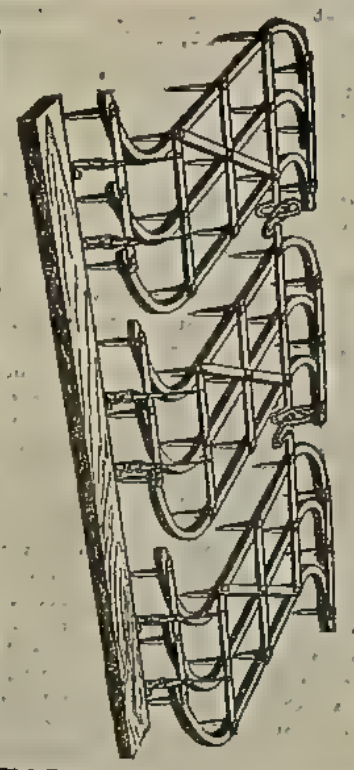
Unlike Horses, they can work twenty-four hours per day, and are under no expense when not used.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the agents

JONES & HEWLETT,
Importers of Agricultural Machinery,
36.18 STOCKTON, CAL.

Attention, Farmers, Attention!

ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!



ATTENTION FARMERS, ATTENTION!

CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

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317 & 319 Battery Street,
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RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the FARMER Office, $3 00; by mail or express, charges paid $3 50. Send orders to the FARMER Office.

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LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu, Springs, Twine, &c.

A SPECIALTY

Parlor Setts, Chamber Setts, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufactures* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER now enters upon its

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME,

and can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

FRIENDSHIP.

A tiny, slender, silken thread
Is friendship, and we make it
Bind hearts and lives to hearts and lives;
But o'en a breath may shake it,
And oft it takes but one wee word—
But one wee word—to break it!

It draws the lips in smiling shape,
It draws the look of pleasure
From eye to eye, when hands touch hands,
When two hearts beat one measure;
And draws a meaning from a word
Which makes that word a treasure.

Like string of a tuneful harp or lute,
Between glad souls 'tis holden,
And love's fond fingers on the thread
Make music rare and golden—
Make music such as tender hearts
Could live, and ne'er grow old, in.

But if a breath may shake it, let
That breath come near it never;
And never spoken be that word
Which friendship's tie might sever;
But let the cord grow stronger till
The dawning of Forever.

—Fred. W. Weaver, *in October Galaxy.*

THE LOST SHEEP.

There was ninety-and-nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold;
And one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold;
Away on the mountains wild and bare—
Away from the tender Shepherd's care.

"Lord, thou hast here the ninety-and-nine—
Are they not enough for thee?"
But the Shepherd made answer, "This is mine
Which has wandered away from me;
And, although the road be rough and steep,
I go to the desert to find my sheep."

But none of the ransomed ever knew
How deep were the waters crossed;
Nor how dark the night that the Lord passed through,
Ere He found His sheep that was lost.
Out in the desert He heard its cry,
Sick, and helpless, and ready to die.

"Lord, whence are those blood-drops all the way
That mark out the mountain track?"
"They were shed for one who had gone astray
Ere the Shepherd could bring him back."
"Lord whence are thy hands so rent and torn?"
"They were pierced to-night by many a thorn."

And all through the mountains, thunder-riven,
And up from the rocky steep,
There rose a cry to the gates of heaven,
"Rejoice, I have found my sheep!"
And the angels echoed around the throne,
Rejoice, for the Lord brings back His own!"

LOVE'S CHOICE.

The stroller in the pensive field
Doth many a wilding flower descry;
Sometimes to him the Roses yield,
Sometimes the Lilies feed his eye;
Sometimes he takes delight in one,
Sometimes in all, sometimes in none.

But when, in dusky woodland ways,
He sees, beside some dreaming stone,
The fresh, untutored Violet raise
Her pleading eyes for him alone,
Then makes his heart its final choice,
And Nature speaks in Passion's voice.

The stroller beauty's garden through,
By many a wayward impulse led,
Sometimes is charmed by gold and blue,
Sometimes by brown and mantling red;
Sometimes proud dame and maiden small
Please just the same, or not at all.

But when, remote from pleasure's whirl,
He sees, at home's sequestered shrine,
The ardent, cheerful, guileless girl,
So mortal mould, but soul divine—
Too good, too beautiful to know
How fair her worth and beauty show—

Then all his roving fancies pause,
Entranced by this o'erwhelming grace;
It rules him by celestial laws;
It lights a splendor in his face.
'Tis the best good that Heaven can give;
He wins it—and begins to live.

—William Winter, *in October Galaxy.*

To those who judge by the outward appearance nothing is more difficult of explanation than the strength of mortal influence often exerted by obscure and uneventful lives. Some great reform which lifts the world to a higher level, some mighty change for which the ages have been waiting in anxious expectancy, takes place before our eyes; and, in seeking to trace its back to its origin, we are often surprised to find the initial link in the chain of causes to be some comparatively obscure individual, the divine commission and significance of whose life scarcely understood by his contemporaries, and perhaps not even by himself.

THE [illegible]

WHAT FIVE DOLLARS PAID.

Mr. Herriot was sitting in his office one day when a lad entered and handed him a small slip of paper. It was a bill of $5, due to his shoemaker, a poor man, who lived in the next square.

"Tell Mr. Grant that I will settle this soon. It isn't convenient to-day."

The boy retired.

Now, Mr. Herriot had a ve-dollar bill in his pocket, but he felt as if he couldn't part with it. He didn't like to be entirely out of money. So, acting from this impulse, he had sent the boy away. Very still sat Mr. Herriot for the next five minutes. Yet his thoughts were busy. He was not altogether satisfied with himself. The shoemaker was a poor man, and needed his money as soon as earned. He was not unadvised of the fact.

"I almost wish I had sent the $5," said Mr. Herriot at length half audibly. "He wants it worse than I do."

He mused still farther.

"The fact is," he at length exclaimed, starting up, "it's Grant's money, and not mine; and what is more he shall have it."

So saying, Herriot took up his hat and left the office.

"Did you get the money, Charles?" said Grant, as the boy entered the shop. There was a good deal of earnestness in the shoemaker's tone.

"No, sir," replied the lad.

"Didn't get the money?"

"No, sir."

"Wasn't Mr. Herriot in?"

"Yes, sir; but he said it was not convenient to-day."

"Oh, dear, I'm sorry," came from the shoemaker in a depressed voice.

A woman was sitting in Grant's shop when the boy came in; she had now arisen, and was leaning on the counter; a look of disappointment was in her face.

"It can't be helped, Mrs. Lee," said Grant. "I was sure of getting the money from him. He never disappointed me before. Call in to-morrow, and I'll try to have it for you."

The woman looked troubled as well as disappointed. Slowly she turned away and left the shop. A few minutes after her departure Herriot came in, and after some words of apology, paid the bill.

"Run and get this bill changed," said the shoemaker to his boy, the moment his customer had departed.

"Now," said he, as soon as the change was paid in his hands, "take two dollars to Mrs. Lee, and three to Mr. Weaver across the street. Tell Mr. Weaver, that I am obliged to him for having loaned it to me this morning, and sorry that I hadn't as much in the house when he sent for it an hour ago."

"I wish I had it, Mrs. Edelsh, but I assure you I have not," said Mr. Weaver, the tailor. "I paid out the last dollar just before you came. But call in to-morrow and you shall have the money to a certainty."

"But what am I to do to-day? I have not a cent to bless myself with, and I owe so much at the grocer's where I deal, that he won't trust me for anything more."

The tailor looked troubled, and the woman lingered. Just at this moment the shoemaker's boy entered.

"Here are three dollors Mr. Grant borrowed of you this morning," said the lad. "He says he is sorry he hadn't the money when you sent for it a while ago."

How the faces of both the tailor and the needlewoman brightened instantly, as if a gleam of sunshine had entered the room.

"Here is just the money I owe you," said the former, in a cheerful voice, and he handed the woman the three dollars he had received. A moment after he was alone, but with the glad face of the woman whose need he had been able to supply distinct before him.

Of the three dollars received by the needlewoman, two went to the grocer on account of her debt to him; half was paid to an old needy colored woman who had earned it by scrubbing, and who was waiting for Mrs. Weaver's return from the tailor's to get her dues, and thus be able to provide an evening's and morning's meal for herherself and children. The other half dollar was paid to the baker when he called towards evening to leave the accustomed loaf. Thus the poor needlewoman had been able to discharge four debts, and at the same time re-establish her credit with the grocer and baker, from whom came the largest portion of food consumed in her little family.

And now let me follow Mrs. Lee. On her arrival at home, empty-handed, from the shoemaker, who owed her two dollars for work, she found a young girl, in whose pale face were marks of suffering and care, awaiting her return.

The girl's countenance brightened as she came in, but there was no answering brightness in the countenance of Mrs. Lee, who immediately said, "I am sorry, Harriet, but Mr. Grant put me off until to-morrow. He said he hadn't a dollar in the house."

The girl's disappointment was very great, for the smile she had forced into life instantly faded, and succeeded by a look of deep distress.

"Do you want the money very badly?" asked Mrs. Lee, in a low, half-choked voice, for the sudden change in the girl's manner had affected her.

"Oh! yes, ma'am, very badly. I left mary warpped up in my thick shawl, and a blanket wound all around he feet to keep them warm; but she was coughing dreadful from the cold of the room.

"Haven't you a fire?" asked Mr. Lee, in a quick, surprised tone.

"We have no coal. It was to buy coal I wanted the money."

Mrs. Lee struck her hands together and an expression of pain was about passing her lips, when the shoemaker's boy came in.

"Here are two dollars. Mr. Grant sent them."

"God bless Mr. Grant!" This exclamation from Mrs. Lee was involuntary.

On the part of Harriet, to whom $1 was due, a gush of silent tears marked the effect thus timely supply of money produced. She received her portion, and without trusting her voice with words, hurried away to supply the pressing wants of home.

A few doors from the residence of Mrs. Lee lived a man who some six months before had become involved in trouble with an evil disposed person, and had been forced to defend himself by means of the law.

He had employed Mr. Herriot to do what was requisite in the case, for which service the charge was five dollars. The bill had been rendered a few days before, and the man, who was poor, felt very anxious to pay it. He had the money all made up to within a dollar. That dollar Mrs. Lee owed him, and she had promised to give it to him during this day. For hours he had waited, expecting her to come in; but now had nearly given her up. There was another little bill of $3 which had been sent in to him, and he had just concluded to go and pay that, when Mrs. Lee called with the balance of the money ($1), which she had received from the shoemaker, Mr. Grant.

Half an hour longer and the pocket-book of Mr. Herriot was no longer empty. His client had called and paid his bill. The $5 had come back to him.—*Rural New Yorker.*

WHAT SHOULD THE COMING WOMEN BE?

I want to make women feel as guilty when they are sick as when guilty of the sin of perjury. You cannot make a wise, sound woman out of a sickly frame.

I do not look to woman to correct this, but to fathers, and brothers, and husbands, and editors to write it up.

I wish you, one and all, to study the laws of health and obey them.

Another reason why girls should cultivate good health is, that they may be beautiful. In the New York *Sun* I saw an advertisement of Hayden's Magnolia Balm," which, it is said, would make a woman of thirty look as young as a girl of sixteen. What woman of thirty would look like a girl of sixteen? Girls, waste no money in cosmetics. White lead enters more or less in all of them, and many cases of nervous disorders are brought on by it.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

I will give you a recipe, dear girls, for nothing that will preserve your beauty of body and soul.

For hair, complexion and eye, there is nothing like exercise, eating good food, a bath in cold water every day—not three times a day, as a Cincinnati paper made me say; that would wash out all your vitality. Eat no chalk, and stone, and India rubber, and gum, and slate pencils. Do not chew and chew, as your brothers do.

Be kind, generous, noble and magnanimous, and you will have a halo about your head which will cause you to excel in personal beauty, which you will carry to your grave. Your mission is not merely to eat, to drink, to be merry, to be married and to be mothers, but to mold yourselves into womanhood. Even stretch forward to more grand ideas.

WEALTH.

In the second place, the coming girl is to be wealthy; that is, a creator of wealth.

I urge upon parents to educate girls to proper life work. One-half the ability of a girl is lost because she has no ambition for the future. I want to teach women that marriage, as a profession, is nine out of ten times a failure. I want to counteract the feeling that labor is a degradation.

A mighty army of women is now suffering in Eastern cities from the fact that the world considers it degrading for woman to labor. In New York alone over 50,000 women are thus situated. Fully three-fourths of the girls before me will be called at some period of their lives to support themselves. To-day the husband and the father may be wealthy, and to-morrow a reverse comes, and the wife and daughter is left to begin the hard struggle of life.

For three years a bill has been before the Legislature of New York to license prostitution. O, men! the best way to check this vice is to give women a place in the field of work, and to pay her wages for her work. Now there are thousands who don't know how to work, and yet must eat. How can they support themselves? By making shirts at twelve cents each?

This condition is one cause why the marriage institution is degraded to-day. How many girls have turned away from some noble-minded man who has loved them, and married some miserable, degraded and dissipated old fellow because he happened to be a millionaire. You know well that men with brains don't stand that chance with women that men of wealth do. Develop women properly, and she will choose better. When a women marries a man for his money, she not only sacrifices herself, but degrades him.

WISE WOMEN.

e are soon to have a new era. We will have no men Physicians with their practice worth $10,000 per year. Lawyers with their practice of $10,000. Preachers with their $8,000. Postmasters and President of the United States. Are not these positions better than teaching school for a mere pittance? or rancing a sewing machine in New York with the gilded fingers of vice ever beckoning her to exchange drudgery for rest? O, father, brother, soo'l this cause may lie nearer your hearts to-day than you dream of. If your daughters are thrown into shame their sins lies at your door.—*Lecture of Elizabeth Cady Stanton.*

Many lose the opportunity of saying a kind thing by waiting to weigh the matter too long. Our best impulses are too delicate to endure much handling. Speak promptly when you feel kindly.

TRUE TASTE MORE EFFECTUAL THAN MONEY.

Many imagine they must relinquish all hope of gratifying their tastes, or the inherent love of the beautiful, if they do not rank among the rich. This is an entirely false idea. There are houses upon which thousands of dollars have been expended that would be quite intolerable to people of real refinement as a permanent residence. The whole arrangement and furniture are so stiff and formal—so heavy and oppressive with superfluous ornament that simple curiosity to see what strange vagaries can enter into the heads of the rich, and and in what absurd manner they study to spend their abundant wealth, would seem to be the only motive which could tempt a sensible person to enter.

On the other hand, we find small modest cottages, which bear unmistakably evidence of necessity for close economy, that have more of real comfort and convenience about them than those splendid mansions; and, at the same time, they are gems, bearing in every part the stamp of true elegance and refinement. They are so beautified by the genuine taste and ingenuity of the occupants that it is a real pleasure to pass from one room to another, or sit quietly and enjoy the sweet enchantment—yet money had little to do toward securing such attractions. It is the fitness of things—the harmonious blending of shape and color, the adaption of the furniture to the wants of each department, that make the whole combination so peculiarly delightful. And yet, how and from what was all this tasteful furnishing constructed? If some of those persons whose dark and gloomy parlors are hung with the costly damask, and their furniture carved and upholstered by the most skillfull and fashionable workmen, should by chance find themselves in one of these pleasant homes, they could not help being captivated by the spirit of the place, in the absence of style and fashion. The elegant, airy, graceful parlors, the rest, the peace and comfort which pervade the whole atmosphere, would be to them a new experience, and what would be their astonishment to learn with what little expense all this, which they acknowledge to be so refreshing, has been secured.

No matter if the purse is not very heavy, young people, with good health and a fair share of taste and ingenuity, have great pleasure in store for themselves when they undertake to furnish and beautify a house, which is to be their first joint home. There are so many small conveniences, so many little contrivances that a carpenter never thinks of, because he has never had a woman's work to do, and therefore cannot see how important these little things are. A woman knows just where an hour's work, well considered and planned, can be employed to manufacture some convenient thing that will save much time and strength, and which, however cheaply and roughly made, she can, in a few spare moments, transform into an object of real beauty.—*Mrs. H. W. Beecher.*

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

[Thus speaks the *London Speculator* on the condition and Tastes of Europe. We would ask if these same tastes we quote below are not creeping over the American nation? and are not our own millionaire fast imitating our foreign *neighbors*, for now we are so near London and Paris, they are but our next door neighbors.—Ed. F.]

We are often asked if there are no signs that the expensiveness of English society, especially in the higher ranks, may speedily begin to decrease. We see no signs of it, and hold it to be much more probable that we are on the eve of an era of ostentation as tawdry and of extravagance as pitiable as that which marked the Regency. That is the American tendency, and we see nothing, no new and strong idea, which should mark off the manners of our society from those of the wealthy within the United States. Public life is becoming rather less than more attractive to those who have all but power. The taste for art which is, developing rapidly is the most expensive of all that tastes, except the taste for gambling, and that is not on the decrease. The millionaries are becoming more numerous every day, and certainly do not spend their wealth more for the public benefit. The electorate seems every year to prefer the great spenders as representatives, while the great nobles who might check the mode are experimentalizing in a new and most costly enjoyment—that of becoming the leaders of cosmopolitan waste, and, like the patricians of Rome and Spain, maintaining establishments in a dozen countries at once. It is coming rapidly to this—that a first-class leader of society with a first-class fortune, to be "one level with his position," wants or chooses to think he wants, a house in London, a house on the river, two palaces at least in the country, a shooting-box in the Highlands, a hotel in Paris as costly as his London house, a villa at Como, a floor in Rome, an establishment in Cairo or Constantinople, a yacht a theatre, and a racing stud, and then thinks that life is as monotonous as it was when "in his cool hall with haggard eyes the Roman noble lay."

Nil de Mortuis nisi Bene.

At the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, a little child was standing with her mother at Lord Ashburton's window, to see the funeral go by. She made no remark until the Duke's horse was led by, the saddle empty and the boots reversed in the stirrups, when she looked up into her mother's face and said, "Mamma, when we die will there be nothing left of us but our boots?"

Misfortunes are troublesome at first but when there is no remedy but patience, custom makes them easy to use and necessity gives us courage.

The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your hearts full of good thoughts that bad thoughts may find no room to enter.

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE,
Musical Merchandise of every Description.
THE RECENTLY INTRODUCED

BURDETT ORGAN.

The manufacturers of the Burdett Organs have succeeded in producing an instrument which may in a manner be compared to an orchestra, containing a variety of tones richly voiced. The "stops" in this make not only add to the power of the organ, but give a perfect imitation of different instruments, so that a simple melody may be repeated a number of times and the interest of the listener will be increased. It is with pleasure we acknowledge the flattering testimonials we have received from leading organists in California among whom may be named

Mr. GEO. T. EVANS, Organist of the Church of the Advent, Howard Street, S. F.
Mr. SAM'L D. MAYER, Organist of St. John's Church, Oakland
Mr. H. M. BOSWORTH, Organist of Calvary Church, S. F.
Mr. J. W. C. RHIND, Organist of Howard St. M. E. Church, S. F.
Mr. R. J. McCABE, Organist of St. Francis Church, S. F.
Mr. J. H. DOHRMANN, Organist of St. Patrick's Church, S. F.
Mr. CHAS. H. HOFFMAN, Organist of the Mason Street Synagogue
Mr. J. MULLER, Organist of St. Ignatius' Church, S. F.
Mr. GEO. SCHUCKE, Organist of the Methodist Church, San Jose.
Mr. EVERETT POMEROY, Organist of the Presbyterian Church, San Jose.
Mr. P. WM. GABRIEL, Organist of Trinity Church, San Jose.
Mr. J. W. YARNDLEY, Professor of Music, St Augustine's College, Benicia.
Mr. LOUIS HECKMANN, Organist at the Unitarian Church, Geary Street, S. F.
Mr. JAS. B. LAWRIE, Professor of Music, Santa Clara.
Mr. DAVID H. BERLIN, Teacher of Music, Stockton.
Mr. WM. CARMICHAEL, Organist St. Mary's Church, Stockton.

Our prices range from $125.00 to $600.00 in U. S. Currency, our arrangements being such that we supply wholesale and retail customers in San Francisco without advance for freight from the factory at Chicago. The makers of the ORGAN are convinced that they will be better paid in the end by selling a first class organ at a fair price, than as many obtain one at an astonishingly low price. We will sell organs, melodeons and pianos on time payments to responsible buyers.

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35.1

MILLS' SEMINARY

REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN.

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

35.23

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 7th, 1871.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months, ... $

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco.

31-1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President

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HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The working of these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the thinnest muslin and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams.

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For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

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36.1

Miscellany.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S WONDERFUL MEMORY.

It was often remarked of General Lafayette, when he was on his tour through the United States, in 1824, he possessed, in a very extraordinary degree, the faculty of recognizing at a glance his old comrades in arms, whom he had not seen for fifty years. He could call by name as well the privates in the ranks as the highest officer of the line.

The following incident was related to me in the year 1831, by the late Judge Brooke, of the Court of Appeals to the State, who had been a Captain in the War of the Revolution:

While Lafayette was in Richmond, a guest of Virginia, an obscure individual, living in Pearson county, North Carolina, who was known in the Revolutionary army as Sergeant Hood, who belonged to the company commanded by Captain Brooke, and who, on account of his singular daring and uniform good conduct, was a pet of his officers, visited the Capital for the purpose of greeting his old commanding General.

Judge Brooke said that on walking across the Capital square one morning, he met an old man who inquired if he could direct him to the quarters of General Lafayette, and that he fought under him when he was a youth, and had come one hundred and sixty miles to see him. Before the Judge had time to respond, the stranger said to him, "Is not this Captain Brooke to whom I am talking?"

On receiving an affirmative, he said, "You do not appear to recognize me; I am Sergeant Hood who belonged to your company during the Revolutionary War."

The Judge told me that he was immediately filled with the most pleasant recollections of the Sergeant's many deeds of valor performed under his own inspection, that he gave him a cordial grasp, and went with him to Lafayette's room.

On entering, and before a word was spoken by any one else, the Marquis, who was in the remote part of the room, eagerly approached the strange old man, and exclaiming, "Sergeant Hood!" fell on his neck and wept tears of joy.

He recognized this humble private in an instant and recounted some of his deeds of daring to the astonished company.

That he should have recognized any of his brother officers, after a separation of more than half a century, during which time they must have undergone the usual change wrought in one's appearance by old age, while his own eyes must have "grown dim" was a matter of no little surprise, but that he should have hailed an humble private in the ranks by name, excited the astonishment of all who were present.

A NEW RENDERING OF AN OLD TEXT.

Spending a winter as invalids at Aiken, South Carolina, the Hon. Thurlow Weed and Mr. Thomas C. Acton whiled away one Sabbath afternoon by attending a negro church, and were accompanied by Mr. John A. Kennedy, who was on a visit of a few days to Mr. Acton. When they entered the primitive temple the preacher, who was a pure African, was grappling with all the fervor of his race with the old subject of the fall of man. Sketching that day in the Garden with its terrible results, he excoriated Mr. Adam in this fashion:

"Now, brederen, when the Lord calls Adam to 'count did he stan' up like a man, confess his sin and ask forgiveness? He didn't do nuffin of de sort, brederen, but he say:

"'Lord, de woman dat Dou gubest me gub me for to eat.'"

Pausing a moment he repeated:

"'De woman dat *Dou* gubest me gub me for to eat.'"

Then again:

"'De woman dat Dou gubest me gub me for to eat.'

"Dar, brederen, you see dat mean, skulkin' Adam was a trying to sneak out of it by frowin' all de blame on de Lord himself!"

This new idea of an old question was too much for the distinguished "white trash," who had fortunately taken seat near the door, and they retired into the fields to indulge in irreverent laughter.—*"The Club Room" of the Galaxy for October.*

THE TASMANIAN DEVIL.

Under this title Mr. Jeadey describes in "St. Paul's Magazine" an animal which still survives in Van Diemen's Land, and which seems to illustrate the extremest type of ferocious character. It is represented as a beast of about the size of a large bulldog, and in appearance something between a polecat and a bear. It is known as the *ursinus sarcophilus*, and is a pouched animal like the opossum and kangaroo. The female bears from three to five cubs, which she carries about with her in her pouch [till they grow too big to get into it. The brute is a nocturnal prowler, and when gorged with food sleeps so profoundly that ordinary noises do not awaken him; but the peculiarity of the animal, from which he gets his nickname is that under the slightest provocation he is aroused into the most diabolical fury, and fights with a blind and desperate fierceness which is never seen in any other creature. He attacks all before him, either dead or living, and flies with equal fierceness at a mastiff or a barn-door, and while life is left to him there is neither truce nor quarter; he fights on, regardless of numbers, as long as there is a shred of flesh to tear or a bone to shatter. Though taken young and kept in captivity, his savage nature undergoes not the slightest modification; he rushes at the wall with the same mad frenzy, and dies perhaps in a furious and exhausting struggle with the bars of his cage. If all that is stated of this creature be true, he would seem to be nature's crowning effort in sheer downright cussedness of disposition.

W. Meyer. Christian Schreiber.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

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Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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IMPORTERS

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AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

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GERRISH

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FORCE PUMPS

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THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

Valuable Stock Ranch

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A Large and Valuable and well located Ranch of FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, all fine level land, and well adapted to Wheat and [illegible] growing or pasturage of Stock, here, even in this dry season the feed is good, and animals upon it are now doing well

There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming Implement needed to carry on the Farm.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad. The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty da

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a Very Great Bargain as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

The Sheep will be leased on shares as agreed upon

The terms of Sale will be One-third Cash balance one and two years, interest at 10 per cent. per annum

To any person who desires to engage in STOCK-RAISING or GENERAL FARMING, this is an opportunity rarely to be found. Early application will secure a great bargain, as the whole will be sold at the nominal value of unimproved lands.

For Particulars Address,

C. W. STEVENS, Proprietor, on the Ranch, or call on the Editor of the Farmer

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It will be seen by our advertisement of Old Newspapers for Sale that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals those who want these collections will address

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MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA GLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

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A BARGAIN

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville. A very fine Farm of 143 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover.*

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 2000 bearing Vines, 150 excellent Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruit. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

☞ Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

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"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

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A small lot of very choice Tea Seed just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

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AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attach as to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum;

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

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Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the America. Also, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We are the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the Walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other de[illegible]ts.

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GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

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A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

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Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplies with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the Farmer Office, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

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Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 28.

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	109x109½
Price of Gold	114¾x114¾
Value of Greenbacks	88¼@88¾
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s. 8d.
do do New York	160x165 bush

Prices of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2@3 per cent. per annum on call, at 4@6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3@5 per cent. on call, 5@6 on time.

Chicago—Money capital employed 4@8 per cent. on call, 6@8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2 to 2½ per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market has very peculiar features this week, a good demand for Wheat for *Milling purposes*, for Flour for the China Trade, but no demand for export.

When the time comes for a close inspection of *Stock on hand*, it will be found that *there is Wheat enough* for all the demand we shall have, China being the chief point whence demand will come; we call special attention to the item upon Wheat from "Livermore Valley" in our Editorial columns.

The evidence is with us that there will be a still larger area planted of Wheat the coming year than ever before, even those who lost crops the present year will plant double the acres they had last year.

Barley is in good request, and firmer, rates tending upwards.

Oats not so much in demand and prices favor the buyer.

Hay in good demand at advancing rates, Feed Grains are at full rates and are tending up.

Potatoes are plenty but the demand keeps up the price.

Beans are quiet, but some kinds bring advanced prices.

Onions and all other Root crops are steady.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$2 50	@	2 65
do Extra	2 60	@	2 70
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 15
Barley, old, for brewing	2 05	@	2 20
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 35	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 30	@	2 40
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	6 50	@	6 75
do Extra	7 00	@	7 25
Extra Family Flour	7 25	@	7 75
Oregon Superfine	6 50	@	7 00
do Extra for shipping	7 50	@	7 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₱ ton	28 00	@	30 00
Middlings ₱ ton	40 00	@	42 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	40 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	75	@	99
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 05
Carolines	1 25	@	2 75
Onions	80	@	1 12
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	18 00	@	21 00
Hay, ₱ ton, Ordinary	12 00	@	15 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit market shows how much *poor* Fruit is sent to market, and whence it comes. Hundreds of baskets of Fruit is *dumped* into the Bay almost daily, while choice and handsome Fruit is always sure of a choice price.

Apples, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, ₱ lb	3	@	5
Pears, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Plums, ₱ lb	6	@	8
do Large	8	@	10
German Prunes	8	@	10
Peaches, ₱ lb	8	@	10
do Dried	10	@	12
Nectarines, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Apricots, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Black foreign Grapes	8	@	12
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Melons, green flesh	10	@	20
Watermelons	15	@	20
Quinces, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	10	@	20
" Chili and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Gooseberries ₱ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	25
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	20	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable crop is immense and the growers numerous. Foreigners grow about all the Vegetables for our market, and they soon learn how to trade to advantage, no better Vegetables could be found in any part of our country.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	..	@	..
do green	..	@	..
Artichokes, (Fr) ₱ doz	30	@	40
Brussell sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	20
Cauliflower, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, each	25	@	37
Carrots, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₱ gall	..	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	8
Garlic	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₱ lb	..	@	8
Green Corn, ₱ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₱ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	..	@	12
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsley, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₱ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard	..	@	5
Cans, String	4	@	5
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	5
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Garlic	5	@	5
Rachalot	15	@	15

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

101x102 California Marko

The Fish market is admirably supplied and with the best of all kinds.

Salmon, ₱ lb	8	@	10
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Lake Tiger Trout per lb	..	@	50
Smelts	..	@	..
Perch	6	@	10
Rockfish	8	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@	..
Tomcod	..	@	20
Sardines, fresh	..	@	12
Solefish	..	@	25
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	35
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	..	@	12
Sea Bass	..	@	50
Halibut	..	@	50
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	35	@	40
Pompono	..	@	..
Eels	..	@	20
Kiaz Fish	..	@	..
Anchovies	10	@	12

SHELL FISH.

SOLOMON TESMORE.

57, 58, 59, California Marko

The Shell Fish market remains well supplied and at same rates as last week.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Raw Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS.

The Meat market is without change at retail.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15	@	20
do chops	13	@	18
Veal, ₱ lb	12	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	10	@	15
do leg	12	@	12
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Beef Tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,

The Poultry market is brisk, less quantities, and the rates higher than last week. Game, however, comes in more plentifully.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₱ pair		@	..
do tame "	1 25	@	1 50
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz		@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	62
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Hens, each	50	@	62
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Quails, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	5 50	@	6 50
Spring Chickens	4 00	@	5 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	100	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Venison	6	@	8
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy market is without material change. Good choice Dairies are in good demand, while common and Eastern Butter remains as in our last report—Eggs higher.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Cooking)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern	30	@	..
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	30	@	35
Duck-eggs	..	@	30
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	16	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	35	@	40
do do packed	20	@	25
do Eastern (new)	25	@	28
Cheese, California	10	@	13
Eggs, ₱ doz	42	@	42
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	14

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	2 00	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	8	@	10
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 00	@	1 05
Hops, California	30	@	40
do. Imported	..	@	..
Mustard Seed	4½	@	7
English Seed	8	@	10
Canary Seed	8	@	10
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	30	@	..
Pea Nuts	5	@	8

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool market is a little improved and prices better, and sales quicker. The clip, however, has been sold to a large extent.

Wool, Fall Clip			28@30
" Choice Extra			31@35
Medium			27@28
do burry			18@20
Wool-sacks, new			50@90
do second-hand			40@50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36			12@13
Potatoes Gunny Bags			21@22
Dry hides, ₱ lb			17½@18½
Green salted, ₱ lb			8½@ 9
Deer Skins			40@35
Sheep skins, wool on			30@50
do do plain			15@25
Goat skins, each			40@60
Refined Tallow			9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERING PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8 ½
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	4	@	5c. "
VEAL—	8	@	10 "
MUTTON—	5	@	6½ "
LAMB—	7	@	9 "
PORK—undressed,	5	@	6½ "
dressed,	8	@	8½ "

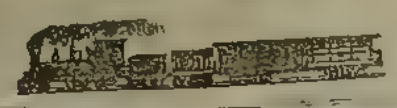
Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

FOR SALE AT FARMER OFFICE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



Pass'ger Sunday excep't'd	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule Sept. 4, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8 00 A M	San Francisco	5 45 P M	10 30 P M
4.48 P M	8.40 A M	Oakland	5.12 P M	11 58 P M
9.10 P M	7.30 A M	San Jose	5 30 P M	12.13 P M
6.26 P M	12.25 P M	Stockton	1.58 P M	7 59 P M
10.35 PM	2.10 P M	Sacramento	11 45 A M	0.00 A M
	4.10 P M	Marysville,	2.10 A M	
	7.60 P M	Tehama	5.40 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	Sacramento	11 45 A M	WESTWARD
	3.32 P M	Colfax	8.45 A M	
	1 12 A M	Reno	1.00 A M	
	9.50 A M	Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4 40 P M	Elko	8.45 A M	
	6.20 A M	Ogden	5.20 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO at 8 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M.; 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, *5 15, *3 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, *5 25, *6 40, 7 30, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

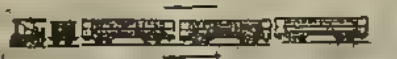
LEAVE HAYWARDS, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 20 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	
*3 20 P. M.	5 30 P. M.	6 10 P. M.	9 10 P M.
4 40 P. M.			

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	
2 50 A. M.			
3 30 P M.			

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister.	Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
		†8 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
4 00 A. M.	5 00 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
	2 00 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

		6 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
	1 45 P. M.	3 10 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
		6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 8 10 P. M. and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Milbrae, San Bruno MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8.50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP

H. H. PEARSON,

LATE OF THE RUSS HOUSE,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation. Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled.

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 366

PRICES REDUCED

TO SUIT THE TIMES

—AT THE—

AMERICAN

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD:

Per Day	One Dollar
Per Week	Six Dollars
Per Month	Twenty-Five Dollars

BOARD AND ROOM:

Per Day	from $1 50 to $2 00
Per Week	from $8 00 to $14 00
Per Month	from $30 00 to $60 00

According to the Size and Locality of the Rooms. Prices for Families Reduced in the same ratio. Terms—Payable by the Day, Week or Month, in advance.

TIMOTHY SARGENT, Proprietor

34 22

Pacific Insurance Company,

No. 422 California St., San Francisco.

Cash Assets $1,750,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

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J. B. Roberts, J. C. Wilmerding, P. L. Weaver, John Archbald, A. Hayward, T. L. Barker, Alex. Weill, Chas. Meyer, Chas. E. McLane, M. Rosenbaum, Thos. R. Hayes, A. J. Ralston, T. Lemmon Meyer, Geo. C. Hitchcock.

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SAN JOSE:
E. McLaughlin.

NAPA.
J. H. Goodman.

PORTLAND, OREGON:
W. S. Ladd, Jacob Kamm.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA:
Wm. Sharon

Officers:

A. J. RALSTON, Sec'y, JONATHAN HUNT, Pres't
WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.
A. BAIRD, Marine Sec'y. 34.12

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

353 PROPRIETOR.

SUMMIT HOTEL,

At the Summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the Central Pacific Railroad

JAMES CARDWELL, Proprietor.

This Hotel is the FINEST SUMMER RESORT in the State of California. The Climate is cool and pleasant in the Summer months; the Hotel overlooks "Donner Lake," and is about a pleasant drive from the famous Soda Springs.

A FINE LIVERY STABLE

In connection with the Hotel, at which Fast Turn-outs can be had at any time.

The Table will be supplied with all the Delicacies of the Season.

FOR INVALIDS no better resort than this can be found the World, as the air is always Pure and Invigorating. 33.23

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on arrival of Trains.

YO SEMITE HOUSE,

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

The California Farmer,

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME

Every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

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IN

Liberal Club Lists

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make a

Liberal Reduction in Price,

and to place it at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the TERMS in another column, and here we give additional inducements to our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the FARMER, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large liberal Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy.

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320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Trapping constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS

RICHARD D MOWRY.

(SUCCESSOR TO A. A. LOUDERBACK.)

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GAME, POULTRY.

Fancy Pigeon Depot.

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

Between Pine and Summer Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the City. 34.22

SOLOMON TESMORE

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH.

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

Entrance on Pine Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

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THE OFFICES OF THE

Southern Pacific Railroad Company

WILL BE REMOVED

To the Building corner of Market and Montgomery Streets,

ON SATURDAY,

36.6 AUGUST 12th, 1871.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1871. NUMBER 14.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

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PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, September 9.

THE POTATO DISEASE, GRAINS.

It has been only within the last three years that French farmers recommenced placing confidence in the potato by allowing its cultivation to enter into the regular rotation. This season the potato disease has returned in all its virulence. Up to April the crop was everywhere promising, in May the plant was attacked by white frosts; it quickly recovered, but in the early part of July a violent heat withered up stems and leaves. This was for a time regarded as the ordinary effects of drouth, but the plant sickened, the tissues became like parchment—the old enemy was arrived, full of contradictions. The malady attacked the most advanced and latest crops alike—appeared in districts it had previously spared, and capriciously seized varieties of the tubercle hitherto exempted. In some cases the plant withered away more rapidly than in others, but no difference in soil—richer or poor, well or badly cultivated, has been spared. Strange the tubercles have not yet presented any black spots, but it is hoping against hope to expect they will escape this stage. The disease has been most violent in the north of France, and in Normandy, where in addition the cider and colza harvests are next to a failure. In Normandy cider is to the farmer, what wine is to the agriculturist in the centre and south of France—a necessity and a revenue. To make up the deficiency in the wheat yield, this country must import to the value of demi-milliard of francs. Buckwheat, the next grain in importance, has turned out well. Maize, but middling; Flax and hemp excellent, best superb, and already it is finding its way to the sugar mills.

SUGAR BEET INTERESTS.

The cultivation of beet, even for the distillery or sugar refinery, forms an extensive branch of industry in France. For every ton of roots furnished to the distiller, the farmer receives back 10 cwts. in pulp—the latter is valued at 6 to 10 fr. the ton. Owing to the war several distillers have been unable to carry out their contracts with the farmer, that of purchasing the roots, and the farmer sues for an indemnity—7 cwts. of pulp per ton, which being considered equivalent to 2 cwts. of hay, and the price of the latter being 20 fr., his little bill becomes handsome.

The experimental farm at Seulsale devotes considerable attention to the beet, in the end to decide between the varieties best suited for the distillery, &c., and those beets adapted for the feeding of Stock. Both kinds demand constant humidity; for their development, the disposition of matters in the tissue, being proportionate to the evaporation by the leaves. The proportion of water in the root averages from 82 to 90 per cent., so important is the difference, that sugar manufacturers stipulate with the farmer to cultivate only certain varieties of the root, such as the White Magdebourg, the Scarlet or Red and White Silesian. These varieties contain less water than the Orange and Yellow Globe, are richer in organic matters, 17 to 18 per cent., and not inferior in mineral substances. On the other hand the yield per acre is less. M. Violette, Chemist at Lille, has by a series of experiments demonstrated, that the smallest roots are richest in sugar, and hence recommends, that the plant be cultivated at narrow distances. But he has not proved, that this "narrow gage," uniformly succeeds. M. Deherain has shown by his experiments at Grignon, that not only the salts of soda, but of all potash, diminish the proportion of sugar in the beet, and the manufacturers attest its extraction as more difficult. Farmyard, as compared with chemical manures, has yielded a one-third greater produce of beet, even when tested on the same soil, with the same varieties, and subjected to a similar cultivation. Again, in the case where the plant has been cultivated two years in succession on a soil chemically manured, the second harvest proved more productive than the first. Farmyard manure is to be preferred in the cultivation of beet for feeding purposes, and chemical manures, placed within easy reach of the plant, ought to be rich in phosphates and nitrogeneous matters. In the analysis made of healthy and diseased roots, the later resulting from the ordinary, but unknown causes, the sound root was found to be richer in organic substances, and the bad, inferior in mineral matters.

THE LOTTERY EVIL.

With the view of encouraging Agriculture, some Frenchmen propose the introduction of the system of Agricultural Lotteries as existing in Germany and Austria, and where for a thaler per ticket, a farmer can have a chance of gaining a first class horse, bull, sheep, poultry, or some valuable agricultural machine. The idea being German is against the plan, besides the government hesitates to sanction the thin edge of gaming.

French agriculturists are already heavily taxed, and are up in arms against the propositions to increase the imposts on manures—phosphates particularly—and also on sugar, &c. The southern farmers are in a state of alarm because the brandy they distill, to mix with, so as to preserve their wine, is threated with a tax. In fact indirect taxation in France has reached its limit—in further tightening of the cord will make it snap. In Switzerland, where the motto is, "one for all, and all for one," the farmer in a measure taxes himself for the State expenses, by the imposition of an income tax varying from one-half to two per cent. on incomes of 1000 francs. The indirect taxes consist only of a moderate frontier toll, and that from the post and telegraph. But France fears to take a plunge into the highest of income taxes.

[*Concluded next Week*]

AGRICULTURE AND WAR.

The Reports from the Patent Office furnish the following very important facts.

The Examiner of Agricultural Implements in the Patent Office, says:

It is not generally known that during the third year of the war, with a half a million of men taken from the industrial pursuits of a peaceful agricultural life, there was a greater number of acres of land under cultivation, and a greater harvest gathered in the free States than ever before known. This resulted from the use of machinery in the cultivation of the soil, and which supplied the place of human muscle in the field. This remarkable result of the influence of machinery in cultivation, promoting in so high a degree the prosperity of the country, led me to investigate the subject from another stand-point.

An examination of the record of the patent office from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, shows that nearly 99 per cent. of applications for patents for improvements in agricultural implements were from the free States, and but a fraction over 2 per cent. was from the slave States. Since the close of the war the planters of the South have been thrown upon their own resources for the cultivation of the soil, and free hired labor or machinery or both combined, must be relied upon to take the place of slave labor. But it was found, upon trial, that but few of the machines for cultivating Northern crops were perfectly adapted for Southern culture: for example, a corn planter could not be used for planting seed, and the same was found true in regard to cultivators. This was also true of many others that might be named.

These men, making necessity a virtue, set about the work of improvement in earnest, and the records of the past two years, show the most gratifying result. The applications for patents from the former slave States have risen from a fraction over 2 per cent. to about 30 per cent. of all the cases filed, and it is reported that the cotton crop has been greater under the improved mode of culture than ever before known. But the end is not yet. The South have only begun to reap the benefits of their new position, and with the future improvements of their implements of agriculture they will reap a corresponding increase of product.

An acre of land in London was recently sold for $3,600,000.

A GREAT RAILROAD DEPOT.

The magnificent Central depot, intended for the joint occupancy of the New York Central and Hudson River, New York and Harlem and New York and New Haven Railroad Companies, in New York City, was formally opened October the 3d. The vast building covers an area of more than five acres, extending from Forty-second to Forty fifth street, and the middle of Fourth avenue for about one-half the distance to Madison avenue. Its length is 900 feet and its width 275 feet. The work was commenced in September, 1869, just two years ago. On the second floor, fronting on Forty-second street, are the offices of the president, treasurer, secretary and superintendent, which overlook the grand archway, built of glass and iron. On the west side there are five entrances, leading to the offices of the attorney, auditor, chief engineer general ticket agent, baggage agent, and directors' rooms, and other apartments, all of which are fitted up in the most splendid manner. Every convenience that could be desired has been provided. The exterior of this colossal edifice is mainly brick and iron. All the window frames and casings are iron, and painted white, while every door in the building is of black walnut. All the staircases leading to the different rooms and offices are either of iron or stone. The floors are all inlaid with white oak and black walnut, and the baggage rooms are supplied with asphalt pavement. At each end of the roof is a large dome of brick and iron, surmounted by a flag-staff. The entire building is to be heated by steam.

In the centre of the building on the west side, is stationed an electric battery for lighting the gas, winding the clock, and regulating the heat, for the care of which a man is employed at a salary of $100 a month. On Forty-fifth street are huge iron doorways to admit the cars. In the centre of these entrances will be the office of the "lookout," whose duty it is to regulate the departure and arrival of the trains. Inside of the archway, which is 100 feet high, accommodations have been made to receive one hundred cars. It is estimated that the cost of this building will be nearly $4,000,000. The superb style of its architecture makes it one of the finest ornaments of the city.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

BRAHMIN CATTLE AN IMPROVEMENT.

J. S. Brown writes to the *Southern Cultivator* from Florida on the superior value of Brahmin oxen for farm work. He says they were introduced into Florida before the war by Dr. Davis of South Carolina, and that they are a great improvement on the native cattle of the country. Some of them are as tall as a horse, have finely-formed horns, ears, and head, and are more noble in walk and bearing than other cattle, have a hump over the shoulders, and a well-formed breast and thorax. Their limbs are slender but well formed for service. They can outrun the mule and walk as fast as the horse, and have wonderful strength, spirit, and endurance; and for their fast properties and endurance the lazy herdsmen are now shooting the males to destroy the breed, as they tire down their dogs and horses.

Captain W., of Wilson's Lake, has a fine yoke of these cattle so well broken and trained that a child can work them. They will outdraw a span of mules, walk faster, stand the heat as well and the climate better. To him they are invaluable, as he is one of the few there who lives by tilling the soil. He has trained them to work double or single to the cart, and by his industry in making compost manure with swamp muck, dead animals, and stable manure, he grows large crops on his sandy soil, selling them at high prices to his neighbors, who live by hunting and herding alone.

PUNISHING THE SMALL RASCALS.

Darwin G. Fenno, late a Lieutenant of the 17th Infantry, stole $1,500 of public funds intrusted to his keeping. A Court-martial at St. Paul has sentenced him to pay back the money and go into retirement for five years at Stillwater Penitentiary. The sentence has been approved at Washington. This has set us to calculating: If a petty larceny practitioner like Fenno is to be locked up for five years for stealing $1,500, a grand New York appropriater who steals $5,000,000 should of course be incarcerated about sixteen thousand years. But you cannot do it. Peculators do not live long enough. They cheat us to the very end.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HONEY BEES.

Honey-bees were imported to the coast several years later than the discovery of gold in California, and it was questioned whether they would thrive in that region, because they are not indigenous there; but they have multiplied wonderfully, and "wild honey," that is, the product of vagrant swarms which have left the parent hives of the domesticated insects, is found in large quantities throughout the State; though the bee-hunters are frequently disappointed of anticipated prizes through the enterprise of the grizzly bears. In pursuit of such sweet larcenies the bears climb lofty trees, if the wood be decayed and soft;

ORANGES.

No foreign fruit becomes so constant and acceptable as the orange. Its attractive form and color, its fragrance, added to its taste, give it a world wide popularity. It is a plant of the citron family, which comprises also the citron, lemon and shaddock. It is frequently seen in our hot-houses and grows well in Florida and the Gulf shore, although the fruit there has never entered into commerce, to vie with the more popular. Our chief supply is from Havana, and Spain and Sicily. The orange-grove continues in flower nearly the whole summer, and a healthy tree will exhibit flower-buds and ripe fruit at the same time; the odor of the orange-flower is well known, and air that sweeps over a grove comes laden with a rich perfume.

The orange is supposed to have come from China. When or how introduced into Europe is unknown, but the Saracens seem to have introduced it into Syria, Africa, and Spain, whence it spread to Italy and Greece. Sir Walter Raleigh, who gave England the potato and tobacco, is said also to have first imported oranges into that country; and Sir Francis Carew who married his niece, planted the seeds from which sprung the first orange-tree in Britain.

Orange-trees sometimes attain a very large size; one at the convent of St. Sabina, at Rome, is said to be six hundred years old: it is thirty-one feet high. One at Nice generally bore 5,000 or 6,000 oranges. When a tree is young, the fruit has a thick skin, many seeds, and a sharp taste, an old tree bears the more prized thin skinned orange, perfectly sweet, and quite often seedless.

TREMELLAT PROCESS FOR PRESERVING GRAPES.

A recent process for preserving grapes through the winter, introduced by M. Tremellat, of Marseilles, is commended in agricultural journals as answering its purpose better than many of the improved methods of the day. This depends upon the fact, in the ordinary storage of grapes, a portion of the water, both of the steam and of the berry, is lost by evaporation, so that they dry up unless moisture is restored to them. To obviate this difficulty the bunches are cut in such a manner as to leave a considerable portion of the adjacent woody part of the vine, and are then suspended over a vessel filled with water, so that while only hanging near the surface of the water the ends of the stems are immersed. As the moisture evaporates from the grapes it is restored by capillary absorption through the stem, and no change takes place. By means of the arrangement thus indicated M. Tremellat has succeeded in keeping grapes from one year over into another, fresh and fair as in the moment of gathering, and his method is now used on a large scale in Paris and elsewhere.

RINGING ROCKS.

The Philadelphia Press describes an interesting and curious locality in Eastern Pennsylvania, known as "The Ringing Rocks," or more popularly known as "The Ringing Hill," situated about three miles east of Pottstown, Montgomery county. It takes its name from a mass of dark-colored stones, varying in weight from a few pounds to many tons, situated upon the brow of a high and extensive hill, covered with cedars and oaks. The peculiarity of these rocks is that upon being struck with a hammer or stone they ring with a clear and prolong sound. One sends forth a sound like that produced by a stroke upon an anvil; another one that resembles a clear-sounding bell; another one the prolonged ring of a dinner glass; still another the heavier and duller sound of the tinsmith's hammer.

THE GREAT MAGNET.

A great electro-magnet has lately been made at Ansonia, Ct., and is now in the Stevens Institute of Technology. It weighs about 1,600 pounds and has a lifting force estimated at between thirty and fifty tons. About 400, pounds of copper wire, one-fifth of an inch thick, is wound on eight spools, each nine and a half inches high by eleven and one-half inches external diameter. The cores are hollow, and six inches in diameter by three feet three inches in length. The magnet is about five times as powerful as that used by Faraday in his famous researches.

ENJOYMENT.

Those who are not easy at home will not find enjoyment anywhere else. The man who yawns at his fireside will only lacerate his jugular if he goes to a crowded city. Happiness is an internal arrangement, and if it don't bloom at home, it won't flower anywhere. To undertake to run away from ennui, is as futile as to undertake to run away from death.

FORGIVENESS.

Laws are only proper to inflict revenges; forgiveness is a power beyond them, and it is a nobler gem in the royal crown than that of condemnation.

SOCIAL CRIMES.

The country, and especially New York, has been dreadfully shocked during the past month with a succession of horrible cases of abortion, such as rarely comes to light, though we suppose similar ones are occuring all the while behind the scenes. Good men and good women look on with ghastly horror, and none seem wise enough to suggest remedy. We suppose such things will continue so long as human nature is at all depraved. According to Darwin, this is but one of the methods that Nature takes to rid the earth of its weakest and most worthless members, but if so, Nature has different methods of estimating the value of her children than any other known, for these crimes are about as frequent among the so-called respectable as among the vicious. For our part, we believe these vices result from profound ignorance, immorality, and a very low estimate of the value of purity, and the only remedy is to be found in a higher and more thorough physical education coupled with a better moral culture. The moral culture of our age is sadly deficient in quantity and quality. Boys and girls are allowed to grow up with loose moral habits, with no principles that fasten them to virtue and goodness, and especially with far too little knowledge of what purity and virtue are. Especially is it important that more elevated views of parentage should be implanted in the young breast. The present attitude of the race toward parentage is disastrous in the extreme. Avoid it as a great evil is the doctrine of multitudes. Purify it, we say, and make it holy. And this is the work of parents. Fathers and mothers must see to it that their children are thoroughly instructed in all that pertains to these secrets. No fastidious timidity must deter them from doing their whole duty. And to do their duty, they must read and think. One of the objects of health papers and books is to inform a wholesome knowledge on these topics: And no family should be without them. They are as essential to the proper rearing of families as the horticultural paper is to the fruit-grower, or the political paper to the politican. Their weekly or monthly visits keep alive a wholesome attention to matters otherwise likely to be forgotten. Unless we awake to a new life on this subject, the most favored race of the nineteenth century will be guilty of the same crime against the future that the church of the middle ages was guilty of, in shutting up its purest and best children in monastic and cloister cells, and leaving the propagation of the race in the hands of the ignorant and depraved.—*Herald of Health.*

SPURGEON'S PREECHING.

As we contemplate the seething sum of all social wrong and bitterness and abomination, we are apt to get impatient with it all, and eager to undertake some great and sudden thing against it. We cannot persuade ourselves to be willing to work slowly upon it from within, as the leaven works upon the loaf, as the life principle of the mustard seed pushes itself up into the tree; but we want to attack and vanquish it all somehow from the outside. But that was not the way which Jesus took; He never attacked anything from the outside, and He did the will of His Father.

To rest on the past is another danger as to this matter. We did so much for God when we were young. I occasionally meet with drones in the Christian hive, whose boast is that they made a good deal of honey years ago. I see men lying upon their oars to-day, but they startle me with a description of the impetus they gave to the boat years ago. You should have seen them when they were master-rowers in those former times. What a pity that these brethren cannot be aroused to do their first works; it would be a gain to the church but it would be an equal benefit to themselves.—

DEAR PARIS.

Mr. Morris Phillips writes to *The Home Journal* from Paris: "Those who go to Paris with the idea that they can live cheaply will be sadly mistaken. Before the war this may have been true; but a great change has taken place. War is a costly game, and the loser must pay the Prussian demand, everything has been taxed—provisions with all other commodities: per consequence, hotel charges are high. True, a good dinner, *table d hote*, is served with wine for five francs, and the rate per night for lodging is reasonable, but attendance is charged separately, and so are candles; and when the traveler gets his bill he is amazed with items and extras he never dreamed of."

HOW TO COOL A ROOM

Although the hot weather is leaving us, it may be yet interesting to be reminded that the simplest and cheapest way to cool a room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cool. Let the room be well ventilated, and the temperature will sink from ten to twelve degrees in less than an hour. This is the plan adopted by many Eastern nations.

A few old newspapers thoroughly wet, and laid on the floor, will answer the same purpose.

Agriculture.

IT'S "OH FOR A QUIET SPOT."

BY DANIEL H. HILLIER.

It's "Oh for a quiet spot,"
A place where the waters sleep,
A little farm in a sheltered vale,
A home in the forest deep.

A dog for the woodland game,
A dollar to spend or to keep,
A black, and a brown, and a brindle cow,
A horse, and a flock of sheep.

A duck and a guinea hen,
A goose and a gander too,
A turkey, proud—the poultry king,
And a pair of doves to coo.

A pig and a yoke of steers,
A cat and a bird to crow,
A place for the comfort of them,
And a place for the rake and hoe.

An axe for the lordly tree,
A plow for the stubborn soil,
A faith in the promise of good,
A strength and a will to toil.

A kind and a gentle wife;
A little girl and a boy—
Oh what can equal in life,
The farmer's fire-side joy?

What a source of pleasure to him
His father's rarely know—
"The Paper" ready for use,
And that paper, "PAID FOR," too.

It's "Oh, for a quiet spot,"
A place where the water's sleep,
A little farm in a sheltered vale,
A home in the forest deep.

KENT'S HILL, March 8th, 1852.

KEEP OUT OF DEBT.

We give the following excellent counsel which we find in our Georgia Exchange.

EDITOR SOUTHERN FARMER:—It is one of the greatest curses of American agriculture, that the agriculturists are in *debt* for more land than they can use for want of capital. This has more to do with the annual cry of "hard times" than any and all other causes combined. Next to a want of intelligent economy, it is too often the fault of the farmer, to buy what he cannot pay for, and thus voluntarily enslave himself and his family. To an honest man, to be in debt is the worst kind of slavery, one that binds him in iron bonds rivetted with hooks of steel. And in these bonds he toils and struggles, so long as he is in debt, under the most serious disadvantages. From the operations of business, profit *may* come, but expenses are *sure* to come, *and must be met*. I am well aware that there are men, cool, clear-headed, calculating men, men of untiring, energy of sound health, and of strong constitution, who succeed by running in debt. But I know, also, that where one succeeds, ten fail, after toiling and struggling, and ploughing and turning to make a support and to pay the interest on what they owe; and some finally go down, to be seen and heard no more, robbed of the bright spirit of hope, and destitute of manly independance.

If a man wants to own a farm, and hopes to realize the means from the cultivation of the soil, let him rent land, let him work on shares, let him place his knowledge and labor and skill against other men's capital. Then let him *save* something what he earns, no matter now small, and he is on the highway to success, the surest and the swiftest. The opportunites for thus starting in life are numerous. What is thus accumulated goes to the principal, instead of being squandered in paying the interest on a debt, which is eating out his own heart and destroying the life spring of his family. One must *learn* to swim, even short distances, before they can venture to cross the stream. Is it not better to own five acres of land and learn to manage them properly, than to run in debt and merely attempt to pay for five hundred? It is very easy, in such a country as this, where land is so abundant, to extend your area after you have once secured a foothold. But if you are determined to do a "big thing," do so by all means and take the chances, like a brave man! The old fable has it, that a frog tried to swell to the size of the ox, but alas—*he busted*—poor frog! He didn't have material enough for the necessary expansion.

I beg the reader of this article to rest assured that the writer knows just what he is talking about, when he advises him not to run in debt for anything whatever under any circumstances that can possibly be avoided. Both observation and experience combine to teach the fact that any man who desires peace of mind, the respect of his friends, and, what is far more to the purpose, his own self respect, will do well to heed the warning of the able editor of the *Rural New Yorker*—"*Keep out of debt.*"

White's Station, Tenn. W. L. B.

Rusty straw is one of the most dangerous of blood poisons. It induces distemper, it vitiates the blood, reduces the condition of the animal, takes away the appetites and opens the door for colic, skin disease, swellings, and fevers. It is only fit for litter.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

Session of Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Frank Curtis—Sorghum is valuable for food for cattle, horses and swine, if cut and fed before frost. After frost it is of no value. It cannot be cured like corn nor can it be used at all. The juice ferments and sours. There is no waste when fed green, as the pigs will eat up every bit of it, chewing the stalk and swallowing the juice. I have raised nearly 40 tons to the acre, green weight. It is more difficult to cultivate than corn; as the plants are very small and require careful tillage, with frequent hoeing.

Bone on Grass.—Geo. M. Adams, Deering Maine: What is the best time of year to spread ground bone on grass land for a top-dressing. Spring or Fall, and which is best, bone meal or bone flour, and what is its value as compared with stable manure or leached ashes, the meal costing about $45 per ton in Portland, and the flour $56, stable manure $2 to $4 per cord, ashes 25 cents per bushel at the same place?

Chairman Ely—Spread it any time when you get a chance. Bone is the best application to give new vigor to pastures that have been long fed. It can be applied as well late in the Fall when the ground is frozen, and will be there to enrich the first growth in Spring. If he can get ashes at 25c. he had better buy them, and he will get his money back quicker with ashes than with bone. Bone does not increase the quantity of grass so much as it enhanced its value and nutritive power.

Club Root.—Peter Swart, a merchant in Philipsburg, Pa., says his cabbage look wilted as soon as they get the hot sun, and asks what he is to do?

Answer.—Salt them; make a brine and pour it around the roots when young. If hot all the better; be careful not to scald the plants, but they will stand a pretty high heat. It kills the worm that makes the club foot. You may not save your present crop, but remember and try it next Spring.

The Earth Closet Discussed.—Peter Hotaway, Milan, Ohio: I beg leave to enter a protest, in a hygienic point of view, against dry earth closets in our dwellings. Out in the open air, instead of the old privy they are excellent. But the contents are only partly deodorized by a sprinkling of dry dirt on each deposit. In a very great degree the desired end is obtained, but an odor is left which I would not have in a dwelling house with ordinary ventilation. If the urine could be excluded, and if the excrement were then commingled with dry clay dust by a process similar to mortar working, perhaps the closet might safely be admitted into our dwellings, otherwise I protest against it.

How I have arrived at those conclusions I will briefly state: For ten years past I have annually emptied the contents of a privy, having a shallow vault on a declivity, into a pit, mixing them with soil, and covering the pit with clay. Twelve months afterward I excavated this pit, using the contents for manure, they being nearly inoffensive and refilled the pit as before. This year I experimented as follows: I emptied and deodorized the vault, placed a shelf under the seat, which supports three iron pails. A pint or two of dry clay road dust was first put in each pail, afterward a pint of the same has been sprinkled on each deposit. Result: A very sweet privy, a great improvement on the former plan; yet some odor is left, and on emptying the pails, once in about ten days, a decided odor has been evolved. In proportion as the urine has been excluded the experiment has been satisfactory.

Remember, miasm is not always, even when very poisonous, perceptible to the senses. Query; Will not a dirt, closet diffuse through a dwelling house poisonous effluvium?

Henry Colton—I know a discussion of this subject is not so elegant as to talk of tube roses, but it may be fully as important to the health of our houses. The difficulty generally is that the earth closet is made a cesspool where all the night soil is poured, and if so, a great deal of dry earth is needed in order to prevent the contents from becoming an offensive mud. Dry clay or fine road dirt alone will effectually conceal and neutralise all fecal matter unless the urine be much in excess; Uric acid is pungent and acrid, and the only safe way is to kill it with a little quick lime. If a box of lime stands near and a pint is thrown in when any odor is perceived the mischief will be governed. In hot weather this is quite important. In sickness, and especially in bowel complaints, evacuations the should be quite disinfected with copperas water and then buried deep in a pit. Cholera could not travel a league if this rule were always obeyed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ECONOMY OF LONG FURROWS IN PLOWING.

A German Agricultural journal observes that farmers usually pay very little attention to the length of the furrows to be plowed in a field, and yet great waste of time and labor is the necessary consequences of unsuitable arrangements in this respect. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow requires more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line, and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns may be shown by the following calculation: In a field 225 feet long, five and a half hours out of ten are used in directing the plow; with a length of 575 feet, four hours are sufficient for the purpose, and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only one and a half hours of the daily working time are consumed. Hence the rule to make the furrows as long as circumstances will admit.

A man in Ohio who could not govern his temper in front of his mowing machine raised his whip to strike two colts which were attached to the machine, but the latter not waiting for the blow sprang forward and threw Mr. Taylor upon the machine, cutting both of his heels off.

VALUE OF SHELTER FOR STOCK.

WINTER IS COMING.

Few farmers are aware of the waste of animal tissue where stock are exposed to the inclemencies of the weather in winter. A certain portion of the food eaten by all kinds of animals is always consumed in keeping up the vital warmth, and food is consumed just in proportion as more or less of this heat is carried off by cold weather or storms of wind, rain and snow. An experiment made by Lord Ducie, and quoted by Dr. Playfair, shows that one hundred sheep were fed in a shed, twenty pounds of Swedish turnips each, per day; another hundred in the open air or field were fed twenty-five pounds each; and yet the former, on one-fifth less feed, at the end of a few weeks, had gained three pounds each more than the others. Five sheep were in the open air between the 21st of November and 1st of December, consuming ninety pounds of food per day, the temperature being at forty-four degrees. At the end of this time they weighed two pounds less than when at first exposed. Five sheep were then placed under a shed, in a temperature of forty-nine degrees. At first they consumed eighty-two pounds of food per day then seventy pounds; and at the end of the time they had gained twenty-three pounds. Again, five sheep was placed in a shed as before and not allowed to take any exercise. They ate at first sixty-four pounds a day, then fifty-eight pounds, and increased in weight thirty pounds. The celebrated John Johnston, of New York State, is enabled to keep his cows in milk during the whole winter on good, sweet hay, without the addition of other food, by attending to the warmth of the stable. And this warmth should never go below forty-five degrees, if possible. At forty degrees the coats of animals whil begin to get rough and staring; at fifty they will become sleek and soft. Animals confined in a warm and moderately dark stable will thrive on the least food, and those running at large and exposed to the inclemencies of the weather will consume the most. However plenty and cheap the forage, it will always pay to provide shelter, at least from the storms and winds for your stock in winter.—*Interior.*

THE CHOLERA.

Mr. Spafford writes to the Rock River *Farmer*, that one half teaspoonful of the following mixture repeated a few times if necessary, will cure in almost every instance:

One ounce tincture acetate of opium, one ounce tincture camphor, one ounce tincture of rhubarb, and half ounce cayenne pepper. It is simple, readily obtained, and worthy of trial.

A fire proof fence can be made by following these directions: "Make a wash of one part fine sand and one part wood ashes, well sifted, and three parts lime ground up with oil, and mix them well together. Apply this to the fence with a brush—the first coat thin, second thick. This adheres to the boards or planks so strongly as to resist either an iron tool or fire, and is, besides, impenetrable by water."

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JUNE 30th, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	845,321 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$525,781 21
Loans on Collateral, Subject to Call	541,365 85
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia	223,251 65
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,644 75
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets	31,788 12
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company—market value	247,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,845,321 58

Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were	$1,740,095 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were	$1,630,923

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 36.2

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough-bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento.
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara.
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaw's, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO.,
10 Courtlandt St., N. Y.
38.6

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

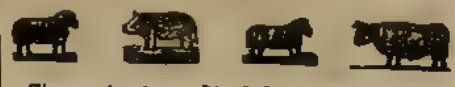
As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES,

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,
38.1.6m Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio

OIL CAKE MEAL

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are ...ed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other feed generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or any feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, sold at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a boy, plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value: because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all summer and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attention to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, upstairs.

WALTER BROWN & SON.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN,
HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31-22-1y

A FINE "Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and rare seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office.

Horticulture.

A MAMMOTH NURSERY IN ILLINOIS.

[We call special attention to the description of the Nursery and Greenhouses of F. K. Phœnix, Esq., whose Card of Bulbous Plants appears in our columns—the sketch we find in the *New York World*.—Ed. F.]

Mr. G. M. Tucker in his notes of a Western trip sets down some figures relating to the nursery and fruit Farm of Mr. F. K. Phœnix: 600 acres of land are occupied in all, and 10 acres are used for packing ground; 300 men are employed in the spring and fall (and more could be used, but cannot generally be had), 100 in summer, and 75 in winter, with 20 horses. But one needs to walk over the place to realize what these figures mean. Think of 250 acres closely set with apple trees; 150 with pears, peaches (50,000 one-year peach trees to sell this fall), plums and grapes; 75 with ornamental trees and shrubs; 50 with small fruit and hedge plants; 30 with seedlings and stocks; 20 with evergreens, and so on. This by the way is Mr Phœnix's third-year in raising evergreens from seed, and they are now doing well; the first year's trial was a perfect failure. There are thirteen green-houses, and among other buildings a bulb-house, which now contain 150,000 tulips and 50,000 more of other sorts. Another very interesting branch of business is the production of beautiful and accurate fruit and flower plates, which are lithographed in black and colored by hand (all from natural specimens), in highly artistic style; 300 are now offered, with new ones constantly in preparations. It may be interesting to add that Mr. Phœnix opened this establishment twenty years ago, with ten acres, having been previously engaged in the same line at Delavan, *Wis.* where he found the climate too cold. He is traveling in Europe this summer, but his son, Mr. S. T. Phœnix, represents him on the grounds.

SOME HINTS ON PRUNING TREES.

A great deal has been said in the papers about the best time for pruning trees, and we are prepared to concede that the summer months are the best, that the wounds will then heal over the quickest, and that the least injury is then done to the tree. If the tree-raiser will make experiments, as all ought to do, he will find in which months wounds are healed over quickest.

There is a great deal of truth in the rule, however—to prune in winter for wood growth, and in summer for fruit—but the wounds in winter do not heal over so quickly, and water shoots are very apt to be thrown out when amputation has taken place.

The true theory of all pruning, however, is to so guide the growth of limbs as to have no severe pruning at any time.

Start the head of the tree right, in its infancy, and if any branches are going astray cut them off with your pocket-knife at any time. No larger pruning instrument should go into an orchard at any time than a pruning-knife; and no larger one is needed, if used at the proper time.

The effect of pruning is to regulate the growth of the tree, and throw the sap into the proper channel, to form a well-balanced head with all parts open to the sun, so that the fruit may have size and color.

Many go into their orchards sawing off large limbs, cutting off more brush than they leave on the tree, mangling and butchering it so horridly.

There are laws for the preventing cruelty to animals, and there should be for preventing cruelty to trees. The laws of vegetable physiology should be as well understood by him who endeavors to regulate and promote the growth and fruitfulness of trees as the laws of animal physiology should be understood by him whose profession it is to regulate and bring to a normal condition the animal system when out of order.

Orchards should be visited often at this season of the year with pruning-knife in hand, and kind attention given to every tree.

Trees should be considered adopted children and their every want attended too. They should have a good, rich soil, which should be well worked, that a thrifty growth may be made.—*Phrenological Journal.*

NEW DISEASE OF THE COFFEE PLANT.

According to M. J. Berkley, a disease has lately appeared in the coffee plantations of Ceylon which threatens to become of serious import. The albumen of the berry is developed sufficiently to present the usual convoluted appearance, but the growth appears to be suddenly arrested. As a result, the substance is not sufficiently solidified, and consequently it contracts and acquires a ducky tinge, in some cases becoming black. No indications of fungi were observed by Mr. Berkley. The disease has been attributed to sudden changes of weather, and it is thought to be possibly of no more than local development.

A mushroom will lift a paving stone many times it own weight rather than turn over and grow sideways, it would appear so much easier for it to do. So tree-roots will throw over immensely strong walls against which they have grown, though one would think the pressure against the softer soil would give room for their development.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

One of the best Farms, located in the beautiful Valley of Sonoma, containing *One Thousand Acres* of rich Land suitable for an

ORCHARD, VINEYARD AND A DAIRY FARM.

The whole farm is well-fenced, 300 acres choice land for Grain and fine cultivation, abundant streams of water on the place and one *Warm Spring.*

A Good House of eight rooms, good Stable, good Sheds, plenty of Wood on the place, large Trees, Plows, Harrows, and Small Tools. Three Mares, two Colts, two Cows, four Calves, and

SIX HUNDRED HEAD OF CHOICE MERINO SHEEP.

Title—UNITED STATES PATENT.

The whole will be sold together.

Terms easy to a Good Purchaser.

For further Particulars inquire of

36 6 EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at the Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO., Farmer Office

[JAMES HEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese BAZAAR,

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.;

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34.23

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration, so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS,

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large Invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to o

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages,*

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.3 320 Clay Street

G. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

Sheaves of Grain.

As the present Season will offer many interesting and valuable samples of Grain of all kinds, we shall feel greatly indebted to our subscribers, and all interested in our Grain Crop, for Sample Sheaves of Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats, and any other Samples of this year's products.

We will cheerfully repay them for their kindness and attention, will send them in return choice Seeds to more than the value, and also pay all expenses of transmission per Wells, Fargo & Co.

Cultivators in such cases can command our services for a full reciprocity.

Address, WARREN & CO.,

California Farmer Office,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Established 1840. ROCHESTER N. Y.

30.3.3t.eow

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are ully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that those who send orders show be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash, or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED

Silk Culture.

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay throughout the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.

Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 5, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

310 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue of our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

OUR READERS.

We call your special attention to the *Two* very valuable Letters in our Home Department, from our Lady Correspondents, who have presented the subjects on which they speak, in a truthful and very interesting manner, both are worthy commendation.

Our European Letter should be read and considered well by our Farmers.

We have our New York Letter for our next Issue.

There are several subjects in our present number that should receive the studious reading of Stock-men and Farmers generally.

RAMIE.

Important facts about Ramie, and Ramie Culture in our next.

The Wine Harvest Report of Sonoma and Napa, in our next.

SONG MESSENGER.

We have a copy of the Monthly bearing this title, published by Root & Cady, of Chicago, a lively and happy messenger that will please all.

Porter's Musical Miscellany comes to us regularly from New York—a fine Musical Monthly.

The Press,—a fine Illustrated Monthly, issued by Horton & Leonard, of Chicago, at only 50 cents per year—a fine, cheap Monthly.

Atwood, Root & Co's. Nursery Catalogue from Geneva, N. Y.

H. A. Dreer's Floral Catalogue, Philadelphia.

Wood & Hall's Nursery Catalogue, Seneca, N. Y.

We have the Report of the Chief of Police for the year ending June 30th, 1871, to which we shall refer.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the City, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing Clerk.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

SERIOUS TIMES.

The constantly occuring calamities occurring in every part of the world. The Fires, Floods, Whirlwinds, Tornadoes and Earthquakes, should be matters of serious reflection. These are pictured graphically and truly in the article which we select last week from the *Union and American*, for never before in the history of our country have such things occurred.

IMPORTED AND HOME MADE CARRIAGES.

At our several Fairs this year there have been exhibited as beautiful Coaches and Buggies, and Carriages of all patterns of California make, as are made in any part of the country, and yet there are very large numbers now *Imported from the East* very much to the injury and depression of the "Home Manufacture" of our Carriage Makers and the Industries of our State.

At the Mechanics' Fair, at the Stockton Fair, the State Fair and at the Petaluma Fair, Carriage of superior style and workmanship were exhibited, highly creditable to the makers and to our State.

Not only are the Carriages made in our State, but the materials that make up the Carriages, the Springs, Trimmings, Carriage Cloth, the Iron, Steel, Gold and Silver Plating, these are all the work of our own Mechanics and highly creditable to them.

The Exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair Carriages of the Cascbolt Co., and of Kimball & Co. were of high character. Those exhibited by Henderson & Clark at Stockton, also superior—they make large numbers to order. At Petaluma the exhibit of Wm. Zartman & Co., and of Fritz & Stafford very highly creditable. Such exhibitions of Manufactures do good to our State, and what is most needed now is a generous public spirit on the part of purchasers all over our State to give PREFERENCE TO HOME MANUFACTURES in their *selections of Carriages*, for it should be known to them that *Carriages made in California* are made to meet the exigencies of our Seasons, Roads, Climate, Wet and Dry, the makers knowing just what is needed here, and make their work to meet this want.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

There has been so much said about this Great Valley and the Farmers there, their business, and their wants, that we have taken the pains to learn about them and their future prospect.

Whatever may have been said of the Dry Season past, there has been many good crops, and many large crops, and in spite of all the short crops, and failures of crops in some places, such has been the general prosperity that probably there is no County or Valley in our State where there is a more prosperous or a more energetic body of farmers than in the San Joaquin Valley, and this will be proved the coming planting season by a largely extended surface which will be cultivated and planted to grain.

The amount of Plows that will be set to work will be astonishing, and the sale of Agricultural Implements that will be wanted will figure up in Hundreds of Thousand of Dollars, and of these the greater amount will be supplied by the well-known House of JONES & HEWLETT, whose Stock will be large and of the best quality, and whose facilities for Importing and securing the best.

THE GREATEST SALE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ON RECORD.

The largest sale of Agricultural Implements on record made at one sale took place not long since in the case of the well-known Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. Treadwell & Co., whose misfortunes compelled them to go into Bankruptcy, and whose entire Stock in their large warehouse on Market street, has recently been sold in one lot by the Assignee in Bankruptcy.

The appraisment of the Stock amounted to $382,013.25, and was sold to Messrs. A. S. Rosenbaum & Co. at the rate of sixty-three per cent. on the dollar, the amount to be paid being $240,-688.33, or nearly A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

The Court has confirmed the sale, and this closes the business of the firm of Treadwell & Co., whose business for many years has been counted in millions, while their trade now passes into new hands.

SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATING CANAL.

This great enterprise will give an impetus to cultivation over a vast tract of country that otherwise would remain a waste for years, because our people so generally look to, and depend upon the *Rainy Season* more than on thorough cultivation for their crops.

We learn that already 30 miles of the Canal has been finished and the work is progressing rapidly, and such is the faith in great results from this Canal, that lands are sold, farms laid out, and confidence felt that a large area with great crops will be gained upon large tracts of land never before plowed or planted.

There can be no question that if the soil long dry and barren, shall be but thoroughly flooded and irrigated early this autumn, and when in condition well plowed and planted, good and great results will follow.

PHRENOLOGY

Prof. O. S. Fowler, the distinguished and world-wide known and popular Phrenologist, has come to our State to present the cause he has so many years labored to establish and build up, and upon which he has published so many thousand volumes.

Prof. Fowler commences his course of Lectures at Pacific Hall, on Wednesday evening next, Oct. 11, and all who what to hear this subject presented in its true light, should attend his Lectures.

GOLD BACK CURRENCY.

The Bank Note Currency will soon be found to be a very great convenience as a means of Remittance, and the sooner the "Gold Backs" become common the better, for they are the same as Gold and *Redeemable in Gold* at the Bank's counter, and pass the same all over this State in valu as Gold coin.

Piano making at present takes the third rank among the manufacturing interests in the United States.

The New Road Steamer.

There is always a natural enquiry made whenever a New Invention is offered to the Public, or a new discovery made; Who is this Inventor? who first made this discovery? and so it has been in the case of the THOMPSON ROAD STEAMER, which has first been exhibited at Stockton, and the enquiry has been made who is Mr. Hewlett? is he a Californian? what has he done, &c., &c.

Interested as we profess to be in all that benefits Agriculture, we can happily answer these questions very readily, for having been the Editor and Publisher of this Journal for *Eighteen Years*, we can say we have known Mr. Hewlett all these years as a large Dealer in Agricultural Implements at Stockton, and during all this time we know that he has always shown a deep interest in introducing all the needed improvements in every kind of Implements needed by our Farmers, as appears by his advertisements in our Journal for years back, and more particularly in the regions of the Great San Joaquin Valley, and thus for nearly twenty years we have had the means of knowing him well.

Recently at a Trial of this Road Steamer, we witnessed his earnestness to introduce this great labor saving Implement among the Farmers, not only in that Valley but elsewhere, and therefore, for such energetic exertions we feel we ought for such enterprise to say a few words to show who Mr. Hewlett is.

H. H. Hewlett, Esq., the California Partner and Working-man here, is one of the Pioneers of our State, a man now in the prime of life, he was born on Long Island (Oyster Bay) in 1832, and is of English Ancestry, who came over and settled on Long Island in 1660, Mr. Hewlett's Father was a well-know Merchant of New York and of Baltimore.

The names of Hewlett and of Jones, both appear among the list of enterprising merchants of New York in 1850, when the present Mr. Hewlett then only 18 years of age, commenced his business life by shipping merchandize in company with Walter Jones, Esq., then the President of the Atlantic Insurance Co., of New York, and from that time has continued the business constantly enlaring and widening it until the present, when the trade of Jones & Hewlett is the largest and most extensive in the San Joaquin region.

A singular fact in this connexion, Mr. Hewlett established his place of business in 1851, on the very spot where the Warehouse of the Firm now stands, thus occupying it for TWENTY YEARS, a thing rarely done in California, while at the same time, the Firm had in early years, a business House in New York and a Branch House in San Francisco and several in the Mining districts. Dealing largely as this House have in Mining as well as Agricultural Goods, and as the House had ample capital, they could always furnish their Patrons merchandize to the best advantage.

Mr. Hewlett, personally had an eye that could look to the future, and therefor looking ahead he has derived great benefit from his business operations which were often of magnitude, and which have been so fortunate as to give him an ample fortune.

The business operations of Mr. Hewlett have been not only large but varied, as an Importer, Shipping, Merchant, Ship-owner, Exporter of Grain, Flour, Produce, Dealer in Real Estate, actual Farming, Mining also, Manufacturer, Contractor, Banking, and Insurance business. By these he has acquired a knowledge of the wants and business capacities of the region of country around his place of business, so as to enable his House to meet all the wants of the people, and to supply them too, and this prompted him to introduce the Road Steamer there for which he is entitled to very great credit.

We can also say from our personal knowledge of the House, that Mr. Hewlett has done very much to *Encourage Farming in the early days* by furnishing many industrious men of limited means, and many without any means, with Seed to plant, with Implements, and with needed Goods, and *wait for his pay* till sunshine came on these workers, and without interest too.

Mr. Hewlett was the *First Importer* of Plows, Mowers, Threshers, Reapers, Headers, Threshing Engines, and many other Inventions into the San Joaquin Valley. Mr. H. was the first man to Export Barley to New York, and among the earliest to ship Flour regularly to New York, in '68, shipping entire cargoes of Grain.

It was in 1853 Jones & Hewlett built and established a line of vessels for trading voyages to and from San Francisco, Tahiti and Manilla and Stockton, and their House received the *first cargo of Merchandize* from the East into Stockton.

For several years Jones & Hewlett controlled the trade almost entire of Grain Sacks in all the Valley, counting them by hundreds of thousands annually, and for mining purposes during the Gold and Copper Miner's furore, also controlled the trade of Mining Powder in the Southern mines. So also, when the Old Steam Navigation Co. used wood this Firm contracted with them and supplied them with all their fire wood, taking the wood from the Farmers and thus aiding them with extra means of purchasing their goods.

Mr. Hewlett being a successful Merchant and accumulating large means, *he did not send his gains out of our State* but with a wise foresight *invested* them in lands in an area of 40 miles around Stockton, purchasing largely the lands of our Government that lay idle there, and then wisely gave industrious Farmers a liberal chance by furnishing them with Seed and Implements and means to improve them, on a liberal scale to the workers, by which means he greatly benefitted them, and gave them a chance to become owners, and receiving a just and liberal return has secured to himself a large and splendid fortune.

In these transactions with the Farmers he was most liberal, and many Farmers in that region owe their present prosperous homes to his wise and liberal policy. These lands are now much enhanced in value, and a large tract of country has thus been built up by and through the enterprise, foresightedness and good management of Mr. Hewlett.

Mr. Hewlett, in common with Gen. P. E. Conner, were the first to Establish and Incorporate a Savings Bank in Stockton, which has done great good to the Farmers, drawing out much capital that was idle and diffusing it among industrious Farmers at rates and on terms much more favorable than ever before offered to this people, and enabling hundreds of Farmers to make improvement which never would have been made but for this Institution.

This is but a brief sketch which we make of the enterprise of one man, and what one man can do, and as he has now successfully introduced the ROAD STEAMER, we think it capitally and truly illustrates his own history by showing the way—

HOW TO GO AHEAD.

A FARMER'S NICE BUGGY.

When at Stockton we had a very pleasing incident in our travels, we met a farmer with a nice purse full of $20 pieces which he had just received for his grain, a good yield even in San Joaquin, about 40 bushels per acre, he had just finished paying bills, and came to the *Carriage Warehouse* of Messrs. Henderson & Clark and paid for a nice Buggy over $400, made to his order, saying there "*I don't owe a Dollar to any man*," and then taking his bill entered his Buggy and drove away.

How many farmers can "Go and do, and *say* likewise?" We wish all could, but alas they are not so fortunate.

The Buggy was a very fine one, made to his order, and of superior finish, and most highly creditable to Henderson & Clark, the makers, whose aim is not only to please but to give satisfaction to their Patrons always.

They make to sell, and sell to win a name,
This is the only way to win enduring fame,
Their work wins credit and renown,
And all this honor is the *workman's* own.

RETURN OF A NOBLEMAN.

In Europe there are many who are called Noblemen simply because they have *inherited a title* to the name, when there is not one drop of the true spirit of nobility in them.

In our Free Land, each man is capable of winning *Nobility* by his DEEDS, and thus taking a type of nobility higher than Europe can boast.

Dr. John F. Morse, a well-known and highly honored Pioneer, has just returned after a few years absence. His time has been mostly spent in Germany, where he has been laboring to build up the Noble cause of Odd Fellowship in the *Fader-land*, a work in which he has been eminently successful. His return has been hailed by his Brethren of the Order, from whom he has received as a Token of their esteem for his great labor, a Jewelled Insignia of great value, thus *crowning him* as a NOBLEMAN indeed, whose *Patent of Nobility* is the Reward of Noble Deeds.

THE MUSQUIT GRASS.

This fine Grass, but recently tested, or grown to any extent in California, has been lately grown in Marin county, with some considerable success by several persons who have tested it for Dairy Stock in Hay, and as green feed. They find it very excellent, that Dairy Stock like it much, the grass and its fine seed being very nourishing, while the Hay crop yields from one and a half to two tons per acre.

At the Petaluma Fair we saw a sample of the grass with a bag of the seed exhibited by Mr. Orrill Hubbell, a Stock man, who will have seed to dispose off this season to be tried in other sections of our State.

MESSRS. MARCUS O. HAWLEY & CO.

The Senior Partner of this large Agricultural Warehouse, M. O. Hawley, Esq., has just returned from a visit to the Eastern States, and the Agricultural Manufacturers there, and their House will be prepared with a very extensive Stock of Agricultural Implements of all kinds, and of the Best, to supply their large and rapidly increasing trade.

Messrs. Marcus O. Hawley & Co., have greatly enlarged their Warehouse, where they are now exhibiting their new Goods, and when our Farmers come to the city they should be sure to call on them. See their advertisement in our columns.

THE FAST HORSES NOT COMING.

Great disappointment has been experienced by lovers of good racing by hearing that the anticipated Races announced to come off in our State by the famed Horses "Goldsmith Maid" and "Lucy" the present month, and in which the noted Horse of Gov. Stanford, "Wonder" was to be tried also, will not take place, those Eastern Horse *not willing*, or we *Yankee like, Guessing*, they are *afraid* to come lest California should carry off the Glory of the race, *beating them*, as California always beats in all she undertakes, and therefore *we* think we guessed the cause.

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

YOSEMITE PREACHING.

We have heard in our day many eloquent preachers in various parts of the world, and have listened entranced a thousand times to the glowing words and sentences of such preachers and men as Channing, Beecher, Chapin, Starr King, Everett, Webster, Clay, and many others, but no mortal voice could ever speak with the eloquence and power with which the lofty Domes and towering columns of Rock, and the roaring Water Falls of the wonderful Yosemite utter their adjurations and repeat their Eternal Truths.

Great men, learned men, and eloquent men, from all parts of the earth almost, have visited Yosemite, have *attempted* to preach there, but the nobler their conceptions of greatness, such men do feel the grandeur and sublimity of the scene and all feel "How feeble is Man" as a preacher, when compared with the "Great Book of Nature" that stands open before them here revealed.

We have a pleasing sketch of an interesting event which took place in the Valley on the 23d of July on the occasion of the visit of Rev. Mr. Moore of Brooklyn, N. Y., who in speaking of this wonderful preaching ground as he stood in the open valley to worship God as the Saviour of men preach did in the open air, said the preacher around him there were gathered sixty hearers, citizens of *twenty-five* different States of our Union. The Preacher full of deep feeling remarked:

I have preached at Jerusalem, on Mt. Etna, in St. Paul's in London, preached where the windows were of rich stained glass, and the church aisles richly carpeted, but never before have I stood in a Temple so Grand, nor where the richest works of Art fade into insignificance before these Great, Grand, and Godlike works of Nature, and which utter forth their living texts and tell the Almighty power of God.

Rarely can it occur that such a scene can be witnessed or such an assemblage gathered together. We have met some who where present on that occasion, who say to us it was a scene and a sermon that will long be remembered by all.

HOW THEY ESTEEM THE "FARMER" EAST.

We are always grateful for every kindly word spoken for us, and we are indebted to many generous Journalists for such words and shall not forget them.

We give the following very kind and favorable notice given our Journal by Messrs. George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, the largest and most influential Advertising Agency in the United States, and one of the most reliable. They also know what Journals do good work, therefore, we esteem their appreciation of us fully.

In the last number of that excellent Journal, the *Advertisers' Gazette* they say:

The CALIFORNIA FARMER, published by Warren & Co., San Francisco, Cal., is one of the most useful journals on the Pacific Coast. Its eight weekly pages are always crowded and with careful chosen original and selected articles, giving matters of vital interest to the influential class for whom it is intended. One feature of its editorials rooms could be adopted to great advantage by other papers of the kind. The publishers have set apart for the use of farmers, a Free Reading-room, containing valuable books, and periodicals in all departments of the business.

MANUFACTURES WANTED.

Among the many Manufactures now wanted on this Coast, are White Lead Works, Colored Paints, Window Glass, and Varnish Factories. Of these articles alone a very large amount in value are annually imported, thus taking out of the State the capital that should be used here.

TO DESTROY THE BEE MOTH.

Mr. Quimby, in the *Country Gentleman* recommends a drink of molasses, vinegar and water, set in saucers near the hive at night, to destroy the moth. He says their appetite for the mixture will prove their ruin. The same liquid may be used repeatedly, renewing when necessary.

The North British Agriculturist says that milk fever abounds wherever cows, as in Ayrshire, are bountiful milkers. Putting animals on short commons for a fortnight or three weeks before calving, will greatly lessen the number of cases. The reduction must be made both in the quantity and quality of the food. A dose of physic repeated weekly for three weeks before calving, is also a useful precaution.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

We shall send this number to many who are not on our list of Subscribers, and hope after they have examined our Journal they will give their voluntary and cheerful co-operation to this old and long established Journal for the upbuilding of our State.

The success of our Merchants depend upon the success of our AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS; the value of REAL ESTATE is also dependent upon the prosperity of *Agriculture*, and our COMMERCIAL INTERESTS also depend in a great measure upon the development of those resources that shall load our Ships and give them full freights, and load the cars upon the Railroads also.

We send Extra copies to many abroad who are inquiring about CALIFORNIA; such enquirers should have the FARMER that they may learn of the rapid growth of our State and its capacities for a permanent Home, for which they are in search, or for a place of BUSINESS, which promises so much in the future.

We send numbers also to those persons abroad who will find it greatly for their interest to ADVERTISE with us now early, in order to secure the trade of the coming season. Advertisers abroad are apt to delay this important duty till the season is too far gone to reap all the good they might.

We hope a cheerful response from many who will read this card addressed to them specially.

STATE FAIRS.

OREGON STATE AG. SOCIETY FAIR, at Salem, Commencing Oct. 9th, and continues five days.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Fair at Albany, Commencing Oct. 2d, and continues five days.

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR, at Memphis, Commencing Oct. 16th, and continues six days.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA., October 16th to 20th, inclusive.
Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL FAIR WILL BE HELD AT ROME, Commencing Oct. 10th, and continues four days.
A. A. Jones, Pres. B. F. Jones, Sec.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, Kansas City, Mo.

Their First Annual Fair will take place at Kansas City, Mo., beginning October 16th, and continues one week or longer.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF LOUISIANA, Will be held at New Orleans, Commencing Nov. 18, and continues several days.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Premium.

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

We are authorize by the House of L. Landsberger & Co., the well-known and popular Wine Manufacturers of our city, to offer in their name the following

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS:

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Brandy than was exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair by them of Mr. Schleifers manufacture.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Wine than was exhibited by them as the *Reisling* Wines from Messrs. Gunlach & Dressel of Sonoma.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Champagne then was exhibited by them at the same time as their own manufacture.

The Wines and Brandies *Premiums* competed for, are only to be Wine or Brandy made of Grapes grown in this State and exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute in this City.

The amount hereby offered will be Deposited by them in Gold in any Bank, against an equal sum by any persons who contest for these Prizes. It being understood that the Brandies and Wines are to be of the same age and character as exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair, and that suitable, proper, and well qualified Judges are to decide upon the merits to be adjudicated.

These offers are made in good faith by the House of Landsberger & Co., to test the merits and justice of the late awards of the Institute.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds Prepaid, by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment. 25 sorts of either class $1 00. The six classes (150 packets) for $5 00. Also, an immense stock of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Fruit Stocks, Young Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Seedlings, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Border Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid by mail. Also 2,000,000 Fruit Stocks, 50,000 Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade list, gratis. Seeds on Commission, Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 36.12

OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such imposters we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up

WARREN & CO.,
Ed. & Prop. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

H. H. HEWELTT. ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

JONES & HEWELTT,

IMPORTERS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Hardware, Steam Engines,

Clipper Mowers,

AND

Hall's Thresher,
Haines' Improved Headers, &c.

GREAT STOCK OF PLOWS.

Among them the following:

Boston Clipper Plow,
Peoria Plow,
The Moline Plow,
Collins' Plow,

AND

Matteson & Williamson's FAMOUS GANG PLOWS

OF ALL SIZES,

TOGETHER WITH

Belting, Rope, Blocks,
Tar, Pitch, and Rosin,

and all needed Goods in the Agricultural line.

STOCKTON, California.
New York Office, 83 Wall Street.

Notice to Farmers.

JONES & HEWLETT are the Sole Agents in Stockton for the Sale of our celebrated

NASH & OUTTS'

Premium Grain Seperator.

All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing from other parties in Stockton.

Sacramento, September 29th, 1871.

NASH, MILLER & CO.,
36.13 Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

Jackson Michigan WAGONS,

All sizes, *Shell* and *Iron* Axel with *Box Body's*;

California Rack-Body's or Running Gears

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Buying in large quantities for Cash, we are enabled to sell at very low prices.

The qualities of the above Wagons being now most fully established throughout the whole Country as being *superior* to any other

FARM OR TEAM WAGONS,

we solicit all who want a good serviceable Wagon to buy the

Jackson Wagon

which we guarantee for one year to all buyers

I. D. ARTHUR & SON.

Cor. California & Davis Streets,
36.12 SAN FRANCISCO.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

A very fine Tract of Land of some Eighty Acres, superior in quality, with or without buildings. The Land is the best in the County, watered with living streams all the year round, with a small Orchard and Vineyard in bearing, and with wood on the place for years. The land this dry year has been very productive.

Any one wanting a good tract of land should look to this Farm. It is situated some 2½ miles from Petaluma on a good road.

For Particulars apply to the Editor of
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and
12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving in addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW, all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

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"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

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THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

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" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

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"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills.

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for sowing in or out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 15 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley.

Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

Buckeye Mower and Reaper,
Haines' Latest Improved Header,
Sweepstake Separator,
Buckeye Grain Drill,
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Burdick's National Feed Cutter,
Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

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108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,
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EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER

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Thompson's Patent ROAD STEAMERS.

Adapted to transporting heavy freight or Passenger Coaches over common roads without injury to the roads, and at a great saving as compared with Horses or Mules.

ALSO FOR

Plowing by Direct Traction.

The Patent Elastic Tires of these Road Locomotives enable them to travel over any ordinary road or field and to climb any hill without injury to their machinery. The Boilers and nearly all the main parts are constructed of *Steel*, and the workmanship and material are equal to that of the best Locomotives. They are easily managed, and will turn with a Train in any ordinary road.

After a most thorough examination by Officers appointed for that purpose, they have been adopted by the British War Department for hauling stones, heavy guns, &c., and a number are now being constructed for various military stations. By a very simple operation, and at a small expense, they can be instantly turned into Stationary Engines for

Driving Threshing Machines, Cotton Gins, Saws, Pumps, Corn Mills, &c.

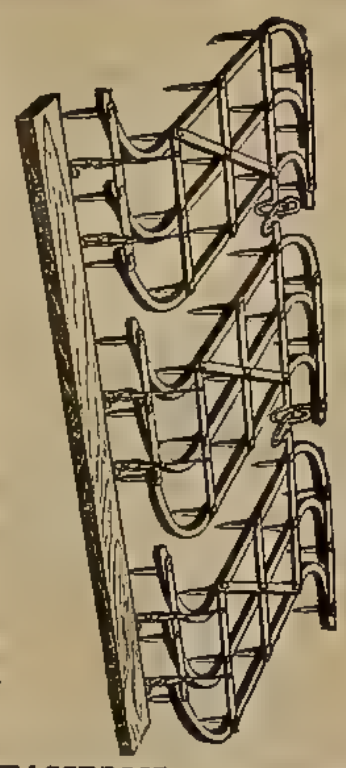
Unlike Horses, they can work twenty-four hours per day, and are under no expense when not used.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the agents

JONES & HEWLETT,
Importers of Agricultural Machinery,
36.13 STOCKTON, CAL.

Attention, Farmers, Attention!

ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!



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CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

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RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the FARMER Office, $2 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the FARMER Office.

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LAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
MARKET STREET,
36.12 Under the Grand Hotel.

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

In is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of PUBLIC FAIRS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out in the Cause of the Fairs and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

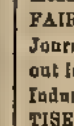
NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufactures* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell: We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.



A Fine Frame Dwelling House, comparatively new, situated in Sacramento City, on East side of 8th street, between O and P.

The above will be sold or exchanged for an improved Ranch.

For particulars address B. O. JOHNSON,
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or inquire on the premises.

FINE MIXED TULIPS FOR FALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

By Mail, 35 cts. per dozen; $1 25 per 100. By Express, 500, $5; 1,000, $8. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants.

36.7 P. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

Home Miscellany.

CHILDHOOD'S LAUGH.

BY ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

A laugh! a brimming laugh of joy—from childhood's
lips it peals,
And every ear on which it fall a thrill of rapture feels;
Stern brows relax, and lips will curl with something
like a smile,
Although the cause of that wild mirth be all unknown
the while.

For there is something in the glee, the laughing of a
child,
That speaks to e'en the coldest heart, it rings so free
and wild;
'Tis like the music of a bird that hath no tone of care.
But poureth its exceeding song upon the summer air.

'Tis like the odorous breath exhaled from out the
dewy flower,
That telleth of a quiet bliss in every sunlight hour;
Or like the insects ceaseless hum from grove or verdant
spot,
Where they are telling all day long their joy-abounding
lot.
It is a free, a guileless laugh that brings a pang to
none,
And walketh from a crystal heart that hath no sorrow
known;
And wheresoe'er that laugh shall fall it will a dream
remain
Of bygone glee and careless mirth and childhood's days
once more.

Upspringing by the dusty way, rise many a joyous
group—
The kite soars high, the ball rebounds, and darts the
merry hoop;
The woods re-echo once again to boyhood's noisy glee,
And tiny mills beside the brook are turning rapidly.

And bygone pranks forgotten long ago return till each
has smiled,
To think how very smart he was, and witty, when a
child;
And retrospective sighs are heaved, to sadly boys have
changed.
Since they along the forest way or by the sea-shore
ranged.

The gay child's laugh is everywhere, and sad indeed
were earth
If never on the weary ear came childhood's voice of
mirth.
Oh were that hushed, a murky gloom on every thing
would rest,
And heavy press the weight of care upon the human
breast!

Then never check the sinless joy, but freely let it swell,
For 'mid the pleasant sounds of earth this works the
holiest spell;
It tells the hour of innocence, when love and trust were
given,
And it may whisper yet again the works of peace and
heaven.

SELECTIONS.

Spaniards have a saying that a wife should resemble three things, and yet differ from these same things. First: She should be like the snail which always guards its house, but she should not carry the house with her whenever she goes out. Second: She should be like the echo which speaks only after the other has finished, but she should not always have the last word. Third; She should be like the town clock which always sounds the hours with regularity, but she should not sound so loud that the whole town shall hear her.

W. W. Story, the sculptor, lately told a correspondent of *The Methodist* why he worked in Rome and not in America. The strongest of all his reasons was, that in America, one always has the feeling of hurry. "The busy life at home," he says, "drives one too rapidly. You always feel the crack of the whip behind you. The very air, as yet, is laden with too much bustle and excitement for the true disciple of art. Your nerves are always overstrained, and you wear out before your ideas are realized.

A laughable incident took place in the parlor of the Union Hotel at Saratoga a day or two ago. Two countrymen were gaping around the room, when a lady approached wearing a fashionable trail. One of the party dodged it, but the other walked straight across it, and on finding out his error apologized with, "I beg your pardon, madam; I thought they had passed some time ago"

The following is from the will of a mariner of Bristol, England, proved 1796: "My executors to pay, out of the first moneys collected, to my beloved wife, if living, *one shilling*, which I give her as a token of my love, that she may buy *hazelnuts*, as I know she is better pleased with cracking them than she is with *mending the holes in her stockings*.

"Pa, in Pennsylvania the father of all the other States?" "Certainly not, my child; why do you ask that question?" "Because I see all the newspapers call it Pa."

Theodore Tilton has published a life of Mrs. Victoria Woodhill, of the woman's paper in New York, and the circumstance makes much talk.

Kindness is the music of good will to men; and on this harp the smallest fingers may play heaven's sweetest tunes on earth.

Home Correspondence

[For the California Farmer.]

HOMOCULTURE.

This word impressed me very strongly, as used by Professor Carr in his excellent Lecture delivered yesterday before the County Fair. It seemed to answer to a great many thoughts which had been passing through my mind on this very subject. As I looked around upon the faces of the men, women and children, congregated in the spacious amphitheatre each day to witness the display of fine Stock, and the exhibitions of strength and speed of the blood horses, I wondered whether these fathers and mothers with their *puny, sickly* and often *scabby* children, had any idea of what improved methods of culture for themselves might accomplish for these human animals.

Think you these mothers had a tithe of the care and expense bestowed upon the brood mares belonging to the fathers of these dwarfed and sickly specimens of humanity? Nay, rarely, we have only to look into the faces of the children for answer. How few do we see in this crowd (where hundreds are gathered) of healthy and consequently happy human beings. How often is it reiterated in our ears that all our great men had mothers above the average standard of womanhood. If we connect cause with effect, we shall find reasons in the circumstances and condition of these mothers for the existence of these noble qualities in the children. The child will be what the mother makes it. If you would know the cause of the physical debility and premature death in their very babyhood of so many of our children, look carefully and note the condition of the mothers and the homes where they are born. These are not *mysterious dispensations* of Providence! No! the all wise Father, whom we call Providence, has not such methods of populating or rather depopulating the globe. Growth and birth in their natural order are intended as blessings, but our modern civilizations has perverted them into curses. Men and women are said to be endowed with reason—that glorious faculty which distinguishes man from brutes, yet how seldom do they use that reason and direct it to wise results in regard to their offsprings.

We see few persons of either sex possessing the requisite characteristics of mind and body for producing well developed, healthy children. Were men and women valued at a money rate, as our fine blood Stock are, the variety of those commanding high prices would surprise us. We every day see persons entering upon the office and duties of parents totally unfit for these responsibilities. Need we ask why their children are defrauded and deprived of their "right to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness," by the qualities inherited from these parents. *Like produces like.* These children are truly "shapen in iniquity." Their faces and forms show that they are dreadfully distorted images (?) of God.

Why will men and women shut their eyes and rush blindly into marriage without regard to common sense in this most important matter? It is the *most important* subject which can claim the attention of the thinking persons at the present time: While our wise (?) legislators squander the public money, and waste weeks of precious time in long talks about the introduction of the Chinese, while our clergy are begging money to send civilization and Christianity to *Borrioboola Gha*, thousands of children are being born in our very midst to an inheritance of Scrofula, Cancer, and divers kindred diseases, the legitimate fruits of ignorance and criminal violation of all natural laws—an inheritance causing them *to curse the State* which allows such yoking together of sin and misery under the holy name of marriage. Children born to such an inheritance grow up to manhood and womanhood and what is the result. Those born of wealthy parents become hypocrites and cover up their natural evils under the mask of good society. They are the genteel rogues, while those of the poorer classes fill our jails and penitentiaries costing millions to restrain them from further injuring society.

We should be wise enough and strong enough to open this subject before our legislatures, that public attention may be awakened to its vast importance? Why have we no associations of our best physiologist to discuss the question of raising better human beings? The State professes to watch over and protect the interests of *all* its citizens. It guards very jealously the landed estates left to minors. Men of wisdom and probity are elected to look after their interests—volumes have been written containing laws connected with the dealings of Probate Courts. Which is worth most to the young man or woman, an inheritance in houses and lands, on arriving at adult age, or a sound mind and healthy body? If the State would see to it that every child has these as a *natural birthright* it might safely burn its obsolete law books and Probate Records, and instead of jails, erect Educational Institutions to furnish liberal culture for noble men and woman, worthy to live in a Free Republic. MANAGER.

Petaluma, Sept. 30th, 1871.

A WORD TO THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

Very few men are permitted to be successful; very few men are permitted to be wise; very few men are permitted to be eloquent; very few men are qualified to be statesmen; very few men are good for anything eminent; and even those that are eminent are men with every one else. Therefore be not discouraged because it is your lot to be in humble circumstances—because your work is insignificant in the eyes of men—because you are called to labor in obscurity. The time is coming when all earthly distinctions will be of very little account.

They tell of a man in New Hampshire that has never ridden even in a stage coach, and of an old lady in Pennsylvania who has not crossed her own threshold in thirty years.

[For the California Farmer.]

What the East Says to the West.

Two tables, ranged through the centre of the Pavilion at Sacramento drew the eyes of all visitors and the hearts of those who understood the full meaning of the display thus assigned the place of honor; we venture to say as no feature of any previous Fair has done. One of these bore the burden of Pomonas lavish gifts to this Coast, the other was a graduated scale of her favors all the way to the Atlantic Shore. In 1857 nearly all the Apple trees and Nursery stock was destroyed in Wisconsin and Iowa, Grapes introduced by the Pioneer Culturist Haraszthy maintained existence (underground) seven months of the year, Peaches and Pears there were none. To-day Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota greet California in a Fair show of all transplantable Fruits, while Kansas and Nebraska stand out boldly as rivals in the race for Horticultural precedence. Illinois and Michigan look upon us with gracious recognition out of the manifold comforts in which they are secure. Virginia sends us her heir looms reset in more polished, waxen beauty. New York, through Ellwanger & Barry, beams fraternity in good humored Apples and Pears, while Massachusetts without a thought of competion says, "Receive a Patriarchal benediction with these gifts of Marshall P. Wilder." Lingering around those tables we heard many amusing comments and comparisons. Some of the uninitiated seemed to think the Massachusetts "Beurre," *wild fruits* from which ours of California had been originally derived, one individual having made his way in three months through Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, via Virginia and New York to the neighborhood of Boston, relieved his mind with "Things is pretty much petered out Down East." But to the New Englander who covered as many years as the California Farmers and mine, the exhibition of nearly a hundred varieties of Pears from bleak New England, meant something more than a Santa Clara orchard lying inches deep under its ungathered harvest. It meant Patience, Public Spirit, Science, Home-Culture as well as Horticulture. Ahsll, do you remember the New England orchard of forty years ago, when even the best collections of grafted trees rarely numbered twenty varieties. Greenings, Spitzenburgs, Gilliflowers, and "Seek No Furthers," with now and then a Red Streak and Swaar. The old Elm-like Pear trees, whose Detroit progenitors still bourgeom and blow, fruited at their best every other year, three bushels of Seckels was a large crop, sure of a notice in the Weekly Newspaper. A Winter Pear was a great rarity. Now a single individual, justly named the Nestor of American Pomology, exhibits two hundred varieties of Pears, and there is scarcely a month in the year when some of these luscious additions to the dessert may not be found upon his table. The richest colored, most perfect Pears I have ever seen came from Sonoma to the Fair, and I could only wish to place them on Col. Wilder's table with California's grateful acknowledgement of his life-long services to Horticulture. So far from having "petered out" Massachusetts is still the experimental ground for the continent, where if the climate does not suit the best varieties of Fruit, new and better varieties are manufactured to suit the climate. Like

"The master whose cunning and skill could charm
Cargo and ship from the bounteous Palm."

These veteran Horticulturists, Wilder, Downing, Ellwanger & Barry and Thomas, have changed the aspects of Nature, made certainties out of uncertainties, and widened the climate and deepened the soil in which whatever things are excellent can grow. BEARLEY.

GIRLS, BEWARE.

Girls, beware of transient young men. Never suffer the address of a stranger. Recollect that one good farmer's boy, or industrious mechanic, is worth all the floating fops in the world. The allurements of a dandy Jack, with a gold chain round his neck, a walking-stick in his paw a three-penny cigar in his mouth, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless though fancy skull, never can make up the loss of a good father's home a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections lost, while that of such a young man is lost in the wane of a honey-moon. 'Tis true.

TO KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT.

When perfectly dried, to a bushel of peaches, add a large handful of coarse salt, stirring it well with the fruit.

Another plan is to put the fruit in jars, in making layers of sugar and peaches, and sprinkle a little whisky or brandy, with each layer—some folks like them best this way.

BRANDY PEACHES WITHOUT BRANDY.

Peel nice ripe cling stone peaches, and pack them in a jar, layer of sugar and a layer of peaches until full; tie up closely, and set away. In a few months the fruit will be brandied.

A Good Housewife is a treasure, one who looks well to her household, a Gem indeed.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

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LELAND STANFORD, President.
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NEW FIRM!

JOHN ROHR & SON,

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Schreiber, Rohr & Co.,

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OPPOSITE SANSOME STREET.

Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers IN

FURNITURE & BEDDING.

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

Curled Hair, Eureka Hair, Moss, Pulu, Springs, Twine, &c.

A SPECIALTY

Parlor Sofas, Chamber Sofas, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

Clark's Station,

MARIPOSA ROUTE TO YOSEMITE,

CLARK & MOORE, Proprietors. This Hotel is at the end of staging. It is beautifully situated in the south fork of the Merced, and is the point from which Mariposa Big Tree Grove of 500 trees is visited. This route to Yosemite has close stage connections, and visitors who travel by it always go away satisfied. The unsurpassed views from Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Inspiration Point are had by Clark's only. Visitors can travel to Yosemite until the middle of November by Clark's. 36.12

Yosemite Hotel,

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

J. H. HUTCHINGS, PROPRIETOR.

Hutchings still lives and keeps his House open. He makes no special profession about his Hotel, being satisfied that its accommodations and table are not excelled by any in the Valley. He still cheerfully gives information on all subject connected with Yosemite, and will be happy to welcome his guests. 36.12

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE

Southern Pacific Railroad Company

WILL BE REMOVED

To the Building corner of Market and New Montgomery Streets,

ON SATURDAY,

36.6 AUGUST 12th, 1871.

THE BURDETT

CASES NEAT and DURABLE.

INTERNAL WORK Unequalled.

ORGAN.

What they are thought of by the leading organists of the Pacific Coast:

"Superior to any instrument of their kind."
Mr. GEO. T. EVANS, the well known Company Organist of the Church of the Advent, S. F.

"I Recommend the Burdett for superiority of delicacy and power, and in every respect far ahead of other reed instruments."
Mr. S. D. MAYER, Organist of St. Johns Church, Oakland, Cal.

"After trying the Burdett, I take great pleasure in adding my voice to the many already sounding its praises."
Mr. H. M. BOSWORTH, Organist of Calvary Church, S. F.

"Far ahead of all I have ever heard or tried."
J. W. C. RHIND, Organist of Howard Street M. E. Church, S. F.

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"Consider the Burdett the finest of reed organs."
CHAS. H. HOFFMAN, Organist of the Mission Street Synagogue

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"They excel anything of the kind I have ever seen before."
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"The combinations, power and delicacy in all cases are surprising, and I cheerfully recommend the Burdett."
W. CARMICHAEL, Organist of St Marys Church, Stockton.

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REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE SIX years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN,

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with it the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that the Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

Santa Clara College, S. C.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 1871

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months,.....

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Varsi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco

34-1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

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HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The work of these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the thinnest muslin and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams.

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never get any trouble in operating.

The Howe Sewing Machines

Are the oldest established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and protection of mechanism. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

NO. 118 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

36.1

Miscellany.

JOSH BILLINGS ON FLIZE.

I hate a fli.

A fli has got no manners.

He ain't no gentleman.

He's an introoder, don't send in no kard, nor ax no interduckshuns, nor don't knock at the front, and never, never thinx ov takin off his hat.

Fust you kno he is in bed with you and up your nose—tho what he wants thar is a mistry—and he invites hisself to brek fast, and sets doun in your butter thout brushin his pants.

He helps hisself to sugar and meat, and molasses, and bred and presurves, and vinegy—enny-thing, and don't wait for no invitation. He's got a good appetite, and jist ox soon eat one thing as another.

'Taint no use to challinge him for takin liberties; he keeps up a hostile korespondence with you whether you like it or not, and shoots hisself at you like a bullit, and he never misses, never.

He'll kiss your wife 20 times a day, and sass-aco and ridikule if you say a word, and he'd rather you'd slap at him than not box; he's a dodger of the dodgiest kine. Every time you slap, you don't slap him, but slap yourself, and he sizzes and pints the hine leg of akorn at you, till he agravates you to destrackshun.

He glories in lightin every pop on the exact spot where you druv him from, which proves the intention to teese you. Don't tell me he ain't got no mind; he knows what he is after; he's got sense, and to much ov it though he never went to skool a day in his life, except in a supe-dish.

He's a mean, maliguant, owdashus, premeditated cuss.

His mother never padled him with a slipper.

His morals were neglecktad, and he lacks a good dele of humanity mitely. He ain't bashful a bit, and I dout if he blushes ofting.

In fackt, he was never fatched up at all.

He was born full grown; he don't git old—other things git old, but he never gits old—and he is imperdent and mischievous to the day of his deth.

He droops in kold wether, and you can mash him on the winder pain, and you've just put your fingers in it. He comes agin next yeer, and a heap more with him. Taint no use.

One fli for a family might do for amusement, but the good of so many flize I be dogoned ef I kin see, kin you?

I hav thort much about flize, and I hav notist how ofting they stop in their devilry to comb thar heads and skratch thar noze with their fourlegs, and gouge their arm-pits under thar wings with thar hine legs.

And my candid opinyin is, that flize is loway; they eaches all the time, in miserbul, and that makes 'em bad tempered, and want to make other people miserbul, too.

If that ain't the flossify of flize, I give up.

Altho a fli don't send in his kard, he always leaves one, and I don't like it. Taint pritty, ef its round; he kant make a cross-mark, only a dot, and he's always dotting wher ther ain't no i's. Ther's no end to his periods, but he never comes to a full stop. Such handwritin is disagreabul.

He's an artist, but his fresco on the wall paper—I don't admire. Ther't too much sameness in his patterns. His specs are the only specs that don't help the eyes. You kant see through em, and you don't want to.

I hate a fli.

Darn a fli.

ODDS AND ENDS.

"I think," said Mr. A. Bronson Alcot once in conversation, "that when a man lives on beef he becomes something like an ox; if he eats mutton it is very sure he begins to look sheepish, and if he eats pork, may he not grow swinish!" "That may be," said Dr. Walker, of Cambridge, "but when a man lives on nothing but vegetables, I think he's apt to be pretty *small potatoes!*"

There is a sharp rivalry just now in Alabama among different guano dealers. One of them by way of showing the superiority, of his guano over any other, says that a farmer recently put a sample of it into his pocket, in which there happened to be a carpet tack, and started home on horseback. Before reaching his house his steed broke down, and the farmer was at a loss to discover the cause until he found that the carpet tack had grown to be a long bar of railway iron.

There never was a wit at the bar so ready as Curran. Upon one occasion where he had laid down some points which did not find favor in the eyes of the presiding judge, "If that be law," said Lord Clare to Curran, "I may as well burn my books." "Better read them, my lord," replied Curran.

A Connecticut democrat sent his son to New York to complete his education. After a short time the son wrote to his father that he was studying "Horace." On learning this the paternal parent replied: "Come home; I don't want Greeley to make a republican of my son."

Boiler explosions appear to be the order of the day. That at Newburyport was the last. Those who use those dangerous agents in our large cities cannot exercise too great caution in their employment of them.

An enterprising farmer, in order to supply the market with fresh eggs, brings his hens along and lets them lay in the wagon on the way.

It is said that the wind blows with such force in Colorado, that when a man loses his hat he has to telegraph to the next station for some one to stop it.

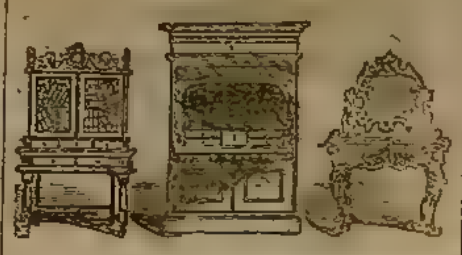
George Francis Train, sends forward word from Europe that he is coming, with two hundred appointments to speak, which it awful to contemplate.

Suicides continue as painfully common as they have been at any time.

W. Meyer. Christian Schreiber.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.



CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35.14

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

IN

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 20th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

Valuable Stock Ranch

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A Large and Valuable and well located Ranch of FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, all fine level land, and well adapted for Wheat and Grain growing or pasturage of Stock, here, even in this dry season the feed is good, and animals upon it are now doing well.

There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming Implement needed to carry on the Ranch.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad. The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty da

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a VERY GREAT BARGAIN as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

The Sheep will be leased on shares as agreed upon

The terms of Sale will be ONE-THIRD CASH, balance one and two years, interest at 10 per cent. per annum

To any person who desires to engage in STOCK-RAISING or GENERAL FARMING, this is an opportunity rarely to be found. Early application will secure a great bargain, as the whole will be sold at the nominal value of unimproved lands.

For Particulars Address,

C. W. STEVENS, Proprietor, on the Ranch,

or call on the Editor of the FARMER

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers; Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlet and magazines and other periodicals those who want these collections will address

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT, CHEAP, and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 617 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA GLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.

205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,

35.21 San Francisco.

A BARGAIN

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville,—A very fine Farm of 148 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover*,

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 8000 bearing Vines, 150 excellent Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruits On the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

36.2 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office," 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street San Francisco.

SEED OF THE BIG TREES,

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE.

JAPANESE SILK WORMS EGGS.

ONE HUNDRED CARTONS of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of very superior quality to be sold very reasonable in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street,

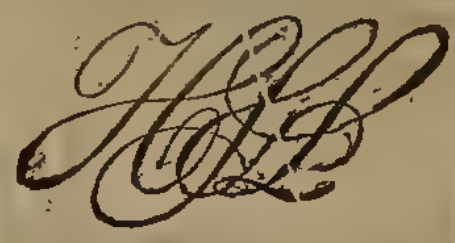
THOMAS H. SELBY & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE



This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We have the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the Walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send Orders to

FARMER OFFICE

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE!

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

CARD WRITING.

Wedding, Visiting and Engagement Cards neatly written in the latest and most fashionable style,

INITIALS OR NAME IN FULL

carefully written with Indelible Ink on

HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &C.

Family Records, Certificates, Diplomas, &c., accurately filled in writing in Albums,

and Penmanship of all kinds elegantly executed.

JOHN P. DWYER,

Cor. Hotel, and 633 Montgomery st., and

35.1 718 Market st., San Fran

SILK WORM'S EGGS AND COCOONS.

A Fine Lot of Japanese Silk Worm's Eggs of the best quality for Sale at reasonable rates, also a Lot of Cocoon sold Wholesale and Retail as Customers wants.

Apply at the FARMER OFFICE,

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Do you want an agency, *local* or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new Tested *White Wire Clothes Lines? They last forever;* samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 36-2

1871! 1871! 1871!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

1871!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

OUR EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

Great Reduction

FOR THE

"California Farmer,"

FOR

Volume Thirty-six.

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Single Copies	$4.00
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HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

SEVENTEEN YEARS

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every part of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES, $5.00.

Subscribe Now.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low sterling the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 5.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England ..... 108½@109¼
Price of Gold ..... 114¼@114¾
Value of Greenbacks ..... 87¼@88¼
Value of Wheat in Liverpool ..... 13s.
do do New York ..... 165@170 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money very abundant and rates as low as 2@3 per cent. per annum on call, at 4@6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 3@5 per cent. on call, 5@6 on time.

Chicago—Money capital employed 4@6 per cent. on call, 6@8 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2 to 2½ per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market has its ups and downs, affected often by the news from Europe that comes over, or rather on the wires *under the water*, but we think the markets are affected more by the *wire puller's here* than anything the wires can do by European news.

It is a fact that not *one half* the amount of Wheat has been brought to market this year as was the last year, and yet large amounts are stored in the country, while our warehouses here are literally crammed, and although the European quotations are 13s. and a large fleet of ships here waiting cargoes at unprecedented low rate of freights, scarcely none is going forward, and this is speculation.

Flour finds only a home trade, prices firm, higher owing to wheat advancing.

Wheat goes up a little but not for export or actual sales, but by a speculative move, while the amount accumulates without real sales.

Barley and Oats in good demand at improved figures.

Hay in active request at full rates.

Corn, Corn Meal, Rye, and other lesser grains in good demand and steady prices.

Oil Cake Meal and Feed Grains at full rates.

Hops have *hopped up again*, and now pay the grower splendidly. This kind of *yeast* from Hops give life to the grower, and his hop-es rise also.

Potatoes in good demand. Beans plenty and dull.

The Wool market curls up lively with good prices or choice, common little demand—receipts quite large.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$2 50	@	2 60
do Extra	2 60	@	2 75
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Barley, old, for brewing	2 05	@	2 10
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 35	@	2 40
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 15
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 30	@	2 45
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	7 00	@	7 25
do Extra	7 50	@	7 75
Extra Family Flour	7 75	@	8 00
Oregon Superfine	7 25	@	7 75
do Extra for shipping	7 50	@	8 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₱ ton	28 00	@	30 00
Middlings ₱ ton	39 00	@	40 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton			
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	75	@	90
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 20
Carolinas	1 25	@	1 75
Onions	50	@	1 12
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	18 00	@	22 50
Hay, ₱ ton, Ordinary	12 00	@	17 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit market shows the immense amount of fruit brought in, not one-half of it ever should come to market.

We should suppose after the experience of sending so much mixed, second and third rate fruit, and after so much of it had been tipped into the dock, growers would learn a lesson, but it seems *"they have a few more left."*

Choice Fruit always sells well at good prices, but the poor is good for nothing. There are many growers that seem to know nothing about picking or packing fruit for market, and every time they make a losing go.

Fine Muscat and Tokay Grapes are now in market, with fine Pears, and Autumn Apples.

Strawberries also show well.

Apples, ₱ box	50	@	1 25
Apples, ₱ lb	3	@	5
Pears, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Plums, ₱ lb	6	@	8
do Large	8	@	10
German Prunes	8	@	10
Peaches, ₱ lb	8	@	10
do Dried	10	@	12
Nectarines, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Apricots, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Tokay Grapes, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Black foreign Grapes	6	@	8
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	15	@	30
Quinces, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	10	@	20
" Chili and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₱ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	20	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable show is ever good, extensive and very satisfactory.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	..	@	..
do green	..	@	..
Artichokes, (Fr) ₱ doz	30	@	40
Brussels sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	20
Cauliflower, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, each	12	@	25
Carrots, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₱ gal	50	@	75
new eastern, ₱ gal	..	@	..
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant		@	6
Garlic	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₱ lb	..	@	6
Green Corn, ₱ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	6
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open grounds, ₱ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₱ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb		@	12
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	12½
Parsley	..	@	15
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	..	@	20
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	12	@	15
Green Peppers ₱ lb	..	@	30
do Red	..	@	6
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard	..	@	5
Beans, String	4	@	5
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	75
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@	25
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	3	@	5
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	..	@	12
Garlic	15	@	25
Eschalot			

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,
101x102 California Marke

The Fish supply good, and rates but little changed.

Salmon, ₱ lb	10	@	12
do smoked, new	8	@	10
do pickled, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Lake Sigler Trout per lb	..	@	..
Smelts	8	@	10
Perch	8	@	10
Rockfish	8	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	..
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@	20
Tomcod	..	@	25
Sardines, fresh	..	@	25
Solefish	..	@	25
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	35
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	..	@	12
Sea Bass	..	@	50
Halibut	4	@	5
Sturgeon	35	@	40
Turbot	..	@	..
Pompono			..
Eels			20
King Fish	10	@	12
Anchovies			

SHELL FISH.

SOLOMON TESMORE,
57, 58, 59. California Marke

The Shell Fish prices remain without alteration.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Craw Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	35
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small		@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS.

Retail Meat market the same as our last report.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₱ lb	12	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	12
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Beef tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	23
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,

The Poultry demand and supply is good—about the same as our last.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair		@	..
do tame "	1 25	@	1 50
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	2	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 50
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	62
Turkeys, ₱ lb	25	@	28
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Quails, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
do wild	2 50	@	3 00
Rares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

Hens, ₱ doz	5 00	@	7 00
Spring Chickens	4 00	@	5 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20	@	21
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	3 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Venison	6	@	8
Rares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy market is about the same as last week—good supply, fair demand and good prices.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Cooking)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	50	@	55
Duck-eggs	..	@	50
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	35	@	40
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	25	@	28
Cheese, California	10	@	12
Eggs, ₱ doz	42	@	42
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	14

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 00	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	6	@	8
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 00	@	1 05
Hops, California	50	@	80
do Imported	..	@	..
Mustard Seed	4½	@	7
English Seed	8	@	10
Canary Seed	10	@	12
Coriander Seed	10	@	12
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	30	@	
Pea Nuts	6	@	8

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Our Wool notes are in the headings above.

Wool, Fall Clip	25	@	30
" Choice Extra	31	@	35
Medium	22	@	25
do burry	18	@	20
Wool-sacks, new	80	@	90
do second-hand	40	@	50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	12	@	13
Potatoes Gunny Bags	21	@	22
Dry hides, ₱ lb	17½	@	18½
Green salted, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Deer Skins	40	@	45
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	50
do do plain	15	@	25
Goat skins, each	40	@	50
Refined Tallow	9	@	10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8	₱ lb
do. 2d do.	6	@	7	"
do. 3d do.	4	@	5c.	"
VEAL—	6	@	8	"
MUTTON—	5	@	6½	"
LAMB—	5	@	7½	"
PORK—undressed,	5	@	5½	"
dressed,	6	@	8½	"

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pass'ger Sunday excepted	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule Sept. 4, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	..San Francisco	5.45 P M	12.30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	....Oakland...	5.19 P M	11.58 P M
5.10 P M	7.30 A M	....San Jose..	5.30 P M	12.15 P M
8.08 P M	12.25 P M	... Stockton..	1.58 P M	7.50 P M
10.35 PM	2.10 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	6.00 A M
	4.10 P M	....Marysville,	9.10 A M	
	7.50 P M	....Tehama...	5.40 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	WESTWARD.
	5.25 P M	....Colfax....	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	.....Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	8.10 A M	..Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.95 P M	
	4.40 P M	.....Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.20 A M	....Ogden	5.20 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO at 9 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 05, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, *5 15, *5 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, *5 25, *6 40, 7.50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 30, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

LEAVE HAYWARDS, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, *5 25, 7.35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.

Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	.....
*3 30 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	6 10 P. M.	9 10 P. M.
4 40 P. M.	.....	.....	.....

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	.....
2 50 A. M.	.....	.....	.....
3 30 P. M.	.....	.....	.....

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister.	Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
.....	.....	†6 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
4 00 A. M.	5 00 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
.....	2 00 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

.....	.....	8 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
.....	1 45 P. M.	3 10 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
.....	.....	6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 6 10 P. M. and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8 50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.

J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Cashmere Goats.

A SPLENDID BAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offer from their Flock of Cashmere Goats, about Two Hundred and Fifty very fine Cashmere Goats, Pure Bloods, and Grades, from three-fourth to seven-eighs, 15-16 and 31-32, and of superior points, and as handsome animals as can be found of any Grades in California.

These Goats will be sold at the most favorable rates, and at the best terms to large purchasers.

Purchasers in want will please address

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Hornitas, Cal.,

where the Goats can be seen.

N. B. Price, Description, and all needed information can be had at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office. 36.12

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STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Information is wanted of GUY H. SALISBURY, Jr., a printer, 22 years of age, light complexion, who was on a farm with his mother at Mountain Glen, near San José, California, about a year ago; also, of the whereabouts of LEROY K. GLAZE (for some time a compositor on the *San Francisco Golden Era*), and his wife, Mrs. ALTIE C. GLAZE, 52 years of age (formerly Mrs. Guy H. Salisbury, of Buffalo, N. Y., but latterly of San Francisco and Mountain Glen). Her brother Lafayette Chipman, a farmer living near San Francisco, and all kindly disposed persons who read this notice, will confer an everlasting favor upon a son and brother by addressing,

LEMUEL C. SALISBURY
Compositor *Sun* newspaper,
New York City, N. Y.

Pacific Insurance Company,
No. 422 California St.,
San Francisco.
Cash Assets $1750.000.
Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

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Corner Seventh and K streets,

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With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

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353 PROPRIETOR.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

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H. H. PEARSON,

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The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation. Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled.

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 366

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

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The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expence or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, 1871. NUMBER 15.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 320 *Clay street (up stairs), below Battery* SAN FRANCISCO

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PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

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THE MILLS' SEMINARY,

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EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, September 9.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague still rages, notwithstanding all precautions taken, from the suppression of fairs to the slaughtering of stock. Every remedy has been tried and failed—phenic acid and chloride of lime have proved worthless as disinfectants. The "barm" cure has been found wanting. The only new agent tried is a drink composed of flower of sulphur. In reference to the loss of young farm stock, a French Veterinary surgeon publishes interesting figures. There are seven million cows in France, one-half of which are kept for breeding—and produce a mean of two million of calves, 15 per cent. of which die before three months old. Of 1½ million of mares, producing annually 800,000 foals, one-sixth of the latter die before reaching the age of six months. Of the one million of sows, with annual litters amounting to three millions, 50 per cent. die during the sucking period. Ewes number fifteen millions, and produce seven to eight millions of lambs, 8 to 10 per cent. of which die during the sucking period of two months. There is a million and a half of goats, producing 800,000 kids, of which 10 per cent. die before reaching two months. Of 120,000 mules annually foaled, a tenth die off in the sucking period principally from jaundice, and another one tenth from other maladies. Poultry counts sixty millions, and loses one-fourth of its young. It has further been ascertained, that about 14 per cent. of cows slay their calves, and it is generally imported and acclimatized breeds that are most subject to abortion.

THE STEAM PLOW.

The success which has attended the introduction of the steam plow, by the Society of Friends in England at Nancy, has led to the purchase of that machine at a reduced figure by the farmers of the neighborhood, who hire it out for work, and employ the engine for other purposes when field work is out of season. A Society has also been formed with a capital of twenty millions, to re-stock the farms ravaged by the war. The means of re-payment are easy and spread over a long period.

BREAD MAKING.

M. Seullie's new system of bread-making aims to make the two pound loaf six sous cheaper. He economizes the grain in grinding, in the ordinary process of milling there is a loss, he asserts, of 5 per cent, composed of bran and other offal. He reduces this loss to 5 per cent. by removing the very thin cuticle of the grain by means of machinery of four horse power. The tegument thus removed leaves the grain nearly in its natural appearance as to color but exposes their layer of yellow mucilage, called *cerealine* to the action of water, and which in ordinary cases becomes black in the process of fermentation. This black must be avoided by steeping the grain in water of a temperature sufficient to dissolve the gummy layer, agitating the mass for half an hour, then draining off the water, and passing the grain three times in the course of five hours through a succession of tepid baths. The grain is then quite white, has absorbed 60 per cent. of water, and forms a paste if pressed between the fingers. In this state it is passed three times under cylinders till one-third of the water is press out, and the paste is then in a state for ordinary fermentation at the hands of the baker.

DISEASED GRAIN.

It is said that in the South of France the rural population have been attacked with a cutaneous affection, a sort of itch, from eating this season's maize. The disease breaks out in red spots on the neck, face and hands—that is the parts exposed to the sun. Before death the afflicted generally becomes mad. A kind of ergot is supposed to have attacked the crop this season. Cattle are reported to be also affected. Cleanliness and a change of diet are the remedies employed.

NEW STOCK FEED STATISTICS.

In the South of France the farmers have adopted a new kind of food, and with success to their sheep. It is curious at least, and consists of the residuum of olives, a pint per head in the evening and after the sheep have eaten their ration of hay. If the pulp gets sour, the addition of a fifth of its bulk of bran or bruised oil-cake keeps it fresh. Some make it into a "soup with a handful of crushed figs," and moisten the provender with the mixture. In Switzerland the sheep are fed on horse-chestnut meal, and during last winter, this, a little straw, some beef, and the leaves of the white pine, not only pulled black-cattle through a hard winter, but fattened them at the same time.

The following statistics will show where "we are now" after a series of disasters. Paris consumes weekly 5,000 oxen, 1,224 cows, 4,000 calves, 34,000 sheep, 3,200 pigs, which bring a *mean average* price per lb. on foot of 12, 11, 14, 13, and 14 sous respectively. Pork sells nearly as dear as beef. About 300 horses weekly are sold in the market, ranging in price from 1200 to 80 frs. Carriages and saddle-horses are most in request. The demand for horses for food is also brisk. Butter always fresh, from 1½ to 2 frs. per lb. Eggs range from 78 to 115 frs. per 1000, and five millions of them are weekly consumed. The French have 685 ways for cooking them. Wool in fleece 18 sous per pound. Among the 180,000 poultry sold, a fat turkey costs from 7 to 10 frs., ditto goose 6 frs., and capons 5 frs.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, 1492.

To-day is the Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and yet, although we boast of it as the "Land of Freedom" our people are not so free of care that they can even Commemorate a day that is only equalled by the "Birth Day of Washington," or that of our National Birth Day, the "Fourth of July."

A HINT TO PARENTS.

Do all in your power, to teach your children self government. If a child is passionate, teach him by patient and gentle means to curb his temper; if he is greedy, cultivate liberality in him; if he is selfish, promote generosity.

Nothing is more contrary to the spirit of charity than rash and hasty censures.

Our Illustration.

THE MILLS' SEMINARY.

This highly distinguished and truly grand and useful institution, may in truth be said to be one of the corner stones of our State, of the value of Education, especially to the Daughters of California, we speak in our Editorial columns.

We take great pleasure in presenting the view of this noble Institution, for Beautiful as it appears here on paper, it cannot equal the real beauty of the Building, the Scenery and all the surroundings as it exists in reality, it must be seen, be visited, to enjoy it as it really is.

The location is in one of the "Beauty Spots" across the Bay, a few miles from Oakland, and only a pleasant walk from the Railroad station on the Western Railroad Line.

The Grounds belonging to the Seminary cover sixty-five acres, and are covered with fine Oaks, Maples, and with Orchard, Garden, and finely designed promenades, in one of the most healthy and beautiful spots in our State.

The main Building is 218 feet long, with wings of 130 feet, all two stories, all finished and furnished in a beautiful style, with Mansard roof. The immense size of the building gives it a grand and stately look, just in keeping with the nobleness of the cause it has espoused.

The Size, Airiness, Ventilation, Light, and all needed good points of the School-rooms, Study and Recitation-rooms, Rooms for Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., are all of the best and most useful form and finish.

The Parlors, Reception Rooms, Library, &c., are lofty and beautiful rooms and elegantly furnished.

The Dining Hall is 70 feet by 36' and the Kitchen and Supply Rooms all conveniently furnished with all modern improvements in the art of cooking and in supply.

The Sleeping Rooms are large, airy, and handsomely furnished. Every room carpeted, and every care bestowed to make pupils not only comfortable, but give them pleasure and make them happy in their studies and in all their social life.

Great care has been given by means of ample stairways, and full supply of water, and the Fire Extinguishers, to guard well against fire, and powerfully check it under all circumstances. The Building, every room, is lighted with gas made on the premises.

Large and spacious play grounds, with full materials for Physical training, and every method adapted to train, mould, develop, guard and care for, the highest Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Social Life of the Pupils of this truly excellent Seminary.

The Opening of the Institution, August 2d, was a day that will long be remembered by the Parents, Pupils and Friends of this Institution that was present in number of over Three Hundred.

We speak from what we have seen, and of what we know, and we hail the establishment of such Institutions as the Harbinger of

GREAT GOOD TO OUR STATE.

Inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper, outlive all the charms of a fine face and make decays of it invisible.

KEEPING PLACES.

There are thousands of young men and women seeking for employment in city and country. On inquiry it will be found that they have had places, but have left them; and, many times, before they can get another situation their money is expended and the temptation is strong to fall into evil practices, which too often end in disease, disgrace, and crime. It rarely happens that a person is discharged from employment without cause, for employers are averse to change, and often keep persons who have glaring faults and defects rather than risk getting worse ones. It often happens that worthy and exemplary persons are dismissed for shortcomings of which they are entirely unconscious, and only need their attention to be called to the subject, to have them promptly rectified. To that vast multitude of persons who work for others, the following suggestion are made:—

1. Whatever you attempt, let it be done in the very best manner possible, and each subsequent time try to do it better than before.

2. Be at more pains to do a thing well than to do it quickly.

3. When you are asked to do a thing, do it cheerfully and promptly.

4. Do whatever is required of you, whether it is in the line of your particular duty or not.

5 Act in the interest of your employer as far as is right.

6. Do what you see is wanting to be done, without waiting to be asked to do it.

7. Never say "I forgot it;" that is insult added to injustice, for it really means that you "did not care."

8. Never stop when you have done a thing which you were told to do, if by doing more, you can do it more perfectly.

9. Never refuse to lend a helping hand in emergencies.

10. Aim to do for your employer as well as you would do for yourself, in all things.

A strong reason for attending to these suggestions is, that your employer pays you your wages to the very last cent, and in whatever small respect you fail of your duty to him, you fail of compensation to him for the money paid you.

RESPECT THYSELF.

Teach a man to think meanly and contemptibly of himself, to cast off all sense of character, and all consciousness of a superior nature, and moral persuasion can no more act upon such a man than if he were dead. A man may be addicted to many vices, and yet there may be a hope of reclaiming him. But the moment he loses all sense of character, and all consciousness of a superior nature—that is, the moment he begins to look upon himself and his vices as worthy of one another—that moment all hope of reclaiming him perishes; for the last ground is surrendered on which it is possible for his remaining good principles to rally and make a stand. We have often known men who have retained their self-respect long after they had lost their regard for principle; but never one who retained his regard for principle after he had lost his self respect. Destroy this, and you destroy everything; for a man who does not respect himself, respects nothing.

STORY OF A MOCKING-BIRD.

A very curious incident, illustrative of the power which can be exercised over the animal creation by kindness and careful training, occured but a few days ago (says a Nashville paper) at Scottsville, Ky. The sister of Officer Harry Mansfield, of this city, had raised a mocking-bird, which she taught to go and come at her call, and which in return for all the kindness bestowed upon it exhibited a peculiar fondness for her. Last Monday week Miss Mansfield was taken ill, and to while away the tedium of the sick-room, she had her little pet brought to her bedside, and day and night it cheered her with its sweet carols, bringing to mind happy thoughts of field and meadow, sunshine and song. As her illness grew more alarming, and day after day brought no relief from suffering, the warblings of the little songster rather served to annoy than to please her, and so turning wearily on her pillow, she said to him, "Birdie, hush, you worry me." Strange to say, the words seemed to be understood, for immediately the song was hushed, and the bird retired itself, as it were. On the next day the lady died, leaving it would seem, a command of silence upon the bird, which will never be broken, for although several days have elapsed since, and every effort has been made to induce him to sing, he refuses to respond with song to any lips but those of his once-loved mistress.

TRAVELING THOUGHTS.

1. Eat regularly thrice a day, and never between meals.

2. Take with you one third more money than you calculate on spending.

3. Take small bills, rather than large, to avoid having bad money passed on you, in change.

4. Aim to be at your place of starting at least ten minutes before the time, and grow merry and wise at the contemplation of the splutterings and mishaps of those who come in at the last minute, and half a minute later.

5. See that your baggage is on the conveyance before you are yourself.

6. Remember that you make your character as you go along, by the quiet courtesy of your manners.

7. Only boors are boisterous.

8. Do not let the servants excel you in patience and politeness.

9. "Please" should commence every request, and "Thanks" end every service done.

10. A lady is always gentle; a gentleman always composed.

11. Never argue on any subject, if there is more than one present besides yourself.

12. Never fail to set that person down as ignorant or low bred, who by word, or look, or gesture, disparages a woman, a clergyman, the Bible, or the Sabbath day.

A SERMON ON LOBSTERS.

"My child," said the sage of a lobster stall, "do you see that lobster? It is not always that red color. Before it left its native element to participate with man in the privileges and penalties of civilized life, it was of a beautiful dark green color and it took hours of hard boiling in hot water to make the frightful change. So with mankind, my son. As we never saw a lobster with force of character enough to resist the action of warm water on his shell, so we seldom behold in this life a man who character does not undergo a change when put into the hot water of business trials and temptations. There may be a few human lobsters of the legal clerical, or medical who keep out of the caldron of commerce, and present the natural color of their shells—but they are lobsters nevertheless. My child, it is the hot water that does it; it is the hot water that does it. Whether it is in our power," he added solemnly, "to keep out of hot water, or to regulate its temperature, is a profound question, beyond yours years to understand."

PRECAUTIONS IN VISITING INFECTED ROOMS.

When the great philanthropist Howard was asked what precautions he used to preserve himself from infection in the prisons, hospitals, and dungeons which he visited, he responded with his pen as follows:

"I here once for all say, that next to the goodness and mercy of the Author of my being, *temperance and cleanliness* are my preservatives.

"Trusting in Divine Providence, and believing myself in the way of duty, I visit the most noxious cells; and while thus employed *I fear no evil.*

"I never enter a hospital or prison before breakfast; and

"In an offensive room I seldom draw my breath deeply"

No better precautions than these need be given. The answer of Howard should be indelibly impressed on every memory.

Youthful minds, like the pliant wax, are susceptible of the most lasting impressions; and the good or evil bias they then receive is seldom if ever eradicated;

Agriculture.

NO CHANCE FOR BOYS.

THE PENITENTIARY AND THE HOUSE OF REFUGE THEIR ONLY HOPE.

An advertisement in the Tribune for an office boy will be answered before 10 o'clock by not less than 100 applicants, and if the place be left open a week the number who will seek it will not fall much short of 500. This is not only true of Chicago, but of all other large cities. There are daily hundreds of boys here, from fifteen to eighteen years of age, who go from store to store and office to office, anxiously and often piteously seeking employment. It is sometimes asserted that these boys are idlers, and that if they wanted to work for a living they would hire themselves out to learn some useful trade. But the statement is not true. Assuming that there are five thousand boys in Chicago of a proper age to learn a mechanical trade, and they were all presented to the employers, it is not likely that more than one in a thousand could find an employer who dare give him a place. The right to apprentice one-self and learn a trade is no longer recognized in the United States. Boys may present themselves by legions—employers cannot take them except at the risk of closing their shops and having no other workmen.

The trades-unions of the country have enacted laws which exclude all except a limited number of boys from the mechanical trades. Each trade has prescribed the number of apprentice who shall be permitted to work. This number varies in the several trades Thus, in one trade, the allowance will be one apprentice to five journeymen; in others one apprentice to ten journeymen; and this limitation is not regulated by the aggregate number of journeymen, but to the number employed in any one shop, or by any one master. Thus, where the regulation is that one apprentice shall be allowed to every five journeymen, if there be six, seven, eight or nine journeymen in that shop, only one apprentice can be employed. If the employer have ten journeymen and thus be entitled to take two apprentices, and, for want of work or other reasons, should discharge one apprentice. Ordinarily, under that limitation, where they are two hundred workmen, of a particular trade engaged in a city, there ought to be forty boys learning the business; but in fact, these workmen being distributed in irregular number among thirty or forty shops, it may happen, and as a rule it is the case, that the number of apprentices does not exceed twenty. In all shops employing less than the regulation number of journeymen, no apprentice is allowed; and thus in ten shops employing four journeymen each not an apprentice can be found, nor would one be tolerated. We are confident that there are thousands of boys in Chicago to-day would willingly learn a trade, but no employer dare engage one of them.

The evil of this is two-fold. A boy may want to be a carpenter, but cannot gain admission to a shop. He must abandon all idea of learning a trade, or he must accept whatever may be open, and thus a boy who would have made a skillful carpenter becomes an indifferent blacksmith, or one who would be an excellent machinist becomes a wretched cooper or bricklayer; while the boy whose taste and inclination would have made him a finished painter, becomes, perforce a boiler-maker. Boys have no choice. An expenditure of money many purchase an appointment to the Military Academy; but to make the same boy a plumber or a printer inverts the upheaval of the labor system of America.

Another form in which this evil affects society, is that it increases the number of persons seeking professional and mercantile employments. An advertisement for a boy or man to drive a grocer's wagon, attend in a store, to run errands, serve on the police, or work as a porter, will be answered by whole regiments of men and boys. These applicants honestly seek to labor; they are neither idle nor lazy, intemperate nor dishonest; they want to earn the bread they eat, and all, more or less, have somebody dependent upon them for food, home and shelter. The ranks of this class of unskilled labor are constantly increasing; they far exceed any employment that the city affords, and in the winter time they constitue that immense class of honest, industrious poor, who suffer, not the less severely because silently, for the want of fuel, clothing, and, perhaps, food. Belonging to this class are the great army of boys, growing up to be the men of the future, wanting to work, but as effectually denied the privilege as if they were conspirators against the peace of society. In fact, as a boy in Baltimore a few weeks ago informed a public officer, "the only chance we boys now have to learn a trade is to be sent to the Penitentiary or the House of Refuge." There are at this time in the reformatory institutions of Chicago about 500 boys learning mechanical trades; that is the only chance the majority of them have—first to become vagrants or criminals, and then the State furnishes them with the opportunity to learn mechanical trades.

There arrive in the United States annually, from all parts of the world, large numbers of skilled laborers; these constitute the governing power in all the American trades-unions. They admit to membership every fresh arrival; but they deny to the native stock the privilege of being skilled workmen. The reasons given for this exclusion are numerous, but the main reasons are two. 1. That the only protection workmen have against employers is that of striking; that so long as an employer has a large number of apprentice, more or less proficient, he can defy a strike, and in time can organize a body of workmen. 2. That to admit as apprentices all who wish to learn the trade, is to create an overstock of skilled labor, thereby reducing wages. There may be other reasons, but these embody all that can be said in support of this unjust policy. The first reason is censured because in case of a strike, the employer has only at his command unskilled labor, which, upon becoming skilled, will abandon him; that he cannot carry on business with such labor in competition with others have skilled labor, and though his apprentices may for a time enable him to protect himself from a total suspension of business, he must eventually suspend, if he has no other labor. The second reason assumes that the man who makes shoes has a monopoly, and that until he dies, no other man shall be authorized to take his place. It is an assumption of divine right not warranted by principle of justice. The right that the shoemaker of to-day had to learn his trade is a right common to all other men. To recognize this monopoly is but to recognize the right to prohibit the employment of machinery, to prohibit the use of water or steam power, or of railroads or steamboats, or if carried to its full logical consequences, would authorize any particular craft to fix the numbers, of its members, and to starve all in excess of that number.

That there is an immense field for skilled labor here, is shown by the rush of operatives from Europe to this country. As these arrive they unite with those who prohibit any accession except by immigration. Is it wise to have any such classification of our people? Is it expedient that the skilled labors shall all be foreign? Does not society need for its protection some other schools for the education of American mechanics than the penitentiary and reformatories? Does not the public good require that these arbitrary regulations, which fetter the right of any person to learn any trade or profession, and to have a free and equal chance in the race of life, shall be abrogated and broken down, quite as much as it requires the passage of an eight-hour law? Of all monopolies, and the country is cursed with many, the monopoly of a right to adopt and follow a trade is the most unjustifiable and intolerable.

PROTECT MY OATS!

DWIGHT, LIVINGSTON, CO., ILL, August 16, 1871.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

We have just finished threshing our oats. Notwithstanding the ravages of the chinch-bug, our crop yielded forty bushels per acre. We had ten acres, and sold the 400 bushels to-day for twenty cents per bushel. After paying for cutting, harvesting, and thrashing, we find that our crop has netted us just *fifteen cents* per bushel. No one will deny the fact that such farming as this would soon ruin any man, provided he always raised oats, and only received fifteen cents a bushel for them. Let us enquire into the present cause of the low price of oats. In the first place, we have had to compete in raising oats with all our neighbors. Then, again, seven-eights of the farmers in this vicinity raise oats. So they do all over Livingston County, (this is the county where we are saddled with a debt of $60,000 in the shape of "School Reform Bonds"—another species of the doctrines of "Encouraging Home Industry,") and throughout the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The majority of us have raised large crops; the demand is small, and the prices low. Now, if we were the only county in the State which was raising oats, and we had not to compete with this immense area of territory, do you suppose that oats to-day would only bring fifteen cents per bushel? Never! Furthermore, suppose that every railroad entering Chicago, except the Alton and St. Louis, were "boarded" by a custom-house officer, and, if he found any other than oats from Livingston County, would not "permit them" to be warehoused until the owners had paid a duty of twenty cents a bushel, do you think the farmers of Illinois to-day would be hauling their oats to market, and only realising fifteen cents a bushel for them? No, never!

We have an immense rolling-mill at Joliet. To induce them to put it there, Joliet subscribed $50,000. To keep it running, so that "we shall not be ruined," (the exact words of one of the directors to the writer,") we must retain the present tariff of $4 per ton upon railroad iron." Have we not, I ask it in all candor and truth, the same right to demand that the government shall pay you and me twenty cents a bushel to enable us to continue raising oats, so that we "shall not be ruined," as the Joliet rolling-mill have to be paid a bounty of $4 a ton to enable them to continue rolling iron? In our case, the competition that we have to contend with is at home; in the other case, the competition is abroad; in both case, the result would be alike. We demand Protection on our oats! Shall we have it?

Moral: Who pays the Joliet rolling-mill this *bounty?* You and I. How? Every car-load of oats we ship to Chicago we pay our proportion of the tax of $3000 a mile on steel rails; iron cars 50 per cent., and the locomotive is taxed 40 per cent. How shall we put up the price of oats? Simply not by raising them, and we shall then see the desire of the Protectionist realized, which is a scarcity, and "the sail would proscribe steam; the car would proscribe the sail, only in its turn to give way to the wagon, the wagon to the mule, and the mule to the foot-peddler. Wool would exclude cotton, cotton would exclude wool; and thus on, until *scarcity* and want of every thing would cause man himself to disappear from the face of the globe." PLOWHOLDER.

[Here's Protection doctrines and Free Trade too.—Ed. F.]

KEEPING A FEW HENS.

If A great many families throw into the garbage-barrel every day, a sufficient quantity of pieces of bread, biscuit, pieces of meat and other food, to keep a half a score of laying hens in fine condition. All such refuse food will make eggs of the choicest quality. If a person has no more than a city lot, he can fence off a small portion of one side or end, even if the appartment is not over six feet wide by twenty feet in length. The fence can be made of laths. Then clip the ends of the wings, and the biddies cannot fly two feet high. Provide an open shelter for them during stormy weather, as cold and wet weather are exceedingly disastrous to all sorts of fowls. Let the pieces of bread be soaked before they are fed to the fowls, and let the scraps of meat be chopped fine. Fowls will eat also large quantities of cooked potatoes and apples. They should have access at all times to a vessel of clean water. If they do not have access to the ground where they can obtain a supply of fine gravel, or very coarse sand, gravel should be provided for them, as without it they cannot macerate their food as it passes through the gizzard. It is an excellent practice to allow fowls to roam at large over the yard and garden an hour before sundown. Look frequently beneath their wings for parasites, and if any are seen apply lard oil, or sweet oil. Such pests cannot flourish where there is a small quantity of oil. —*Georgia Weekly Cultivator.*

COUGHS IN HORSES.

A cough is rather a symptom than a disease. It is often caused by the irritability of the air passages, occasioned by previous disease. A chronic cough in horses is often occasion by indiscretion in the treatment of influenza, distemper and the disease of the respiratory apparius. It is, also, one of the effects of the liver disease, and sometimes of worms. Too much dry fodder, especially chaff, often aggravates a cough. Carrots, and other roots and green feed may be advantageously used. Give your horse a warm stall, with bedding a foot deep, with moist out food, a little laxative medicine and not much hard work.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.

A small *brochure*, the work of a Belgian agriculturist in England, just issued, upon the "beet-root sugar question," represents the manufacture of sugar as favoring greatly the interests of small farmers of Belgium. The manufacturers are generally proprietors of one thousand to two thousand acres, of which they farm two hundred to four hundred acres, and sow one fourth in beet root. Their tenants are restricted from the beet in larger proportion, as a decrease in the quantity of sugar results from a rotation of less than our years.

THE BEE.

Bees are cautious insects. It is said of them that when about to swarm and take their departure from a hive, their flight can be immediately checked by reflecting the rays of the sun before them from a large looking glass.

STATEMENT

OF ASSETS OF THE

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

JUNE 30TH, 1871.

CAPITAL STOCK	$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends	843,321 58
Loans secured by Mortgages on Real Estate	$525,781 21
Loans on Collateral, subject to Call	541,205 83
Cash on hand and in Bank—in New York, Liverpool, China, South America, and Australia	222,251 63
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Uncollected and Interest accrued	129,644 73
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets	31,788 12
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company—market value	247,050 00
Real Estate—Company's Building and Lot	147,000 00
Total Assets—GOLD	$1,815,321 58

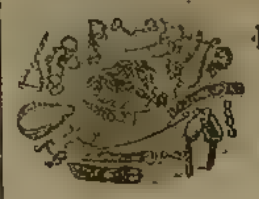
Total Assets, June 30, 1870, were	$1,710,065 11
Total Assets, June 30, 1869, were	$1,670,926

J. HUNT, President.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary. 38.2

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER



Manufacturers AND mporters of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep he largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough-bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Importation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento,
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaws, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO., 49 Courtlandt St., N. Y. 34.6

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,

Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio 36.1.6m

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. We description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For lifting fattening properties to all stock are not to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, and at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET, San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adopted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No Intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very pinch of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

WALTER BROWN & SON,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required. 71-22-1y

A FINE "Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and of a kind seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office.

Horticulture.

RAISING FRUIT TREES FROM THE SEED.

Mr. A. Cherry, of Austria, states as the result of long-continued observations and experiments, that the strongest and best fruit trees can be raised from seed, thus obviating a great deal of expense and disappointment to the pomologist. According to his observations, the extent and ramifications of the roots of a healthy tree is to that of its crown in the ratio of three to two, so that the action of the roots is always preponderating. In this relation he finds the reason why fruit seeds from trees, budded or grafted upon inferior stocks, have always been found unreliable, and he endeavors, as the first step to obtain good trees grown upon their own stock, the seeds of which, he says, will produce their parents with certainty. To this end he layers a branch of a good tree, which when well rooted serves him as stock, into which he introduces buds or scions of such varieties as promise to improve the original fruits. By judicious cross fertilization he obtains fruit, the seed of which will propagate to a greater or less extent the good qualities of the varieties used in hybridizing, and thus a new fruit is originated, which when suitable, can always be reproduced from its seed. Such trees, says Mr. Cherry, are more healthy and more vigorous, having never been wounded by the knife, bear earlier, and when accidentally injured in the stem, throw out shoots identical with those of the original tree.—*Journal of the Farm.*

SILK CULTURE IN JAPAN.

By an examination of the reply of the Japanese merchants we find that they have agreed upon some four suggestions, each of which will have, if duly carried out, a most beneficial effect upon the next season's silk.

They have established *four* rules to guide them in their decision upon quality and value, viz:

1. That every bale of silk brought to Yokohama shall be opened and each hank inspected. All silk that is found to be knotty or dirty, or coased or oily, or wrapped in thick paper, or tied by cords, shall be rejected and kept out of the Yokohama market.

2. That in order to carry out the above system of inspection, we shall establish branch or local Houses in each silk producing district.

3. That silk shall be numbered according to its quality, No. 1, No 2, No. 3, and shall be accompanied by a muster and chop according to its fineness, rating at 10, 20, &c.

4. We shall establish in Kanagawa a common inspection house, and place in it an expert, who will carefully inspect all silk brought to Yokohama, and who will promptly return all bad goods, and prevent all such goods from coming into the market.

CARE OF YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Young fruit trees, for the first two or three years after transplanting, should, before hard winter sets in, be protected against any undue quantity of water, especially in low situations. This can be best done by making a small hillock of dirt around the stems sufficiently to throw off the water, and not let it settle about the roots.

We have known young trees to be killed by constant immersion in water through most of the winter, and have frequently known them to be stunted, from which many of them never entirely recovered. On the other hand, in summer these trees should have the soil slightly bowled out around them, in order that they may have a more abundant supply of water than they would otherwise obtain. If we expect to be successful in fruit-raising, we must adopt all the means attainable to insure it.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

SELLING FRUIT BY WEIGHT.

The *Western Pomologist* commends favorably upon the California practice of selling fruit by weight instead of by measure, and recommends its adoption everywhere. By measure great injustice is often done to retail purchasers, as it is no difficult matter for the retailer to make nearly three pints of strawberries, raspberries, etc., from the legitimate quart. The same is true with regard to larger fruits, and with vegetables and grain.

THE TEA AS AN ORNAMENTAL SHRUB.

The *Weekly Circular* says that Mrs. P. M. Edmiston, of North Carlioon, cultivates the Tea as an Ornamental shrub, and prizes it highly. It is an evergreen, growing ten feet high. The Tea is classed in the same family with the Camelia from which, botanically it differs but slightly.

There is an Oporto grape vine Seneca County, N. Y., the main stem of which is nearly as large as a man's body, and the branches have run on buildings, trees, and fences until they cover nearly three-quarters of an acre.

CURE FOR CABBAGE WORM.

Insert a small bunch of Pennyroyal in the bud of the cabbage, about once a week, commencing now at this sea on. It is a sure preventive. This is no mere hearsay, but my own experience.—D. B. H., *in Nashville Union & American.*

A bad hat taken to an freezing party frequently comes out as good as new.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Premium.

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

We are authorize by the House of J. Landsberger & Co., the well-known and popular Wine Manufacturers of our city, to offer in their name the following

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Brandy than was exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair by them of Mr. Schleifers manufacture.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Wine than was exhibited by them as the *Riesling* Wines from Messrs. Gunlach & Dressel of Sonoma.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Champagne than was exhibited by them at the same time as their own manufacture.

The Wines and Brandies *Premiums* competed for, are only to be Wine or Brandy made of Grapes grown in this State and exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute in this City.

The amount hereby offered will be Deposited by them in Gold in any Bank, against an equal sum by any persons who contest for these Prizes. It being understood that the Brandies and Wines are to be of the same age and character as exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair, and that suitable, proper, and well qualified Judges are to decide upon the merits to be adjudicated.

These offers are made in good faith by the House of Landsberger & Co., to test the merits and Justice of the late awards of the Institute.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by callingat this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds Prepaid, by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment. 16 sorts of either class $1 00. The six classes (150 packets) for $5 00. Also, an immense stock of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Fruit Stocks Young Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Seedlings, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Border Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid by mail. Also 2,000,000 Fruit Stocks, 60,000 Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade list, gratis. Seeds on Commission, Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 36.12

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-13. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible prices a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to ORDER AN EXcellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $2 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated.—Price.....$2 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully Illustrated.....Price $2 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $2 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style. For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 34.1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to o tate than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 326 Clay Street

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Tree.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, Free.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address,

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER N. Y.

36.8.3t.cow

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese BAZAAR,

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

☞OPEN EVENINGS.☜

34 13

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are ably competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles o merchandize for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that a who send orders shou be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost o packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should include satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss o time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts.

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES
Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.
Farmers' Headquarters 326 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 12, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

535 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Nat. History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue of our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We ask special attention to the important news in our European Letter this week—Stock-men should consult it.

We have received Complimentary Cards of Invitations to the Grand Agricultural Fair at Kansas and many of the Eastern Fairs and one from the Fifth Grand Fair of Louisiana, to be held at New Orleans, November 18th, 1871, and continuing *nine days*, which will be a very important Fair for the South as the Premiums are large and numerous. We return thanks for all these kindly courtesies.

The Liberal Donation of fine Fruit from Smith's Garden's, Sacramento, sent to this office, we duly value, may the harvest of our kind friends be large, and the market price good.

NEXT WEEK.

Valuable data upon the Cashmere Goat, their value and prospects in our State.

Lime and its uses, and value to crops.

Our New York Letter with other Valuable Letters in our next issue.

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the YOUNG'S PATENT.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

SHEPHERD WANTS A PLACE.

An active young man, recently from New Zealand, and experienced in Sheep raising, Stock raising, and Farming generally, wants a good place permanently.

The advertiser is a good sheep-shearer, and fully understands all about sheep, and is a reliable man.

Inquire at the FARMER Office. 38.11

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

☞ OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such imposters we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up

WARREN & CO.,
Ed. & Prop. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

No event in all the history of Calamities which have fallen upon any city or people in our country, or we may say in any country in the present century, or the history of many centuries that has been so great and terrible, as the GREAT CHICAGO DESOLATING CALAMITY that has swept one of the most prosperous and most flourishing Cities out of sight by the desolating power and fury of the "Fire Fiend," the reports of which have filled all the Journals of the land for many days past, and the history of which, with all the devastating sweep of this storm of fire, and the loss and ruin which has followed, summing up by fearful loss of Life, also make this Calamity one surpassing all others on record.

The amount of Loss is estimated at ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and loss of life at One Hundred, the full particulars of which will be fully made known in a brief time. It is enough, however, to arouse all the noblest sympathies of every feeling heart to spring forward to their relief, and this will be done all over our land, already the "Heart Pulse" is at work, and although every large city in our country will feel the blow by reason of heavy Insurance losses, yet every city and every country will show that CHICAGO is a member of the Great Family of Mankind, and will receive the warm and strong assurance that all the world will grasp her hand to raise her up.

We shall gather all the particulars of the great event, and make them the theme of a special report at an early day.

RAMIE.

We are receiving constant enquiries about the "Ramie Plant," its prospective value, how long before returns can be realized, its culture, its increase, time of planting, and many other numerous questions relating to the Ramie, which now is exciting considerable attention, as our season and our climate seems so favorable to its very rapid growth and development, so much so as to give assurance of a double crop each year with good plants additional for the Fall transplanting.

We do not recommend any one to go into the growing of the Ramie as a mere speculation, expecting to plant *to day* and realize *to-morrow*, but to enter into it earnestly and wisely, willing to give means, time and labor for two, three, or five years and then reap grand results.

The Ramie is bound to prove in this climate a valuable and successful fibrous plant and to pay well for its cultivation, as machinery will soon be here to break and prepare the fibre, and then there is a certain fixed value for all that can be grown.

The ground for the Ramie should be a deep mellow soil, well and finely plowed, the finer the better, the plant should be set say 6 or 8 feet apart in the rows, rows same distance, and every five rows a broader space for a cart path to gather the fibre at harvest.

The ground should be well and easily prepared so that plants can be set in November or December, and if there is any danger of severe frosty weather, a slight covering of straw is ample protection, and the plants will grow well *under* the straw in their *root growth* all the months of December and January, and start vigorously upward early in spring. 800 to 1000 plants gives the beginner a good start for all coming years by the increase of his cuttings and layers.

Plants of the Ramie can be had this year at very liberal rates with full instructions for its growth, and other needed information, and we refer all interested to the special Card and Advertisement of the Ramie Company in our columns this week.

SILK CULTURE.

The exhibitors in Silk Culture at the State Fair made a very handsome showing, very highly creditable to themselves and to our State.

The most prominent and most practical exhibitor at the State Fair the present year was Edward Muller, of Nevada City, his collection was very complete, the Silk Worms in all stages of growth, the laying of Eggs, and Cocoons in great variety, with native Cocoons, with Floss Silk, Reeled Silk, and Spool Silk, also a beautiful collection of Native Butterflies of gorgeous hues.

Mr. Muller has about 300,000 Worms, and feeds from 500 or 600 trees. Mr. M. esteem the mountain side, and a cold atmosphere far better than our Vallies to grow the worms. The Italian growers of Lombardy, always esteem the eggs from mountainous regions the best, the worms will not suffer by the ordinary cold, and will endure the weather even down to zero.

Mr. Muller leaves the windows of his cocoonery at Nevada always open even in the coldest weather.

Mrs. S. A. Sellers, of Antioch, made a handsome showing of Cocoons of French annuals, considering that class of worms the best to grow, also exhibited worms in all stages, with handsome samples of Reeled Floss Silk, a very creditable showing.

Chas. L. Dimon, of Silk Grove Ranch, Nevada City, has a large Ranch for growing the Silk Worm. Mrs. Dimon has the care of the worms and has good experience in it, they will go largely into the business.

Joseph Newman, of San Jose, the well known Pioneer, with Provost in the Silk business, made a large and good show of all his collection of Worms, his manufactured Goods, which has been so often seen, need not be again reported. The exhibition does him great credit, and shows what can be done in our State, where this grand enterprise should be duly encouraged.

The Silk Manufactory of San Francisco, made a showing of what they had done which surprised many as the public were not aware they were so advanced.

Our Legislature should now Review this great interest.

EXTRA EDITION.

EDUCATION.

"Learning by *study* must be won,
'Twas ne'er entailed from sire to son."

At the present moment the public mind seems to be engrossed with the truth that "*Ignorance* is the Mother of Crime," and that the only way to avert the sad calamities now so frequent in our midst, as the work of the ignorant and vicious that are so numerous in all our communities, is to insist upon a *Compulsory Education* of the youth of our land everywhere, and this is Right, for *Public Safety demands it.*

The First question of importance for the Public to consider is, how can the great mass be best educated? how can this saving means reach the thousands of Boys and Girls that are now running wild in the streets of our Cities and Towns all over the land? To this there is but one answer,

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

and to these by the *Law of the land*, all children should be made to go, "save those whose Parents, by means of their wealth, are able to place their children in Private Seminaries, or provide Teachers in their *Own Homes*. The *Law* should be, *All must be Educated.*

No State in our Union has made better provisions for the Cause of Education than California, nor can there be found finer Public Schools Houses, or more faithful Teachers, nor more liberal, nay profuse appropriations, but of what avail these, if one-third of the youth of our State are allowed to grow up in Ignorance, and permitted to wander about our streets, to be educated on our wharves, and under them, where the *School Houses of Crime* send forth fearful experts, and whose influences in seasons of danger override the masses of well-doers.

The watchword of safety to our Institutions must be EDUCATION! and this must become the Talismanic word with every well-wisher of our Country and its Homes, for the perils that now threatens them are numerous, and the dangers great.

The noble mother of the Grachii claimed that "her CHILDREN were the Richest *Crown Jewels of the Kingdom*," and so will it ever be in every land when we have NOBLE, WELL EDUCATED MOTHERS, and to secure this, the greatest safeguards of our Institutions and our Country, the *Daughters* of our land must be WELL EDUCATED.

We do not mean by this term *fashionably* educated, we mean educated Physically, Intellectually, and Morally, educated so as to be able to act nobly and well the part of Wife, Mother, Counselor, and Friend, in all the relations of social life, and to be as woman should be, the very *Corner Stone* of our social fabric.

EDUCATED WOMAN.

The very germ, the vital source of safety to American Liberty, and the all Important Institutions under its ægis are dependant on the coming generations near by, and these for safety depend upon *Woman*, and it must be upon WOMAN RIGHTLY EDUCATED

Educate the Daughters! Educate the Daughters!! Give us educated Mothers, and there need be no fear of the *Sons*, for *Educated Mothers* will nurture their sons, for as sure as "like produces like" so sure our Country and our Institutions will be safe, when we are blessed with wise, Educated Mothers.

We are led to these reflections by a knowledge of the recent opening of one of the Best Institutions in our land for the "Education of Daughters" that a State could be blessed with, and that our readers may have the pleasure of a view of this TEMPLE OF EDUCATION, we have placed it on the *Front* of our Journal, as one of the best ornaments we could give it, and conscious also, that the Daughters of our State that shall be instructed within its scientific Halls, will become ornaments of society as they grow up and are sent forth to take their places, and wield their influence, for under the high moral training of the Principals and Professors of the "Mills' Institute" the influence that will be diffused over their educational life must be for good and good only.

"She had read
Her father's well-filled library with profit,
And could talk charmingly, then she could sing
And play too, passably, and dance with spirit,
Yet she was knowing in all needle-work,
And shone in *Dairy* and in *Kitchen* to,
As in the Parlor."

It is here the Poet truly pictures the *Educated* Daughter, and here at the excellent Institution which we present, an education is offered that will complete all the Poet says, and added to it a moral training worth more than all else, for without this as the basis, the education otherwise is valueless and incomplete.

PHRENOLOGY AND LAWS OF LIFE.

We acknowledge Complimentary Cards to the Lectures of *Prof. O. S. Fowler*, the distinguished Phrenologist, now in our City, delivering a Course of Lectures on Phrenology, Physiology, and all kindred subjects. His Course commenced last evening, his audiences will always be those who *desire knowledge* on the "Laws of Life."

The Professor will give special Lectures upon Love, Courtship, Marriage, and especially how to *lengthen* and preserve Life and Health. He will give special Lectures for Ladies and for Gentlemen seperately, which will be very important and useful lectures, and worthy the attention of all who value life, health and human happiness.

The Arabians have a saying: "It is not good to jest, with God, death or the devil; for the first neither can nor will be mocked, the second mocks all men one time or another, and the third puts an eternal sarcasm on those that are too familiar with [illegible]

THE WINES OF SONOMA, NAPA, &c.

Agreably to our statement in our last issue, we now proceed to REVIEW THE REPORT WE MADE in August 3d, in No. 5, and in *this* Report we ask the reader to remember that we stated that many persons *sold their Grapes.* In some cases we learn this was done after the estimates were handed in, and careful calculations made. We also stated there were several other growers of the vine whose crops we had not taken, not having time then to procure them.

We have been at considerable pains to *re-gather statistics*, and to add some omitted, which will now show the result to be even better than we gave in our first Report.

THE VINTAGE OF SONOMA VALLEY.

(*Carefully Revised.*)

	Gallons.	Gallons.
Buena Vista	125,000	105,000
A. F. Haraszthy & I. Landsberger & Co.	18,000	18,000
Tichnor Estate	55,000	35,000
Haubert	5,000	7,000
Dressel & Gundlack	70,000	70,000
Winkle	30,000	30,000
Rufus	8 000	sold grapes
Snyder	0,000	15,000
Aguilion	25,000	25,000
Dr. Faure	8,000	10,000
Robbins	7,000	3,000
Edwards	30,000	20,000
Craig	30,000	25,000
Carriger	30,000	20,000
Fowler	12,000	8 000
O'Brien	9,000	8,000
Krohn & Williams	16 000	16,000
Stuart	30,000	14,000
Warfield	9,000	6,000
Justi	3,000	3,000
Lamotte	9,000	8,000
Guerin	12,000	6,000
Temple	14,000	16,000
Taylor	18,000	10,000
Woehler	8,000	8,000
Gaess and others	7,000	10,000
Watriss	7,000	——
Poulterer	5,000	——
Hill	6,000	——
Witman	7,000	7,000
Thomas Naus	3,000	4,000
Quitzow	10,000	6,000
Jones	3,000	3,000
Hamilton	3 000	3,000
Wise and others	4,000	4,000
Wineguartner	12,000	10,000
Dunbar	7,000	——
William Hood	20,000	25,000
Bennets Valley	60,000	75,000
Rodgers	4,000	4,000
Sewell's Estate	5,000	——
James Shaw	5,000	6,000
O'Brien	8,000	——
Englander	15,000	15,000

To the above we will add Vineyards we had not then received:

Meushardt and Hoelcher	25,000
[illegible]	8,000
[illegible]	2,000
Making a Total of	706,500
Our former Report being	744,000

We can now make this additional statement.

The following parties of whom we gave estimates of their crop, in Wine, sold their Grape and undoubtedly one-half *out of the Valley:*

Mr. Hill had	80 acres
" Watress had	30 "
" Poulterer had	30 "
" Sewell had	25 "
" Rufus had	12 "
" Dunbar & O'Brien about	30 "
	207 acres.

One-half sold out of the Valley would have given in Wine at 300 Gallons per acre, say 30,000 Gallons.

We can now add the following, which we had not then reported, parties who sold their Grapes, and about one-half to go out of the Valley for a market:

Col. Whiteman	40 acres
Mr. Shaw	30 "
Judge Bright	25 "
Mr. Ryan	20 "
" Vasquez	12 "
" Shattuck	10 "
" Brokelbank	5 "

Here we also have one-half these acres in value for Wine, 142 acres and equal 21,000 Gals.

Our Revised Report then of Wine is	706,500
" Estimate on the 207 acres	30,000
" " " 142 "	21,000
And we have	757,500
Former Report	744,000
A Gain of	13,500

There are also many small Vineyards not taken into this account where the Grapes were all marketed out of the Valley, which would swell the Grand Total for Sonoma to over 800,000 Gallons, and yet the *Atlas* we hear has Reported this great Wine district at only 330,000 Gallons, and the Assessor Reported it as low as 310,000, while we repeat what we have said, the harvest was over 800,000 Gallons for 1870.

What says the *Atlas*? Who now is nearest Right?

We do not report again upon Napa or San Joaquin, for we are confident we were below the true amount in each case.

FAIR STATISTICS.

We have many important and valuable items upon our State Fair, the Fairs at Chico, Petaluma, Marysville and other places, together with reports from the Great State Fairs in the Eastern States, which are laid over this week by the matter already presented:

OUR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

One of the most signal, and at the same time, one of the most Honorable evidences of the stability of our Merchants is the prompt action of our INSURANCE COMPANIES, who by the most disasterous Fire known in the history of this age, have been so heavy losers as to take nearly all their Capital, yet the Stockholders, who are principally Merchants, have come forward almost unanimously, and assessed themselves with a NEW CAPITAL to make good the losses, and thus promptly meet the demands on them by the sufferers by fire.

This action will redound not only to the credit and honor of our own Insurance Companies, but to our Merchants, Capitalists and Citizens generally, to our City and our whole State.

Let it be remembered also, that in addition to these heavy losses, those who thus lose heavily, also nobly contribute money to Chicago in large and generous sums.

NOBLE STOCK PREMIUMS.

THE MINNEAPOLIS FAIR.

"As the herds were called out for examination there was an eager crowd pressing close on all sides, to get a good sight of the fine animals. In the first ring of one bull and five females, there were three competitors, viz.: W. S. King, Minneapolis; Richard Gibson, Ontario, Canada, and E. B. Brockway, Ripon, Wis.

This first prize awarded to W. S. King, $1,000. The second to R. Gibson, $750. The third to E. B. Brockway, $500.

In the class of young herds there were two competitors, W. R. Duncan, of Illinois, and Mr. Rockway, of Wisconsin. The first premium awarded to E. B. Brockway, $500. The second to W. R. Duncan, $300.

After these awards a procession of the whole herd marched up the ring to the front of the grand stand, where the citizens' prize of $[illegible] was awarded to the best herd outside of the State. There were three competitors, Duncan, Brockway and Gibson. The award was made to Mr. Gibson, of Ontario, Canada. The cattle then passed entirely around the ring, followed by the premium horses."

VELOCITY OF EARTHQUAKES.

Col. Whittlesey of Cleveland, Ohio, in a paper read, showed that the earthquake of the forenoon of October 20, 1870, had a velocity of from six miles a second to nine hundred and sixty miles a minute. A rapidity that precludes the idea of the transmission of an earthquake wave. Usually the velocity does not exceed a mile in two seconds. The Lisbon earthquake was but twenty miles in a minute.

LABOR.

It is to labor, and labor only, that we owe everything possessed of an exchangeable value. Labor is the talisman that has raised man from the condition of the savage; that has changed the desert and forest into cultivated fields; that has covered the earth with cities, and ocean with ships; that has given us plenty, comfort, and elegance, instead of want, misery, and barbarism.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Texas will this year sell 1,000,000 head of cattle; out of Red River will be $75,000 head of cattle, 75,000 barrels of beef, 1,000,000 pounds of tallow, 225,000 bales cotton, besides vast quantities of wool and hides. The crops in Upper Texas are in good condition.

An epidemic, precisely analogous in its effects to the late horse disease, it said to have exhibited itself in an alarming manner among the fowls of Long Island. One man recently lost some three hundred chickens by its ravages.

Early Frosts.—Jack Frost has showed his white nose at *San Jose* the last week, and also at Oregon, nipping—nipping—nipping all the tender thi

Wool Going East.—Eight car loads of Wool was recently sent from Stockton. This shows where the wool comes from.

Snow on the Mountains.—Snow is now falling on the mountains, and the strong gales we are experiencing will soon give us rain here.

A boy eight years old, in one of our public schools, having been told that a reptile "is an animal that creeps," on being asked to name one on examination day, promptly and triumphantly replied, "A baby."

☞ OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

We shall send this number to many who are not on our list of Subscribers, and hope after they have examined our Journal they will give their voluntary and cheerful co-operation to this old and long established Journal for the upbuilding of our State.

The success of our Merchants depend upon the success of our AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS; the value of REAL ESTATE is also dependant upon the prosperity of *Agriculture*, and our COMMERCIAL INTERESTS also depend in a great measure upon the development of those resources that shall load our Ships and give them full freights, and load the cars upon the Railroads also.

We send Extra copies to many abroad who are inquiring about CALIFORNIA; such enquirers should have the FARMER that they may learn of the rapid growth of our State and its capacities for a permanent Home, for which they are in search, or for a place of BUSINESS, which promises so much in the future.

We send numbers also to those persons abroad who will find it greatly for their interest to ADVERTISE with us now early, in order to secure the trade of the coming season. Advertisers abroad are apt to delay this important duty till the season is too far gone to reap all the good they might.

We hope a cheerful response from many who will read this card addressed to them specially.

STATE FAIRS.

MEMPHIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL FAIR,
at Memphis,
Commencing Oct. 16th, and continues six days.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA., October 16th to 20th, inclusive.
Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
Kansas City, Mo.

Their First Annual Fair will take place at Kansas City, Mo., beginning October 16th, and continues one week or longer.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF LOUISIANA,
Will be held at New Orleans,
Commencing Nov. 18, and continues several days.

RAMIE! RAMIE!! RAMIE!!!

Important to Farmers and others!

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN!!

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supercede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable.

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation.

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

Full Information Furnished

AND

CUTTINGS FOR SALE

BY

THE PACIFIC RAMIE CO.,
P. O. Box 1539, San Francisco,
or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,
Alameda County.

36.16

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS ARRANGED

FOR THE

PROMPT PAYMENT

OF

All its Liabilities

IN FULL,

Including those of the Late

CHICAGO FIRE.

An Assessment of Stockholders has this day been made, to provide against any IMPAIRMENT of its Capital Stock and business will be continued as heretofore.

A. J. HALSTON,
Vice President.

San Francisco, October 12, 1871. 36.15

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

H. H. HEWELTT. ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

JONES & HEWELTT,

IMPORTERS OF

Agricultural Machinery,

Hardware, Steam Engines,

Clipper Mowers,

ALSO

Hall's Thresher,
Haines' Improved Headers, &c.

GREAT STOCK OF PLOWS.

Among them the following:

Boston Clipper Plow,
Peoria Plow,
The Moline Plow,
Collins' Plow,

AND

Matteson & Williamson's

FAMOUS

GANG PLOWS

OF ALL SIZES,

TOGETHER WITH

Belting, Hops, Blocks,
Tar, Pitch, and Rosin,

and all needed Goods in the Agricultural line.

STOCKTON, California.
New York Office, 53 Wall Street.

Notice to Farmers.

JONES & HEWLETT are the Sole Agents in Stockton for the Sale of our celebrated

NASH & CUTTS'

Premium Grain Seperator.

All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing from other parties in Stockton.

Sacramento, September 29th, 1871.

NASH, MILLER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

36.13

Jackson Michigan WAGONS,

All sizes, *Shelt* and *Iron* Axel with *Box Body's;*

California Back-Body's or Running Gears

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Buying in large quantities for Cash, we are enabled to sell at very low prices.

The qualities of the above Wagons being now most fully established throughout the whole Country as being *superior* to any other

FARM OR TEAM WAGONS,

we solicit all who want a good serviceable Wagon to buy the

Jackson Wagon

which we guarantee for one year to all buyers

I. D. ARTHUR & SON.
Cor. California & Davis Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

36.12

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

A very fine Tract of Land of some Eighty Acres, superior in quality, with or without buildings. The Land is the best in the County, watered with living streams all the year round, with a small Orchard and Vineyard in bearing, and with wood on the place for years. The land this dry year has been very productive.

Any one wanting a good tract of land should look to this Farm. It is situated some 2½ miles from Petaluma on a good road.

For Particulars apply to the Editor of
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving a addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW,
all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

"COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills.

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for Throwing in and out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS,

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 15 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley.

Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

Buckeye Mower and Reaper,
Haines' Latest Improved Header,
Sweepstake Separator,
Buckeye Grain Drill,
Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,
Burdick's National Feed Cutter,
Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

36.1

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER

IN THE UNITED STATES

OF

Thompson's Patent

ROAD STEAMERS.

Adapted to transporting heavy freight or Passenger Coaches over common roads without injury to the roads, and at a great saving as compared with Horses or Mules.

ALSO FOR

Plowing by Direct Traction.

The Patent Elastic Tires of these Road Locomotives enable them to travel over any ordinary road or field and to climb any hill without injury to their machinery. The Rollers and nearly all the main parts are constructed of *Steel*, and the workmanship and material are equal to that of the best Locomotives. They are easily managed, and will turn with a Train in any ordinary road.

After a most thorough examination by Officers appointed for that purpose, they have been adopted by the British War Department for hauling stones, heavy guns, &c., and a number are now being constructed for various military stations. By a very simple operation, and at a small expense, they can be instantly turned into Stationary Engines for

Driving Threshing Machines,

Cotton Gins Saws,

Pumps, Corn Mills, &c.

Unlike Horses, they can work twenty-four hours per day, and are under no expense when not used.

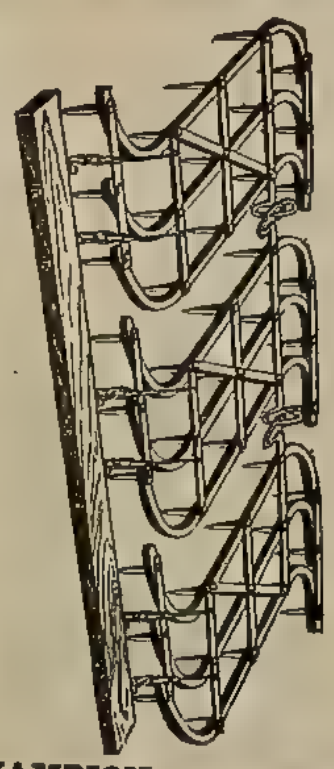
Further information may be obtained by addressing the agents

JONES & HEWLETT,
Importers of Agricultural Machinery,
STOCKTON, CAL.

36 1

Attention, Farmers, Attention!

ATTENTION, FARMERS, ATTENTION!



ATTENTION FARMERS, ATTENTION!

CHAMPION HARROW.

This is made entirely of Iron, and so constructed that each tooth cuts a seperate furrow.

It is divided into sections which can be adjusted at any time to suit the teams used.

It is Light, Durable, not liable to get out of order, and particularly adapted to uneven surfaces.

A trial is all that is necessary to convince the most skeptical of the above facts.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Price List, Address

DUNN & CAMPBELL,
317 & 319 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

36.3

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the FARMER Office, $2 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the FARMER Office.

Address WARREN & CO.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY

AND

GLASSWARE,

LAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LAMP CHIMNEYS,

WICKS, &C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Silver Plated Wares.

Old Wares Re-plated

IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
MARKET STREET,
Under the Grand Hotel.

36.12

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell: We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A Fine Frame Dwelling House, comparatively new, situated in Sacramento City, on East side of 8th street, between O and P.

The above will be sold or exchanged for an improved Ranch.

For particulars address B. O. JOHNSON,
Sacramento, Cal.,
or Inquire on the premises.

36.15

FINE MIXED TULIPS FOR FALL.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

By Mail, 35 cts. per dozen; $1 25 per 100. By Express, 500, $5; 1,000, $8. Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue of Bulbs and Winter Blooming Plants.

F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

36-7

Home Miscellany.

NOBODY KISSED ME GOOD NIGHT.

BY GRACE MELBOURNE.

Kneeling alone in the stillness,
Down by the white covered bed,
Softly the tear-drops were falling,
Bowed was my young, tired head.
Stealing so soft through the chamber,
The moon, with its mystical light,
The words kept so silently coming—
Nobody kissed me good night.

Home, with its gentle caresses,
Loved ones, with faces so true,
Oh, I can see them so plainly!
Darlings, I am praying for you.
Here the soft good night, so loving,
And the bright smile to my sight,
Would be a blessing. Ah! sadly
I wait for the loving good night.

Love, what a charm you have given
To this strange pathway of ours
You have adorned it so brightly,
With your most beautiful flowers.
And, in the silence, while kneeling
Here, in this soft, changing light,
How can I help but remember
Nobody kissed me good night?

But there's a thought that will cheer me,
And I am glad when I say
Some one will miss me a little,
Some one will earnestly pray.
Maybe that some one is thinking
Of one 'neath this soft, fading light,
And wonders, so silently dreaming,
If somebody kissed me good night.

And in the dear little circle,
Gathered so happily there,
They may be thinking and wondering—
O! it looks peaceful and fair!
And when they kiss all the others,
They'll wait, ere they put out the light,
And say as they think, perhaps fondly:
"I wonder who kissed her good night."

Well, well, little heart, are you foolish
To linger so long o'er a kiss?
You have grown so used to its sweetness,
No wonder its sunshine you miss.
O! how many are wretchedly starving
For the love of a heart true and bright!
I'll not mourn, for I know they are dear ones
Who would eagerly kiss me good night.

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

Dean Swift was walking on the Phœnix road, Dublin, when a thunder shower came on, and he took shelter under a tree, where a party were sheltering also—two young women and two young men. One of the girls looked very sad, till as the rain fell, her tears fell. The Dean, inquiring the cause, learned that it was their wedding day; they were on their way to church, and now her white clothes were wet, and she couldn't go.

'Never mind, I'll marry you,' said the Dean; and took out his prayer-book, and then and there married them, their witnesses being present. To make the thing complete, he tore a leaf out of his pocket-book, and with his pencil wrote and signed a certificate, and handed it to the bride. It was as follows:

"Under a tree, in stormy weather,
I married this man and woman together;
Let none but Him who rules the thunder
Sever this man and woman asunder."

WHAT SOCRATES WANTED.

They say now that the reason Xantippe, the wife of Socrates, did not live happily with her husband was because his income was only eight dollars and sixty-two cents a year, and she never could make ends meet. The trouble with her was that she lived away back in those old classical times when domestic economy was not properly understood. We know more about it now. There, for instance, is that member of the Legislature of whom we spoke some time ago. He went to Albany for two Winters upon a salary of one thousand dollars, and he saved thirty-four thousands dollars by going without a hired girl and doing his own washing! What Socrates and the rest of those ignorant Greeks needed was the enlightened intelligence which is the outgrowth of Christian civilization.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

A Substitute for Milk or Cream.—Beat up the whole of a fresh egg in a basin, and then pour boiling tea over it gradually, to prevent its curdling. It is difficult from the taste to distinguish the composition from rich cream.

A Few Hints.—A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of exhilarating qualities. Another writer says, if you put a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, into a teapot, you will make the tea infuse in half the time.

Wire clothes lines are getting to be used by all persons who have found out how much superior they are to common rope. We have had one in use more than a year. It is never removed, and if the supporting posts are firm there is no sagging. Of course, it must be galvanized wire, about the thickness of that used for telegraphs.

HOW TWO IMMORTALS MET.

In Prague there was to be another of those great musical jubilees for which the capital of Bohemia was noted during the last century, and from every direction gathered thither artists and laymen, either to participate in the exercises or listen.

Already on the day before the *fete*, the inns—large and small—of the city proper were over-filled, and the landlords, desirous as they were to profit by the occasion, could do no other than turn away later arrivals.

Many were, therefore, compelled to seek lodgings in the taverns of the suburbs, which were usually patronized by people of the lower orders.

A young man—a "pianist," said his passport—from Vienna had, like many others sought lodging in all the hotels of the city without success and finally decided to go to an inn in one of the suburbs, where he was told he would probably find very comfortable quarters and very good fare.

The youth was received by a landlord of very surly mien, who, after measuring him from head to foot with a forbidding glance, replied that he could not accommodate him—"he was full!"

But there was a pretty serving-girl within hearing, who did not seem to be at all afraid of the cross-grained old landlord, and ventured to differ from him.

"Yes, we can accommodate the gentleman, too," said she. "There will be no one in the wine-room this evening; everybody will be in the city. It's very easy to make a bed for the gentleman there."

"Do so, for all I care," muttered the landlord, and turned away.

The young pianist decided to remain as the girl assured him that she would see that he was made comfortable, and that the landlord was really not half so much of a bear as he seemed.

She now hastened to prepare the evening meal, and the young musician in the mean time repaired to the large room that was destined to be his bedroom for the night. As the usual evening guests were not expected, the room had not been lighted; but the moon shone through the vine-bordered windows, so as to enable the youth to see his way, although indistinctly. In one corner he discovered a sofa, on which he threw himself, in order to rest his weary limbs while waiting supper. He had been there but a moment when the door opened and a man entered, who walked to the farther and darker end of the room with a certainty of step that showed he was not a stranger to the apartment.

A moment afterward the youth heard the tones of a piano—at first a few accords, then a melody, a wild melody, that might have been likened to a chorus. The youth partially rose from the sofa, and listened as one who would catch the faintest sound. How radiant was every feature of his face, with ecstatic delight! This provisation—this heaven-improvisation—it seemed to transport him into another and a higher sphere! There was but one—only one—who could produce such harmony, and to see and hear him was the chief object of the youth's journey hither.

He rose, and walked on tip-toe over toward the piano, in order, if possible, to see the performer. The tones grew softer, and softer, until they finally died away.

The *finale* was divinely beautiful, and held the youthful enthusiast spellbound until the *maestro* himself aroused from his reverie. The latter, when he had finished playing, rose, went towards the sofa, and threw himself upon it, apparently fatigued. As the light of the moon fell on his face the youth saw he had before him an elderly man of a peculiarly noble and benevolent mein.

Seeing as yet that he had not been observed, an idea suddenly occured to him, and he seated himself noiselessly at the piano.

Again the instrument was made to utter its sweetest tones, and the man on the sofa listened with profound admiration. He saw no one; but he heard, and what he heard was sufficient to rivet his entire attention. How pure the tones came from this master-hand! That it was a master-hand the listener on the sofa quickly discovered.

The joys of a youthful heart seemed to find utterance in the first accords of the young musician. Then, gradually the tones became deeper; the passions and trials of a large, struggling nature spoke in full and powerful accords, until they became a cry of bitter despair.

"What music it was! The old musican clasped his hands across his breast and listened with his whole soul.

He knew of but one composer who was capable of producing such music, and it was mainly in the hope of meeting him that he had come to the *fete*. He was confident the *virtuoso* before him must be he, and he only.

Finally, he arose, and noiselessly approached the piano, until he stood behind the performer who was so absorbed that he neither saw nor heard him.

At last, he, too, ceased playing. He struck the last accord, and sank back exhausted. At that moment, a hand was laid gently on his shoulder while another took him by the arm and led him towards the window, where the light of the moon could fall full upon his face. An elderly man, his eyes beaming with delight, gazed at him a moment, and then cried, in a tone that betrayed deep emotion,—

"Mozart!"

"Haydn!" responded the youth in a tone not less joyous.

Thus met, for the first time, these two immortal composers, whose greatest wish had long been to know each other.

The woman who maketh a good pudding in silence is better than one that maketh a tart reply.

Sweet baked apples and milk is a good diet for consumptive and dyspeptic patients.

A tablespoonful of strong tea taken every five or ten minutes will relieve flatulency or neuralgia of the stomach.

A WOMAN'S DEFENSE OF DRESS.

For myself, I should be thankful to return to the habits of our grandmothers—buy a bonnet which would do to wear ten years; have three dresses, two for every day and one "nice," and wear them year after year till they wear out, without alteration; also twist up my hair in the plain wad at the back of my head. I should then have more time for reading and study, and more money to spend in books, and traveling, to say nothing of the unlimited time and money for doing good. And I know of very many women who would be only too happy to throw aside the wearisome shackles of fashion. But what would be the result? With the maiden, no more beaux; with the wife, a cessation of devotion on the part of her husband—results too direful to be contemplated for a moment. I speak what I know, and testify what I have seen. I have myself been to parties and economically clad, and I was despised and rejected of men; again I have been more fashionably and expensively attired, and I had more beaux than I knew what to do with.

By-the-way, why don't some of the wise and sensible bachelors court and marry among the vast army of working girls? They are dressed simply, and are accustomed to habits of economy. They would be glad enough of good homes, and would make excellent wives. They are personally attractive, and, I doubt not, are quite as refined and intelligent as the average of fashionable women. Why is there not a greater demand for them as wives, and why are not the Flora McFlimseys a drug in the market?

Let the facts speak for themselves. Be not deceived, O, my brethren! With you lies the fault; from you must come the remedy—refuse to pay court to silks, panniers, frills and chignons, and we should go over to calico in battalions.—*Evening Post.*

BONAPARTE'S OPINION ON SUICIDE

There are few incidents told of Napoleon, that more strikingly illustrate his practical good sense than Warden's account of a conversation with him on this subject. There is reason to believe that, after the battle of Moscow, Bonaparte made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy himself by poison; if this was so, he had at the time of which Warden speaks, recovered his usual healthy tone of mind. Alluding to the repeated comments of the English newspapers, that he ought not to have survived his fate, he calmly added—"No, no; I have not enough Roman in me to destroy myself; suicide is a crime the most revolting to my feelings; nor does any reason present itself to my mind, by which it can be justified. It certainly originates in that species of fear we denominate "*poltroonerie*;" for what claim can that man have to courage, who trembles at the frown of fortune? True heroism consists in becoming superior to the ills of life, in whatever shape they may challenge him to the combat." "If Marius had slain himself in the marshes of Minturnæ, he never would have stood the seventh time for consul." On another occasion he said—"I have been a diligent student of the English language; I now read your newspapers with ease, and must own that they afford me no inconsiderable amusement. They are occasionally inconsistent, and sometimes abusive. In one paper I am called *a Lear* [query "a liar"]; in another, *a tyrant*; in a third, *a monster*; and in a third one of them, which I really did not expect *a coward*; but it turned out, after all, that the writer did not accuse me of avoiding danger in the field of battle, or flying from an enemy, or fearing to look at the menaces of fate and fortune. He did not charge me with wanting presence of mind in the hurry of battle, and in the suspense of conflicting armies; no such thing; I wanted courage, it seems, because I did not coolly take a dose of poison, or throw myself into the sea, or blow out my brains. The editor must certainly misunderstands me. I have at least, too much courage for that." This same Bonaparte seems to have taken rather a sensible view of the matter, as related to others; for beyond all controversy, the disease, as it may be called, is every now and then epidemic; this Bonaparte knew; and a grenadier having shot himself for love, and another following the example, he became alarmed lest the contagious folly should spread, and issued the following order of the day:—

"The grenadier, Groblin, has committed suicide, from a disappointment in love; he was in other respects, a worthy man. This is the second event of the kind that has happened in this corps within a month. The first consul directs that it shall be noticed in the order of the day of the guard, that a soldier ought to know how to overcome the grief and melancholy of his passions; that there is as much true courage in bearing mental affliction manfully, as in remaining unmoved under the fire of a battery. To abandon one's self to grief, without resisting, and to kill one's self in order to escape from it, is like abandoning the field of battle without being conquered.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
BESSIERES."

The effect was magical, and the contagion was stayed.

WORK DURING SLEEP.

Those cases in which the brain is hard at work during sleep, instead of being totally oblivious of everything, may be called dreaming or somnambulism, according to the mode in which the activity displays itself. Many of them are full of interest. Some men have done really hard mental work while asleep. Condorcet finished a train of calculations in his sleep which had much puzzled him during the day. In 1788, a collegian noticed the peculiarities of a fellow-student who was rather stupid than otherwise during his waking hours, but who got through some excellent work in geometry and algebra during sleep. Coleridge composed *Kubla Kahn* while asleep.

MASTER OF VICTORY.

The nerve which never relaxes, the eyes, which never branches, the thought which never wanders; these are the masters of victory.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

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NEW FIRM!

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Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail Dealers

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LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

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A SPECIALTY

Parlor Sofas, Chamber Sets, and Furniture in all kinds of wood.

☞ *We mean what what we say, no Humbug! Give us a trial!*

35.16

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

Clark's Station,

MARIPOSA ROUTE TO YOSEMITE,

CLARK & MOORE, Proprietors. This Hotel is at the end of staging. It is beautifully situated in the south fork of the Merced, and is the point from which Mariposa Big Tree Grove of 600 trees is visited. This route to Yosemite has close stage connections, and visitors who travel by it always go away satisfied. The unsurpassed views from Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Inspiration Point are had by Clark's only. Visitors can travel to Yosemite until the middle of November by Clark's. 36.12

Yosemite Hotel,

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

J. M. HUTCHINGS, PROPRIETOR.

Hutchings still lives and keeps his House open. He makes no special profession about his Hotel, being satisfied that its accommodations and table are not excelled by any in the Valley. He still cheerfully gives information on all subject connected with Yosemite, and will be happy to welcome his guests. 36.12

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE. Terms liberal.

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE,

Musical Merchandise of every Description.

THE RECENTLY INTRODUCED

BURDETT ORGAN.

The manufacturers of the BURDETT ORGAN have succeeded in producing an instrument which may in a manner be compared to an orchestra, containing a variety of tones richly voiced. The stops in this make not only add to the power of the organ, but give a perfect imitation of different instruments, so that a simple melody may be repeated a number of times and the interest of the listener will be increased. It is with pleasure we acknowledge the flattering testimonials we have received from leading organists in California among whom may be named

Mr. GEO. T. EVANS, Organist of the Church of the Advent, Howard Street, S. F.
Mr. SAM'L D. MAYER, Organist of St. John's Church, Oakland.
Mr. H. M. DOSWORTH, Organist of Calvary Church, S. F.
Mr. J. W. C. RHIND, Organist of Howard St. M. E. Church, S. F.
Mr. R. J. McCABE, Organist of St. Francis Church, S. F.
Mr. J. H. DOHRMANN, Organist of St. Patrick's Church, S. F.
Mr. CHAS. H. HOPPMAN, Organist of the Mason Street Synagogue.
Mr. J. MULLER, Organist of St. Ignatius' Church, S. F.
Mr. GEO. SCHUCKE, Organist of the Methodist Church, San Jose.
Mr. EVERETT TOMEROY, Organist of the Presbyterian Church, San Jose.
Mr. V. WM. GABRIEL, Organist of Trinity Church, San Jose.
Mr. J. W. YARNDLEY, Professor of Music, St. Augustine's College, Benicia.
Mr. LOUIS HECKMANN, Organist of the Unitarian Church, Geary Street, S. F.
Mr. JAS. R. LAWRIE, Professor of Music, Santa Clara.
Mr. DAVID H. BERLIN, Teacher of Music, Stockton.
Mr. WM. CARMICHAEL, Organist St. Mary's Church, Stockton

Our prices range from $126.00 to $600.00 in U. S. Currency, our arrangements being such that we supply our wholesale and retail customers in San Francisco without advance for freight from the factory at Chicago. The makers of the ORGAN are convinced that they will be better paid in the end by selling a first class organ at a fair price, than an uncertain one at an astonishingly low price. We will sell organs, melodeons and pianos on time payments to responsible buyers.

Address for terms, circulars, etc.,

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE,
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623 & 625 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Sub Agents Wanted.

35 2

MILLS' SEMINARY.

REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at Benicia, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN.

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
35.23 Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 1st, 1871

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging, Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery, Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months, ... $

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco

34-1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. The workmanship of these Machines is unsurpassed, sewing the heaviest materials and the lightest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams.

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never give any trouble in operating.

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Are the oldest established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and protection of mechanism. They have invariably won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

NO. 113 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

36.1

Miscellany.

HERE AND THERE IN ADVERTISING.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

After twenty years of incessant labor, a merchant of New York, who shall be nameless, found himself just where he began twenty years ago, without a dollar he did not owe. Seated at his desk one morning, pouring over bill and other unsatisfactory documents, he asked himself for the hundredth time, how it happened that his neighbors were flourishing, while he stagnated and found it a hard matter to hold his own.

He said to himself "I work twice as hard as they do; I am as honest and prompt in all my dealings, and still I do not make headway. There's my family growing up, and my eldest boy, now in the firm, and he must have, what I fear, unless I make better sales this season, I shall find it very hard to give him, a fair portion of the profits. What must be done?"

As he asked himself this question, a respectable-looking young man, with a book under his arm, entered his office, stood before him, and immediately addressed him with a polite "good morning," which salutation the merchant as courteously returned.

"I have called on a little matter of business, sir."

"Yes, sir," said the merchant pleasantly.

He hoped he was about to receive an order for some goods.

"If you are advertising now I should like to receive your order—."

The from returned to the merchant's face, and he turned from his visitor with:

"I am not advertising, sir, and do not intend to."

"You could not choose a better medium than the firm I represent."

"Times are bad, young man."

"The more reason that you should endeavor to stimulate trade.'

"I don't believe in it, sir."

"That's strange."

"Never advertised in my life."

"Stranger still," thought the young man, as he quickly took his leave.

As he passed the outer door he said, half aloud:

"You won't last long, old gentleman, if you don't advertise!"

A gentleman with a care-worn look on his face, who stood in the doorway as he passed, happened to overhear the remark. Walking into the office, he asked;

"Who was your visitor, father?"

"One of those troublesome throwing away one's money in that way. We've none to spare."

"Any orders this morning?"

"No," said the old gentleman, with a sigh, "and yet that last lot of goods are splendid. I suppose they'll be on our hands next.

The son answered not a word, but went to his desk and examined his private bank account.

Presently he said: "It isn't much, but I'll do it;" then taken up his hat left the office.

About a week afterwards the old merchant sat as usual at his desk, more than ever discouraged and anxious.

"If I could only get rid of that lot of goods," he said to himself, "I should be saved; as it is, we are ruined. I have written to all my customers, but they are supplied. I ought to have realized fifteen thousand dollars, easily. It's terrible, terrible!"

The office boy entered, just then, with letters from the postoffice. He opened them, one after another, and groaned over their contents. There was one more left. He opened it, and read:

Gentlemen: Please send us a sample of your cloth. If approved, we will take the lot at your figure. Respectfully,

G. O. A. Head & Co.

"Bless me," said the old gentlemen, "I've never done business with those people. They are as good as gold. How did they know that I'd the goods they want? Well, thank heaven, we are saved from ruin!"

When his son came in, he found his respected progenitor trying a *pen sesuk.*

"All right, my son; we're saved. Here read that letter. Hallo! I've overlooked the postscript. What's that? "*We saw your advertisement in the Daily Dabble.*" Why, why—it's a mistake," and his countenance fell.

"It's no mistake, father," said his son, joyfully.

"But I never advertised in my life."

"I did, though."

"You!"

"Yes; I have spent three hundred dollars in advertising, and here's the result. A pretty good investment, eh?"

The samples were all right, the goods sent, and the money paid. The junior member of that firm has serious thoughts of getting a straight jacket for the old gentleman, or he's almost gone mad on advertising; and he possibly would stop him, only—IT PAYS.—*Rowell's Newspaper Reporter.*

A skeptical young collegian confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible Said the Quaker, "Does thee believe in France?" "Yes, though I have never seen it, I have seen others who have; besides there is plenty of proof that such a country does exist."—"Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?" "No; to be sure I won't." "Did thee ever see thy brains?" "No." "Ever see anybody that did?"—"No." "Does thee believe thee has any?"

Example—One watch set right will do to try many by; but on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood. And the same may be said of example.

W. Meyer. Christian Schreiber.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35:14

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

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JOBBERS

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AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

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ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

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Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

Valuable Stock Ranch,

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

A Large and Valuable and well located Ranch of FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, all fine level land, and well adapted to Wheat and Grazing or pasturage of Stock, here, even in this dry season the feed is good, and animals upon it are now doing well.

There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming Implement needed to carry on the Ranch.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad. The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty da

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a VERY GREAT BARGAIN as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

The Sheep will be leased on shares as agreed upon

The terms of Sale will be ONE-THIRD CASH, balance one and two years, interest at 10 per cent. per annum

To any person who desires to engage in STOCKRAISING or GENERAL FARMING, this is an opportunity rarely to be found. Early application will secure a great bargain, as the whole will be sold at the nominal value of unimproved lands.

For Particulars Address,
C. W. STEVENS, Proprietor, on the Ranch,
or call on the Editor of the FARMER

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals those who want these collections will address

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
PROMPT,
CHEAP,
and GOOD,

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COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 617 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,
Proprietors

33-1

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA CLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.

205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,
35.21 San Francisco.

A BARGAIN

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville. A very fine Farm of 148 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover.*

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 3000 bearing Vines, 150 choice Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruit. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

362 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-tSeel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office" 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had [at the FARMER OFFICE,
320 Clay Street San Francisco.

SEED OF THE BIG TREES,

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe

Samples can be seen at our office,

No. 11 California Street.

THOMAS H. SELBY & CO

53:20

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

For Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gomb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry: thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT.

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,
Rare Kinds ROSES,
GERANIUMS,
HELIOTROPES,
FUCHIAS,

We are the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the Walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

—AND—

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCES

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA, which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

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CARD WRITING.

Wedding, Visiting and Engagement Cards neatly written in the latest and most fashionable style,

INITIALS OR NAME IN FULL

carefully written with Indelible Ink on

HANDKERCHIEFS, UNDERCLOTHING, &C.

Family Records, Certificates, Diplomas, &c., accurately Ruled in writing in Albums,

and Penmanship of all kinds elegantly executed.

JOHN P. DWYER,

Cox Hotel, and 605 Montgomery st., and
35.1 715 Market st., San Fran

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Do you want an agency, *local or traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *Wells Wire Clothes Lines? They last forever;* samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 36-0

1871! 1871! 1871!

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The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

1871!

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FOR

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Great Reduction

FOR THE

"California Farmer,"

FOR

Volume Thirty-six.

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DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES, $5.00.

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320 Clay St., San Francisco.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters, can have these at low rates by the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, October 12.

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	109¾@109¾
Price of Gold	114@114¼
Value of Greenbacks	87½@88½
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s.
do do New York	170@175 bush

Price of Money in Eastern Cities.

New York—Money not so abundant and rates are now 4@5 per cent. per annum on call, at 6@6 on time paper.

Boston—Money very plenty, 5@7 per cent. on call, 5@6 on time.

Money in England.

Bank of England rates 2½ to 3½ per cent, heavy supplies, money very easy in business circles.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market is—still—there is little that can be said, only that Wheat that ten days since could have been sold at 270 to 280, could not now be sold in large quantities for 265, although to "keep the mills agoing" small lots of extra may sell for 265 to 270—but little comes to market.

Whatever may be said of short crops abroad or the loss of 3,000,000 bushels by the Chicago Fire, or by loss in the Fires raging now in Michigan and Indiana, these all do not seem to advance the value of our wheat here or give us a quick market, and we do not think we can have a quick sale until wheat declines in price, because *our market is now the very highest* in the country, with no prospect of export, even while we have almost scores of ships leaving our ports in ballast that would take grain at lowest rates, but holders are but disposed to sell, as the Grain is now in warehouse, "they take their chances."

Flour is firm, Home Trade using the Extra, and China taking the Superfine. China will be our great vacuum that will absorb many cargoes annually in coming years.

Barley comes in more plentiful, but is not in brisk demand. Oats not in demand. Rye, Buckwheat, and Corn are all nominally quiet, Home Trade is not over brisk for either.

Wool has become in request at better prices, as there has been an advance in the Australian market, and speculation is the word.

Hay, Bran, and Middlings steady, not any unusual demand, but prices firm.

Potatoes and Onions in good demand at better rates.

Hops are again on the upward hop, and a high price is demanded for the crop—our Hop-raisers do well this year.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$2 50	@	2 60
do Extra	2 60	@	2 70
Barley, new ₩ 100 lbs	1 80	@	2 00
Barley, old, for brewing	2 05	@	2 10
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 35	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 10
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	2 25	@	2 33
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	6 75	@	7 00
do Extra	7 00	@	7 50
Extra Family Flour	7 75	@	8 00
Oregon Superfine	7 00	@	7 25
do Extra for shipping	7 50	@	8 10
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	2 25
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₩ ton	28 00	@	30 00
Middlings ₩ ton	40 00	@	45 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	40 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 00
Potatoes	75	@	90
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 10
Carolinas	1 25	@	1 50
Onions	80	@	1 12
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	16 00	@	22 50
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	17 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The fruit market shows a very great abundance of fruit of all kinds, and much of it is of a very poor quality, too much of our fruit being gathered prematurely, it comes to market imperfectly and is often worthless, and sells for little or nothing, and often entailing a loss upon the grower.

Apples, ₩ box	50	@	1 25
Apples, ₩ lb	3	@	5
Pears, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Plums, ₩ lb	..	@	..
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₩ lb	8	@	10
do Dried	10	@	12
Nectarines, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Apricots, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Tokay Grapes, ₩ lb	10	@	12
Black foreign Grapes	8	@	8
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	15	@	33
Quinces, ₩ box	1 00	@	1 50
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₩ lb	10	@	20
" Chili and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₩ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	20	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The supply of Vegetables are in abundance and of the best quality, and at very reasonable rates

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	..	@	..
do green	..	@	..
Artichokes, (Fr) ₩ doz	30	@	..
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	15	@	20
Cauliflower, each	15	@	20
Cabbage, each	12	@	15
Carots, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries, ₩ gall	50	@	75
new eastern, ₩ gal	75	@	1 00
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	..
Garlics	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Green Corn, ₩ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	..
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₩ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	..
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	2	@	4
Parsley	..	@	..
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	..
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat	4	@	6
do Hubbard	4	@	5
cans, String	..	@	5
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	25
Spinage, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Salads, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	3	@	5
Garlic	..	@	10
Eschalot	15	@	25

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,

101x102 California Marke

The Fish market is admirably well supplied. Larkins & Catania with their fine "Ice House" can always give their customers all the choice kinds, and fresh and cool.

Salmon, ₩ lb	10	@	12
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₩ lb	30	@	40
Lake Eigler Trout per lb	..	@	..
Smelts	8	@	10
Perch	8	@	10
Rockfish	8	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	..
Herring, fresh	..	@	..
do smoked ₩ 100	..	@	20
Tomcod	..	@	12
Sardines, fresh	..	@	25
Soleifish	..	@	35
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	..
do fresh	..	@	12
Shrimps, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Flounders	..	@	12
Sea Bass	..	@	50
Halibut	4	@	5
Sturgeon	35	@	40
Turbot	..	@	..
Pompono	..	@	..
Eels	..	@	20
King Fish	10	@	12
Anchovies	..	@	..

Shell Fish.

Solomon Tesmore,

57, 58, 59, California Marke

The Shell Fish are in full supply. Oysters fresh and fat. Eastern Oysters that were planted here months ago have grown one-third, and are very choice, other kinds are plenty.

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Crow fish	12	@	13
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

The Meat market needs no correction, as prices are the same as our last at retail.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₩ lb	12	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	18
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef's tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	18	@	20
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	20	@	22
do smoked	..	@	20
Sugar Cured California	..	@	18
Hams, California	..	@	23
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Hams Duffield	..	@	23
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

The Poultry market is well supplied, and prices are better. R. D. Mowry always has a choice supply.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₩ pair	1 25	@	1 50
do tame "	..	@	..
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	62	@	75
do tame ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	62
Turkeys, ₩ lb	22	@	25
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	10	@	12½
Quails, ₩ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ dpz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 00
Spring Chickens	4 00	@	5 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₩ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Venison	5	@	7
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Hogs etc

The Dairy market is affected by the large amount of produce that is sent from the East, yet for all this our choice Dairies command full rates. See our prices.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)	30	@	35
do Extra Choice	40	@	55
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern	..	@	..
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Duck eggs	..	@	50
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	40	@	42½
do do packed	30	@	35
do Eastern (new)	25	@	28
Cheese, California	15	@	15
Eggs, ₩ doz	45	@	50
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₩ lb	13	@	14

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 00	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	6	@	8
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4¾
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 00	@	1 05
Hops, California	50	@	50
do Imported	..	@	..
Alfalfa	16	@	..
Mustard Seed	4½	@	15
English Seed	6	@	7
Canary Seed	7	@	8
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	8	@	10
Bees Wax	30	@	32
Pea Nuts	5	@	8

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

Wool, Fall Clip	23	@	30
" Choice Extra	31	@	35
Stadium	52	@	55
do burry	22	@	25
Wool-sacks, new	18	@	20
do second-hand	80	@	90
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	40	@	50
Potatoe Gunny Bags	12	@	13
Dry hides, ₩ lb	21	@	22
Green salted, ₩ lb	17½	@	18½
Deer Skins	8½	@	9
Sheep skins, wool on	40	@	55
do do plain	30	@	50
Goat skins, each	15	@	25
Rendred Tallow	40	@	50
	9	@	10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughterers Prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8
do. 2d do.	6	@	7
do. 3d do.	4	@	5c.
Veal—	6	@	7½
Mutton—	5	@	6½
Lamb—	6	@	7½
Pork—undressed,	5	@	5½
dressed,	8	@	8½

Central Pacific Railroad.

Passenger Sunday excepted	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule Sept. 4, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8 00 A M	..San Francisco	5.45 P M	12.20 P M
4.43 P M	8.40 A M	....Oakland...	5.19 P M	11.58 P M
2.10 P M	7.30 A M	....San Jose..	5.30 P M	12.13 P M
8.28 P M	12.25 P M	....Stockton..	1.38 P M	7.52 P M
10.35 PM	2.10 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	6.00 A M
	4 10 P M	....Marysville,	9.10 A M	
	7.50 P M	....Tehama...	5.40 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	..Sacramento.	11 45 A M	WESTWARD.
	5.26 P M	....Colfax....	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	....Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.50 A M	..Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.35 P M	
	4 40 P M	.....Elko....	8.45 A M	
	6.30 A M	....Ogden	5.00 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 5 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *3 20, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *8 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

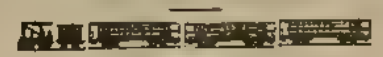
Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 25, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	
*3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.	6 10 P. M.	9 10 P. M.
4 40 P. M.			

On Sundays.

8 30 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	
2 50 A. M.			
3 30 P. M.			

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister.	Leave Gilroy	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
		10 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
4 00 A. M.	5 00 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
	2 00 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

On Sundays.

		6 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
	1 45 P. M.	3 00 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
		6 20 P. M.	8 40 P. M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 6 10 P. M. and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Milbrae, San Bruno MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8.40 A. M.

Freight Train.

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.

J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Cashmere Goats.

A SPLENDID BAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offer from their Flock of Cashmere Goats, about Two Hundred and Fifty very fine Cashmere Goats, Pure Bloods, and Grades, from three-fourth to seven-eighths, 15-16 and 31-32, and of superior points, and as handsome animals as can be found of any Grades in California.

These Goats will be sold at the most favorable rates, and at the best terms to large purchasers.

Purchasers in want will please address

BUFFUM & STOCKTON,
Hornitos, Cal.,

where the Goats can be seen.

N. B. Price, Description, and all needed information can be had at the California Farmer Office. 36.12

YO SEMITE HOUSE,

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

TO THE PUBLIC.

Information is wanted of GUY H. SALISBURY, Jr., a printer, 22 years of age, light complexion, who was on a farm with his mother at Mountain Glen, near San José, California, about a year ago; also, of the whereabouts of LEROY N. GLAZE (for some time a compositor on the *San Francisco Golden Era*), and his wife, Mrs. ALTIE C. GLAZE, 32 years of age (formerly Mrs. Guy H. Salisbury of Buffalo, N. Y., but latterly of San Francisco and Mountain Glen). Her brother Lafayette Chipman, a farmer living near San Francisco, and all kindly disposed persons who read this notice, will confer an everlasting favor upon a son and brother by addressing.

LEMUEL C. SALISBURY
Compositor *Sun* newspaper,
New York City, N. Y.

Pacific Insurance Company,
No. 422 California St.,
San Francisco.
Cash Assets $1750.000.
Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

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GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suites of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
353 Proprietor

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

San Francisco,

Change of Proprietorship

H. H. PEARSON,

Late of the Russ House,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation. Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 366

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco; having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on all Trains.

The California Farmer,

THIRTY-SIXTH VOLUME

Every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

AND

Liberal Club List

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make a

Liberal Reduction in Price,

and to place it at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms in another column, and here we give additional inducements to our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the Farmer, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Harper's Monthly, Weekly and Bazar,	$13,50.
The CALIFORNIA FARMER and either of Harper's Magazines delivered post paid	$7,50.
The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Weekly Tribune,	$5,50.
The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Agriculturist,	$5,00
The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the New York Monthly Horticulturist with extra Steel Engravings of "Country Life,"	$6,00.
The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Phrenological Journal of New York now in its 50th Volume,	$6,00.
The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the American Stock Journal,	$5,00.
The CALIFORNIA FARMER and the Overland Monthly,	$7,00.
The CALIFORNIA FARMER, and the Atlantic Monthly,	$7,00.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,
320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

Larkins & Catania,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.14

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Between Pine and Sumner Streets,
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All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.
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SOLOMON TESMORE.

Dealer in

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CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

☞ Entrance on Pine Street. ☜

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the City, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing Clerk.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1871. NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer
— AND —
Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery* SAN FRANCISCO

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SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them or their consideration, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

SECOND AND THIRD CROP OF GRAIN.

Various reports come from numerous sections of our State giving second crops of Grain, and such is the real fertility of our soil and the excellence of our climate that in many place *two crops* can be easily be made as one only, with this proviso: After two crops on the soil it should be put to *rest crops* or remain fallow one year.

The Marysville *Appeal* of the 6th, says:

"We were shown a sample of second growth wheat from the ranch of Wm. Davy, of the Colombus House, Strawberry Valley, in this county. This field of seven or eight acres has been cut for grain, and from the seed shelled on the ground in harvesting, this sample of the second crop was cut a few days since. The second crop was cut for hay, but judging from the sample shown us, had it been left standing longer, would have made excellent grain. The variety is the white Chili, and the heads are from four to six inches in length. Our informant picked out the most forward heads (the crop was then standing) which of course could not be considered a fair sample of the whole field; though, without doubt, the whole field would have yielded from this crop fifteen bushels to the acre. A few years since, the ground whereon this grain grew, was covered with a dense growth of heavy pine timber. Springs in abundance watered it and made it rather boggy. Mr Davy went to work, felled the timber, cleared the land, underlaid it with blind ditches, and now has one of the most productive ranches in the State From this wilderness Mr. Davy has wrung a very productive farm, a cosy home, and a competence by his energy and industry."

We also give a Report on Twitchel Island of a second crop this year.

HORACE GREELEY'S LIBERALITY.

[We take pleasure in copying the following generous words from the New York *Tribune* of Oct. 11th, this is the true spirit.—ED. F.]

Ever since the *Tribune* office was burnt out, in 845, we have kept always on hand duplicates of everything needed for the publication of the paper, forming in fact a complete duplicate office. Mr. Thomas H. Rosker, our foreman, yesterday telegraphed, on behalf of the Association, to Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, Managing Editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, placing this office at his instant disposal for the use of the Chicago *Tribune*, or any other Chicago newspaper. At the time of our own great calamity, twenty-six years ago, the prompt aid of neighbors was so efficiently rendered that we did not miss the publication a single regular issue; nor have we ever missed one since. We have needed, in a quarter of a century, to call, just once, on a neighbor, for press-work; but we have always remembered the aid of 1845 and held ourselves ready to give help wherever it was needed. Many others, no doubt, are ready to do the same to the extent of their ability; and from all we invoke the speediest assistance for stricken Chicago.

HOW MUCH WHEAT FOR ENGLAND.

By careful estimates England is only 12½ to 15 per cent. short of her usual crop of Cereals, and this is the reason of so small a shipment of Grain to Europe.

HORSE RACES AT OUR FAIRS.

There is a growing public sentiment against the system of Horse Racing at our Agricultural Fairs. The great body of the real, intelligent, practical Farmers plainly see it wholly destroys the good that would otherwise result from the exhibitions, for it is upon all the attention, and all the greater portion of the monies received goes to owners of "Fast Horses" and to Horse Jockeys, while there has scarcely been a Fair with Races unless there has been found deceptions and trickery about the races by which monies bet have been lost unfairly, but those who *will bet* must take their chances.

We here given an Editorial from a leading Agricultural paper near Boston, after a great Fair, which shows the Editor's opinion:

"The course of action of our Agricultural Society demands from some one a few words of remonstrance. In such a country as this, such an association should embrace, as it does in a degree among its members, the most intelligent farmers and gardeners in our midst. Its Fairs should bring out whatever will improve the soil and increase the quality and quantity of its produce. It should make more of an effort to gather the finest vegetables, the fairest flowers and the choicest fruits, and it should invite and *pay* for the exhibition of machinery or appliances which will make the labor of farmers and their families easier and more pleasant. There was on exhibition but one mowing-machine, a small implement to cut the runners in strawberry plants, and a tub with a combination of a wringer and a "little washer." The choicest cattle for draught and other work, the best of swine, sheep and poultry should be found upon the grounds to excite the visitors to emulation and competition. Its addresses should be the talk of practical men, thoroughly conversant with agriculture, heartily earnest in its pursuits.

Instead of this being the fact, this Society has become a stock concern, with a look as if speculating was its object. Many of its members, it is true, have reputations as farmers and horticulturists, but the most of the men engaged in its management know not which end of the plow goes foremost, or the difference between a spade and a shovel. With no practical knowledge of the cultivation of the soil, except in eating and wearing what other hands have raised. Farmers in kid gloves and patent leathers—gardeners in broadcloth with rings on their fingers—have as much right to call themselves workers in God's vineyard, as members of this Agricultural Society. In the management of affairs, men have attained positions in the association who are fast running it and its good qualities into the ground to entertain those who may attend its exhibition with displays of big races, and the ludicrous employment of trundling a wheel-barrow along a race-course blindfolded.

What have horse-trotsto do with agriculture, or farmers with race-horses, that the great circus looking hand-bill should be looked to as a "meeting of the turf?" Respectable people are invited to witness an agricultural show, and treated to a series of races and the company of a set of very fast men. We say, come out from behind the bush, re-christen what was fifteen years called the model agricultural society show in the State; shame the farmers of annually saying, "This sort of a thing is a humbug of the first water." Revise your premiums list so that it may be conducted with honor; in short, put the association on a square and substantial basis. As it is, no poor man dare carry anything to the Fair to display unless he repeats to himself that portion of the Scriptures which says, "Blessed be he who expects nothing, for he shall not be disappointed."

And these remarks will apply to a great many of our Agricultural Societies, those who manage and control them know no more of the Science of Agriculture, or its practical workings, or of its progress in the very surroundings of the Society, than they do of the official doings of the Dey of Algiers, nor could they carry on or conduct a discussion upon the most needed Agricultural matters of their own vicinity, and this is the cause undoubtedly of the complaint of our Eastern cotemporary.

It is to be hoped these grevious errors may be remedied before long, as our Fairs are not accomplishing any permanent good.

POISONED GLOVES.—An English medical journal publishes a warning against wearing green kid gloves. It has been observed in several cases that the hands of those wearing gloves of this color soon become covered with an eruption, which physicians find hard to cure, as the poison seems to enter the system. Upon analysis, it has been found that the green used for dyeing the kid contains arsnic. Though not all the green kid gloves in the market are so dyed, it is nevertheless safer to wear others of a less bright and less dangerous color.

It is said that one oyster drinks more water than a thousand men.

OREGON STATE FAIR.

The Reports of the State Fair at Salem, Oregon, can be seen by the following data which we find in the *Statesman* of the 11th:

"The State Fair of 1871, like all its predecessors, and in like progression, is to be a success Our skies are clear, the season is most delightful, we are more prosperous than ever before and in all respects we may consider ourselves a favored people."

Gambling goes on in our midst, and on Commercial street, in plain gas light, to the music of the banjo and other instruments, by which victims are lured in. The gambling laws of Oregon cannot amount to much, or this thing would at least pretend to keep out of sight.

Banking is carried on at present rather promiscuously in this city. The latest institution of the kind is said to be a Faro Bank with a cash capital of $40,000, especially to carry on the exchange business during Fair week.

It is curious to watch the procession of Fair goers moving in almost constant procession towards North Salem. Yesterday the hacks, wagons and vans were out in great force, carrying passengers and freight; every once in a while there would come from the south, or from across the river some happy family bound for a good time, their plunder loaded on the old farm wagon and all the necessaries for camp life stowed carefully away. One instance showed the greatest amount of prudence afore thought, for half a cord of good oak wood furnished a base on which were mounted the family and the family baggage and supplies. That man knew that cord wood would be a great luxury on the Fair campus. The throng of vehicles grades upward from the precious old farm wagon to the elegant turnout, consisting of the matched span and splendid carriage; and the folks differ from the plain homespun, that shows thift and industry, to fashionable wardrobes just from the city milliner and dressmakers or the tailor, whose latest cut is all the rage. It is very uncertain if the plain folks are not the happiest and most blest—certainly they are even, at least, on that score if they are content.

A GOOD SUGGESTION TO FARMERS.

We clip the following from an Essay, delivered before the Farmers' Club at Oxford, Pa., it is worthy the consideration of every Farmer. They should keep careful accounts not only of debit and credit bills, but of all expenditures upon their farm and its income, and upon each and every special crop:

"One very bad practice of many otherwise very good farmers, is to keep no book account of their debts and credits. This leads from bad to worse until the subject becomes distasteful and obscure and is as much as possible kept out of mind, the credits all the while decreasing and the debts multiplying, until fortune like an Engine on the down grade without an Engineer rushes to ruin.

Look to your books and know that the balance is on the right side for there only is safety.

HOW TO OWN A CARRIAGE.

"A Hartford man keeps a box in which he regularly his car fare when he walks to and from his place of business, as he now most always does. The other day at the close of the year, he opened it and found he had $100.20. This he put in the savings bank, and keeps on paying car fare as before."

[An Exchange give the above as the *savings* by walking instead of *riding in the cars* just for one year.

Now *we suggest* that some of our inveterate *Smokers* just drop their dimes and quarters into a box for *one year*, and we venture to say they would save enough in one year to *buy a Fine Horse and Buggy*, and *ride* the rest of their lives.—ED. F.]

HOURS OF FARM LABOR.

The sun always sets a good example in the matter of "getting up." Half-past four in this longitude is not a bad time for the summer months. It will take till six to do the chores, eat breakfast with a little time to gratefully recounting the blessings of the night and morning. Then work in the field should commence and continue till eleven; then two hours for reading, recreation, and dinner; then from one to six in the field again. An hour for supper and chores, another or more for the unmentionable delights that clusters around every intelligent Christian farmer's home, and then seven hours of sleep (if needed); and the new day, with its new and joyous labor, is commenced with an invigorated body, a satisfied mind, and a happy heart.

CUTTING GLASS.

Any hard, steel tool, says the *Boston Journal of Chemistry*, will cut glass with great facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine. The ragged edges of glass vessels may thus be easily smoothed by a flat file.

SAVING A VENUS.

The preservation of the celebrated statue of the Venus of Milo from the fury of the Prussians and Communist, was one of the cleverly arranged projects of the war. After giving much thought on the subject, the guardians of Louvre hit on an ingenious means of saving this favorite work of art. The statue was taken down from its pedestal, and laid in an oak coffin filled with wadding. In the dead of night some men, who could be depended upon, brought the coffin, with its precious contents, to a secret door in the Louvre, where it was taken up by some others, and carried to a spot known only to themselves, where a crypt had been prepared for the goddess in the cellars of the Prefecture de Police. A wall was built in front of the spot where the Venus was laid, and covered over with rubbish, so as to give it the appearance of antiquity. To make assurance doubly sure, a heap of documents of some importance was laid in front of this wall, and a second wall was then run up, so as to make it appear that the hiding place was made for the documents. Here the Venus remained during the whole period of the siege, her admirers wondering all the time what had become of her. After the first siege it was proposed to replace her on her pedestal, but the Commune was declared, the guardians wisely determined to leave her where she was until order was restored. The great secret was well kept, and the Venus was not disturbed during the second seige any more than during the first. At length came the defeat of the Commune, and the burning of the principal official buildings, including the Prefecture. The anxiety caused to the guardians by this event may be imagined. Directly the Army at Versailles resumed possession of the capital, the guardians hastened to the Prefecture. The still smoking ruins were carefully removed, and among them was found the oak coffin uninjured. A water-pipe had miraculously saved the statue. The coffin was brought back to the Louvre, and opened before a commission appointed here for the purpose. Every one leaned forward eagerly to look. Lying in her soft bed, in a position which quite altered her usual appearance her mouth half opened, as if to breath free air, she seemed to look gratefully on her preservers with that irresistibility charming smile which is unknown to modern lips. All her features and limbs were complete; no injury had been done to the marble by the damp of the crypt in which it had so long been hurried.

STARCH AND FLOUR MADE FROM HORSE CHESTNUTS.

Horse chestnuts, shells and all, are rasped fine by means of proper machinery, the same that is used for rasping potatoes in the manufacture of potato starch. The pulp is then washed with water on sieves, only the meshes of the latter are finer, as the chestnut starch granules are much finer than those of the potato starch. After the starch has settled, it is taken out and mixed with water containing a little alum; two ounces of alum are sufficient for the twenty-five gallons of water containing from four to five hundred pounds of starch in suspension. If the starch settles too slowly, four ounces of surphuric acid are added, just as in the preparation of potato starch. Sulphurous acid is to be preferred for the reason that it accelerates the settling still more.

FRUIT IN OUR MARKET FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23.

The report made by Lusk & Co. as arriving in our city, figures up as follows:

Peaches, 900 baskets and 300 boxes.
Apples, 300 do 6,000 do.
Plums, 1,800 boxes.
Pears, 4,800 boxes.
Grapes, 8,400 boxes.

There was an unusual quantity of small fruits of various kinds. Also, the excess of pears was so much over the demand that nearly *one thousand boxes* had to be dumped overboard or otherwise lost to the growers.

The Fruit for the last three weeks has averaged fully the same in gross quantity, varying only in varieties.

WHEAT MARKET IN OREGON.

Another depression in the quotations of wheat has caused a decline at this point to $1 15 per bushel. That is what the Salem Mills were paying yesterday. Those mills have already bought about 130,000 bushels the present season, which is largely in excess of what has ever reached Salem at the same time in any previous year.

Quicksilver Mines.—Monterey County now boasts the discovery of Quicksilver mines, said to be promising. We think, however, that her Sheep Husbandry will prove the most profitable in grand results.

Common pine or even basswood may be rendered almost indestructible it is said, by soaking in a solution composed of one part blue vitriol and twenty of water.

NEW CENSUS AND PATENT LAWS.

We are indebted to the well-known firm of Munn & Co., of the Patent Agency at New York and Washington, D. C., for a neat little volume containing the "United States Law" regarding Patents, and with full instructions "How to Obtain Patents."

Messrs. Munn & Co., of New York, and Editors of the *Scientific American*, are so well and thoroughly versed in the Patent business that all who wish to secure Patents will find it greatly to their interests to apply directly to them, as they are intimately connected with all appertaining to it at Washington, D. C. One grand fact will show their superior capacity and fitness for this business—that in their *twenty years' business* they have obtained over *twenty thousand Patents*.

VALUABLE JAPANESE DOCUMENTS.

We have received from Messrs. Hazeltine & Co., of Sacramento street, some valuable and curious sketches of scenery and character, views of that wonderful country and its people; also, a Roll or Pay List of the "Great Ones," from "Kaga," "Satsma," "Lendai," "Owari," and a great number of others, whose incomes vary from 1,022,700 kokas down to 27,970 kokas, a kokas being valued at $10.84. The greatest income would be over *One Hundred Millions of Dollars* annually, and the smallest over $300,000. These are pretty good salaries. These documents are not only curious but worthy the notice of those interested in the history of that country, now so near to us, and whose trade is rapidly increasing with us.

SPECIAL NOTICES—ADVERTISERS.

We receive a vast number of catalogues, circulars, etc; relative to *new things*, and with offers to *advertise to half* the value if we will become *purchasers*. This is a poor and slow way to advertise *New Goods*, especially if *they are desirable*, for the quicker they are made known the larger the sale. If *good* they will sell; if they are *not good* we do not wish to become a purchaser; and if *really good and valuable* we shall be more likely to purchase *from patrons* than from others. Therefore, we say to all such persons, advertise at once, and make your goods known and you will find it to pay well. See our advertisers; they know how and where to advertise.

THE GUADALUPE RANCH.

We call very special attention of all who desire to secure choice lands, particularly for Orchards, Vineyards, and Garden spots, to the Land now offered for sale by W. H. Patterson, Esq., on the well known Ranch named above, and which are lands of the richest character, and a location and climate unsurpassed in this State.

We commend all who are now seeking locations to call on the advertiser and learn about these lands.

THE PIONEERS.

We have received reports of the Society of California Pioneers—the doings of their 21st Anniversary, with Oration of Hon. E. W. McKinstry and Poem of W. H. Rhodes, Esq.

The Oration and Poem are both truly worthy of publication and of preservation among the archives of the Pioneers, whose numbers are now fast growing less and less, and whose history will, in the coming age, be read with wonder and veneration. Thanks for the favor.

PAINT YOUR BUILDINGS.

Owners of buildings of all kinds, and especially in the country, should now be quick and give them a coat of paint before the rain comes. A well painted house will pay the cost of painting more than ten times in its durability.

And those who purchase and want *good materials*, call at our neighbor "Dean's Paint Store," next door to the FARMER office, and you will save money.

FARMERS, COME SEE US.

Farmers, Stock Raisers, Vineyardists, Florists, and all who are interested in the cause of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, are respectfully invited to call and pay a visit to the FARMER OFFICE when they come to visit San Francisco, especially as we have much to offer them.

All the leading Agricultural newspapers in the Country are on file for their perusal.

Farmers will find a large *Library* upon every branch of Science, Herd Books of Stock, and we shall always have some samples of CHOICE SEEDS for every one of our Subscribers and Patrons that call.

Strangers from abroad will always be made welcome, and all and every information given them of LANDS, and FARMS *for Sale*.

The MUSEUM of the FARMER OFFICE will show them many Rare and Curious things of the early day of CALIFORNIA, and *specimens* of its *Mines* and *Resources*. We Bid all Welcome.

Agriculture.

THE COTSWOLD SHEEP.

The Cotswold Sheep were introduced into the United States about thirty-five years ago. Mr. Dunn imported a ram to cross with his New Leicesters in 1832, and I think some other importations of pairs or single ones took place not far from the same period. The first considerable importation of which I have any information was made in 1840, by Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, New York, and William H. Sotham, then of Jefferson County, New York, whose sheep, twenty-five in number, were bred by Mr. Hewer, of Northbrook, Gloucestershire, England. Like all the improved Cotswolds, they had a dash of New Leicester blood, and they were very superior animals of the family. The same gentlemen purchased later in 1840 fifty ewes in lamb from Mr. Hewer, and twenty from Mr. William Cother, of Middle Aston, England. These were also prime sheep. From Messrs. Corning and Sotham's stock have originated many valuable flocks, now widely scattered throughout the country. Quite a large number of Cotswolds have since been imported from Canada, a considerable portion of them from the flock of Mr. Frederick William Stone, of Moreton Lodge, Guelph, Canada West.

The Cotswold is a large breed of sheep, with a long and abundant fleece, and the ewes are very prolific and good nurses. Formerly they were bred only on the hills, and fatten in the valleys of the Severn and the Thames; but with the enclosure of the Cotswold Hills and the improvement of their cultivation they have been reared and fatted in the same district. They have been extensively crossed with the Leicester sheep, by which their size and fleece have been somewhat diminished, but their carcasses considerably improved, and their maturity rendered earlier. The weathers are sometimes fattened at 14 months old, when they weigh from 15 lbs. to 24 lbs. per quarter, and at two years old increase to 20 lbs. or 30 lbs. The wool is strong, mellow, and of good color, though rather course, 6 to 8 inches in length, and from 7 lbs. to 8 lbs. per fleece. The superior hardihood of the improved Cotswold over the Leicester, and their adaptation to common treatment, together with the prolific nature of the ewes and their abundance of milk, have rendered them in many places rivals of the New Leicester, and have obtained for them, of late years, more attention to their selection and general treatment, under which management still further improvement appears very probably. They have also been used in crossing other breeds, and as before noticed, have been mixed with the Hampshire Downs. It is, indeed, the improved Cotswold that, under the term New or Improved Oxfordshire Sheep, are so frequently the successful candidates for prizes offered for the best long-wooled sheep at some of the principal Agricultural meetings or shows of the Kingdom. The quality of the mutton is considered superior to that of the Leicester, the tallow being less abundant, with a larger development of muscle or flesh. We may, therefore, regard this breed as one of established reputation, and extending itself throughout every district of the Kingdom.

[This is the sketch of Cotswold as known in Europe some years since and reported by Hon. Mr. Randall, so well known by his Sheep Book, but the Cotswolds here of late in America, are greatly improved, and some Cotswolds in California would weigh about 350 to 400 lbs.—Ed. F.]

ITALIAN HONEY BEE.

Bees bearing the above name have been imported into the United States from Europe. They are supposed to be the same variety described by Aristotle as "small and round in size and shape, and variegated in color." He designates this variety as being the best of the three then known.

Virgil describes two kinds as flourishing in his time, the better of which he describes "as spotted, or variegated, and of a beautiful golden color."

It will be seen, on comparing them with the common bee, that color is the only distinguishing feature between the two varieties.

Busch describes the Italian bee as follows: "The workers are smooth and glossy, and the color of their abdominal rings as a medium between the pale yellow of straw and the deeper yellow of ochre. These rings have a narrow, black edge or border, so that the yellow (which might be called leather-colored) constitutes the ground, and is seemingly barred over by these slight black edges, or borders. This is most distinctly perceptible when a brood comb, on which bees are densely crowded, is taken out of a hive. The drones differ from the workers in having the upper half of their abdominal rings black and the lower half an ochrey yellow; thus causing the abdomen, when viewed from above, to appear annulated. The queen differs from the common kind chiefly in the greater brilliancy of her colors."

The following advantages have been claimed for the Italian bee over the common kind:

1st. That the Italian bees are less sensitive to cold than the common kind.

2d. That their queens are more prolific.

3d. That the colonies swarm earlier and more frequently; of this, he (Berlepsch) has less experience than Dzierzon.

4th. That they are less apt to sting, not only are they less apt, but scarcely are they inclined to sting, though they will do so if intentionally annoyed or irritated.

5th. That they are more industrious. Of this act, he had but one summer's experience; and all the results and indications go to confirm Dzierzon's statements, and satisfy him of the superiority of this kind *in every point of view*.

6th. That they are more disposed to rob than common bees, and more courageous and active in self-defence. They strive on all hands to force their way into colonies of common bees; but when strange bees attack their hives, they fight with great fierceness, and with an incredible adroitness.

[We know these statements of the character of the Bee to be correct as we have hives of them in this city doing excellently well where they can be seen.—Ed. F.]

HOW TO KNOW THE AGE OF A HORSE.

The colt is born with twelve grinders; when four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old; and when the next four comes forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months old; when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two-year-old colt has the kernel, (a dark substance in the middle front teeth are being shifted) and when three years old they are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifters in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth next at the middle fronts is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn out of all the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper front. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper front teeth, the hook on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year, the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has nearly vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently, receive a long narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase in the forehead, over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.—*Journal of the Farm.*

WHITEWASHING.

Pour boiling water on unslacked lime, that is, lime in the shape of stones, which have not fallen apart by exposure to the dampness of the atmosphere; cover the vessel over to prevent the steam from carrying away the finest particles of the lime, which are needed to permeate the small crevices; add one pint of salt to four gallons of the whitewash, stir it well, and apply it where desired; the salt unites with the lime, and forms a smooth, hard white surface, lasting next to paint. A good whitewashing of all the fences and outbuildings of a farm-house adds so much to the cheerfulness, tidiness, and healthfulness, of the premises, that every intelligent farmer owes it to himself, his family, his neighborhood, and the general interest of the community in which he resides, to make it a point, at least once a year, to use a liberal supply of good whitewash wherever it may be applied with advantage, with the assurance that it will make his place much more salable, besides more healthful.

THE EVIL OF A BAD TEMPER.

A bad temper is a curse to its possessor, and its influence is most deadly wherever it is found. It is allied to martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear one eternal round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought scared away by their evil spirit, is a sore trial. It is like the sting of a scorpion—a perpetual nettle, destroying your peace, rendering life a burden. Its influence is most deadly; and the purest and sweetest atmosphere is contaminated into a deadly miasma where this evil genius prevails. It has been said truly, that while we ought not let the bad temper of others influence us, it would be as unreasonable to spread a plaster of Spanish flies upon the skin, and not expect it to draw, as to think of a family not suffering because of the bad temper of any of its inmates. One string out of tune will destroy the music of an instrument, otherwise perfect; so, if all the members of a church, neighborhood, and family, do not cultivate a kind and affectionate temper, there will be discord and every evil work.

GREEN CORN.

Thrifty farmers arrange to have good, sweet, tender corn for their tables until late in the fall of the year; its tenderness, nutritiveness, and digestibility are greatly improved by running a sharp knife along the centre of each row, before eating it, thus dividing every grain in half. Dangerous bowel complaints are often induced by chewing green corn imperfectly. Every grain should be ground by the teeth into a pulp, before it is swallowed. For sedentary persons one ear of corn is enough for one meal.

A Lawyer was once pleading a case that brought tears into the jurors' eyes and every one gave up the case as gone for the plaintiff. But the opposing counsel rose and said. "May it please the court, I do not propose, in this case, to bore for water, but—" Here the tears were suddenly dried, laughter ensued, and the defendants got clear.

A wise man has said, "Though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is poorer still."

WHAT IS THINE AGE?

"Father," said a Persian monarch to the old man, who according to Oriental usage, bowed before the sovereign's throne, "pray be seated; I cannot receive homage from one bent with years, whose head is white with the frosts of age."

"And now, father," said the monarch, when the old man had taken the proffered seat, "tell me thine age; how many of the sun's revolutions hast thou counted?"

"Sire," answered the old man, "I am but four years."

"What!" interrupted the king, "fearest thou not to answer me falsely, or dost thou jest on the very brink of the tomb?"

"I speak not falsely, sire," replied the aged man, "neither would I offer a foolish jest on a subject so solemn. Eighty long years have I wasted in folly and sinful pleasures, and in amassing wealth, none of which I can take with me when I leave this world. Four only, have I spent in doing good to my fellow-men; and shall I count these year that have been utterly wasted? Are they not worse than blank, and is not that portion only worth to be reckoned as a part of my life, which has answered life's best end?"

A LESSON FOR YOUTH.

PUT SALT IN IT.

"Mother, what makes you put salt in every-thing you cook? Everything you make you put in a little, salt, and sometimes a great deal."

So spoke observing Annie, as she stood looking on:

"Well Annie, I'll make you a little loaf of bread without any salt, and see if you can find out."

"Oh! mother it doesn't taste a bit good," said she after she had tasted of it.

"Why not?"

"You didn't put any salt in it."

"Mother," said Annie, a day or two afterward, "Jane Wells is the worst girl I ever saw; she slaps her little brother, and pulls his hair, and acts real hateful. When I told her it was naughty to do so, and if she would be kind to her brother he would be kind to her, she only spoke rough to me, and hit him again. Why won't she take my advice, mother?"

"Perhaps you didn't put any salt in it. Season your words with grace, my child. Ask help of God in all you say and do, and your words spoken in the spirit of Christ, will not fall to the ground. Don't forget to put salt in it, or else it won't taste good.

WOULD N'T RUN IN DEBT.

A New York paper says that the other day a little son of a well-know bank-officer in Wall street lost his purse while coming from Central Park, and a stranger, seeing his discomfort, paid his railroad fare, three cents. The boy, thanking him said:—"If you will tell me your name, I will bring it to you to-morrow."

"Oh, no," said the gentleman, "never mind about it."

The boy persisted, saying his father never allowed him to go in debt."

"I will not give you my name," replied the gentleman, "but I live at No.—, on——street."

The next morning the door-bell rung at that house, and our little hero told the amused servant his errand.

"Which of the gentleman is it; said she; "there are several in the family."

The boy twisted on his heel, and after a moment's thought, said:—"Have you a photograph-book in the house?"

She brought it, and turning over its pages, he said, pointing to one:—"That's the one. Please give him these three cents, and tell him that the boy who borrowed it in the cars yesterday left it to pay his debt."

If that little fellow grows up with the careful principles he has now, he will be a man to be trusted.—*Rural Home.*

"Is molasses good for a cough?" inquired Jones, who had taken a slight cold and was barking with considerably energy. "It ought to be," said Brown, "it is sold for consumption."

A man was devoured by bears near Salt Lake recently. A watch, coin and pistol were found, but the body was gone.—*Exchange.*

If the *body* was gone how do they know it was a man, or woman at all.—Ed. F.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, can

Adapted to this Climate,

have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

Harness. Saddles.

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Manufacturers AND mporters of

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Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough-bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento,
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaws, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of the parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO., 40 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,
Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio
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OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 9-100 per cent. For its fattening properties to all stock and as a safeguard to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and improving its quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or any feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price $40 per ton, it is the cheapest feed market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
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TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value: because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

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A FINE

"Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.5

Horticulture.

SCIENTIFIC FRUIT CULTURE.

We do not believe we can lay before the readers of the FARMER a more valuable "Treatise on Fruit Culture" than the following portion of the Annual Address of the Hon. M. P. Wilder, President of the American Pomological Society, which was delivered at Richmond, Virginia, at the late meeting of that society on Sept. 6th, 7th and 8th.

We wish we could give the whole address at once, but its length—20 pages—precludes it. We shall, from time to time, give the most important parts of it, being the teachings of that honored and veteran Pomologist.

We now select his course on Fruit Culture as worthy the special attention of all interested in this business:

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

1. THE INFLUENCE OF WARM, DRY SEASONS

Among the lessons which we have learned we may mention as settled and acknowledged principles the following:

The observations of the last few years, under the influence of warm, dry seasons, would appear to have established the principle that such weather (without excessive drought), especially in the earlier part o the summer, is more favorable to the perfection and ripening of fruits, particularly grapes, than cold wet seasons. The fact is prominently shown in California, as we have witnessed by personal observation; and is especially to be seen in the cultivation of the grape there, and also in Europe, and in our Northern States, where, under the influence of such seasons, neither the vine or its fruit is affected by disease of any kind. These conditions we have noticed are also peculiarly advantageous for the formation of fruit-buds, and the storing up of the necessary perfected food for a future crop, and for the ripening of the wood, so necessary that it may endure the winter with safety.

2 DRAINING OF FRUIT LANDS.

In conformity with the foregoing remarks, we see the importance of thorough *draining* of our fruit lands, which produces in soils not naturally *porous* them, the conditions of warmth and *dryness* which we have named, thus rendering the condition of the earth, in respect to warmth and dryness, analagous to that of the air, of the importance of which we have before spoken. Besides these advantages is the thorough aeration of the soil, whereby it is enabled to absorb fertilizing matter from the atmosphere, rain and snow, and the moisture evaporated from the springs below. Thus, paradoxical as it may seem, the same means whicd guard against excessive wet, also serve to supply moisture in excessive droughts. How aptly does the poet describe this condition:

"In grounds by art made dry, the watery bane
Which mars the wholesome fruit is turned to use,
And drains, while drawing noxious vapors off,
Serve also to diffuse a full supply."

It seems scarcely necessary in this presence to say that thorough preparation and enrichment of such soils as are not already rich is essential. Ordinary farm culture will not produce the highest class of fruits; they must have garden culture, and with this they never fail. After this thorough preparation, the cleaner the culture the better, at least in our older States, where the soils have been depleted by cropping. But one of the lessons which experience has taught us most impressively is that, contrary to our former views, this after-cultivation should be shallow so as not to injure the roots, but to preserve them near the surface

4. MANURES AND THEIR APPLICATION.

The subject of manures is a most important one, and every year becoming more so. The supply of manure in the older parts of our country is unequal to the demand, and every year increases the disparity. What would be our feelings if the supply of wheat, on which we depend for our daily bread, were inadequate to the demand? Yet man are not more dependent for life upon their daily bread than are our fruit crops upon the food which is supplied to them in the form of manure of one kind or another. To supply this want we shall be compelled to rely in great measure upon artificial fertilizers, and chemistry has not yet taught us, as it will doubtless in the future, how to supply the wants of our fruit crop with certainty and abundance. But we cannot too often or too forcibly impress upon the minds of all cultivators the sacred duty of saving every particle of fertilizing material; and applying it in such manner as will produce the utmost effect. And on this last point the lesson which experience has taught us is, that manure applied to fruit-trees should be either in the form of a top-dressing or as near the surface as is consistent with the composition of the soil, and the preservation of its fertilizing elements.

5. MULCHING.

While on this subject we will add as another of the lessons of experience, which may be said to be fixed, the advantage of mulching for dry seasons and soils, whereby the temperature and moisture of the soils are kept uniform, and the fertilizing elements in a soluble state, an essential condition for the production of perfect fruit.

6. THINNING OF FRUIT.

This is another lesson which we have learned, and the necessity of which we have often endeavored to impress upon cultivators, and which every successive season teaches with stronger emphasis. It is absolutely necessary for all who send fruit to market to send large fruit, and the markets are constantly and progressively requiring large and fine fruit. Even the Seckel pear, which once commanded in Boston market the highest price, will not now, unless of extra size, sell for any more than, or as much as common varieties of larger size. A medium-sized fruit, or even one of smaller size, may be more economical for use, but until some decided change in the preferences of the majority of purchasers shall take place, large fruit will sell better than small. To produce this, the fruit must not only have good cultivation but must be thinned, and we agree with Mr. Meehan that "one-half the trees which bear fruit every year would be benefitted by having one-half the fruit taken off as soon as it is well set, and that the overbearing of a tree will in a few years destroy it. We may lay it down as a certain rule, that excessive production is always at the expense of both quantity and quality, if not in the same season then in succeeding ones, for when branch is contending with branch, leaf with leaf, and fruit with fruit, for its supply of light and food, it would indeed be an anomaly in nature if this should not result in permanent injury to the trees as well as to the annual crop.

HAPPINESS.

To be happy, and to live long, the three grand essentials are: Be busy, love somebody and have high aims.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Premium.

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

We are authorize by the House of J. Landsberger & Co., the well-known and popular Wine Manufacturers of our city, to offer in their name the following

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Brandy than was exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair by them of Mr. Schleifers manufacture.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Wine than was exhibited by them as the *Reisling* Wines from Messrs. Goolach & Dressel of Sonoma.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Champagne then was exhibited by them at the same time as their own manufacture.

The Wines and Brandies *Premiums* competed for, are only to be Wine or Brandy made of Grapes grown in this State and exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute in this City.

The amount hereby offered will be Deposited by them in Gold in any Bank, against an equal sum by any persons who contest for these Prizes. It being understood that the Brandies and Wines are to be of the same age and character as exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair, and that suitable, proper, and well qualified Judges are to decide upon the merits to be adjudicated.

These offers are made in good faith by the House of Landsberger & Co., to test the merits and Justice of the late awards of the Institute.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds Prepaid, by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment. 25 sorts of either class $1 00. The six classes (150 packets) for $5.00. Also, an immense stock of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Fruit Stocks Young Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Seedlings, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Border Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid by mail. Also 2,000,000 Fruit Stocks, 60,000 Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade list, gratis. Seeds on Commission, Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 36.12

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30.12. 422 to 428 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1866, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8 tf Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY cuts in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $3 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom for the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

G. CROEZINGER.

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER N. Y.
36.8.3t.eow

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese BAZAAR,

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

☞OPEN EVENINGS.☜

34.23

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Set of this splendid work with Colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that a who send orders shou be as explicit as possible as to the wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost o packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss o time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, &c. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

These are grown at our residence not for our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.
FARMER Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must come with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER FREE FOR THREE MONTHS.

To all our new subscribers for 1872 we now offer, as will be seen by our NEW ANNOUNCEMENT, our FARMER for October, November and December, Free, thus giving FIFTEEN MONTHS for One Year's subscription. We make this offer as a premium to all for our

NINETEENTH YEAR.

Cashmere Goats.—Not receiving full data returns in season, we defer till next week, and so with the report on "Lime and its uses."

Our New York Letter, with several others, in our next.

The Fire Report, and Results of Fairs also next week.

LUSCIOUS FRUIT.

We acknowledge a noble box of Fruit from Dr. Strenzel, of the Alhambra Gardens at Martinez, the largest and finest Grapes we have seen this season. We shall measure, weigh and report them, and do full justice. God bless such doctors; his grapes are the largest pills we ever took, but we took 'em.

HINTS ON DAIRYING.

We have received from the publishers a valuable little treatise on Dairying, giving brief and valuable hints on this subject, and especially for butter makers. A neat volume of 76 pages, touching upon all the various points needed, by John P. Corbin, Whitney's Point, N. Y.

THE ALDINE.

This elegant Illustrated Monthly Journal is out with its new Prospectus for 1872, and offers an elegant and valuable *Chromo in Oil* to every subscriber.

The Aldine is now in its fifth year, and is one of our handsomest Illustrated Journals.

Henry Ward Beecher says of the Aldine, "Give my love to the Artist workmen of the Aldine, who are striving to make their Profession worthy for beauty as it always has been for usefulness."

THE FASHIONS.

The very best modes of Fashions are Fashion Books and Patterns for Dresses now sold at the Howe Agency Sewing Machine, by H. A. Deming. They surpass all others, and are very cheap. They take the lead everywhere.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the City, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing Clerk.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

☞ OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such imposters we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up

WARREN & CO.,
Ed. & Prop. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE "FIRE FIEND" MARCHES ON.

The history of the world has never placed on record such a series of ruin—one calamity following another—as has of late fallen upon our country. No part of it and no interest seems to be exempt.

Cities, towns, villages, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, stockmen—all seem fated, all meet the same fatality, and almost everywhere, none seem to be exempt. The smoke of one fire is scarcely down e'en another bursts forth, until communities everywhere seem to feel almost sure *their turn* comes next. Why is this?

The recent detection of so many persons in Chicago who, *fire-mad* as it would seem, go about with fire brand in hand, should awaken in every community *eternal vigilance*, for this is the only security, for there is *fire on the brain*, and those prone to madness will become *fire fiends* from sympathy. The ruin of so many cities and towns everywhere has produced a feeling that *haunts the minds of men*; they think, talk and dream of nothing but fire. The past month is a melancholy record of wreck and ruin everywhere. It has, indeed, been a shadow over our land, and every mail brings only additional calamities.

The record of all these calamities would require pages for the dark record, and we have no wish to make it, for we know the daily papers will give them, and in *flaming* capitals, too.

THE BRIGHTEST SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

There is no storm cloud, be it ever so dark, terrific or devastating, but that when it passes the "sun light" will follow it, and so in it with the record of the late Chicago calamity and the fearful desolation of the FIRE PATH over Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois. These fearful scenes have never had an equal in sufferings, and as they have seemed to have been *permitted* in the mysterious ways of Divine Providence, so that same Providence has by its power called into being and activity the great attributes of Divinity, and aroused a feeling of HUMANITY, of true love and sympathy for the suffering and the afflicted that has no parallel in the world. *This is the bright side.*

While the records of losses both of property and human life is fearful to contemplate, so the contributions in means and Christian action and feeling is noble. It is not confined to one place or section of country, nor to one party in politics, or sect or religion—the HUMAN HEART IS BEATING, and the NOBLE, the DIVINE NATURE is acting, and has acted, and with the speed of the electric wires, before the fires were out that left thousands homeless, *Relief*—SOLID RELIEF was placed in the hands of the almost despairing, the homeless and suffering.

How "Godlike is charity." And perhaps these calamities were the very medicine needed by mankind at this time, when the whole world and all classes of men are so taken up in money making, in money grasping speculations. Who shall read aright the mysteries of Providence? The calamities by fire that have been recorded of late are without parallel in history, and the NOBLE CHARITIES that have followed this WALK OF FIRE are also without a parallel; and these CHARITIES are RECORDED IN HEAVEN'S REGISTER, while the ashes of ruin, in a brief time, will no longer be seen.

The Fire Fiend comes, and

> "High towers, fair temples, goodly theatres,
> Strong walls, rich arches, princely palaces,
> Sure gates, sweet gardens, stately galleries,—
> All these (Oh, pity) now are turned to dust,
> And overgrown with black oblivions rust."

Such were the poets records of ancient days; but now the wand of brotherly love acts, and replaces and restores, and

> "In faith and hope the world *may* disagree,
> But all mankind's concerned in *Charity*;
> All must be false that thwart this one good end,
> And *all of God*, that bless mankind or mend."

And thus it is of God that comes the great action of all parts of our world now, to relieve the oppressed in this dire calamity.

CALIFORNIA WINES APPRECIATED.

Whatever may be said about our California Wines either at Home or abroad by those who do not appreciate them, nor understand their present or prospective value, there is one thing very certain and very true, and that is, there are those who do see their value and are beginning to estimate the vast Wine interest now beginning to be known and understood.

We have a case in point. Some Merchants from England recently in our city, merchants that knew good wines, were round sampling wines; and among those examined were the Wines of Messrs. L. Landsberger & Co., their Red and White Wines, their Port and their Champagnes, and the handsome compliments they paid to the Wines of this House are a sufficient proof, coming as these compliments did from English Merchants, that California Wines will soon be an article of large export to Europe, and we know no wines in our market stand fairer than the wines of the House we have named.

HOME FIRE ENGINES.

In these troublesome and dangerous times, when the "Fire Fiend" is abroad everywhere in our cities, in our villages and country towns, and also in our woods and on the prairies, it becomes a matter of the greatest importance that citizens everywhere should use all the means in their power for their own SELF PROTECTION in the hour of *imminent danger*. "A little spark kindleth a great fire," and it is imperative that every family that can possibly do so, should procure one of those excellent *fire protectors* known as the GERMAN FORCE PUMP. These, placed in the well, will throw water sixty feet high and seventy-five feet on a line, and with small hose to lead into any building would be a sure protection in most cases of a fire.

These admirable Force Pumps are for sale by Laiforth, Kellogg & Co, No. 5 Front street.

WHEN TO PLANT TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

We have received many inquiries from season to season about various Autumnal duties in the Planting of Trees, asking *when* and *how*, season, month, depth, soil for the kinds, &c.

Now we are most happy to furnish all such kinds of information at all times, and should be glad to receive all and every inquiry of this kind, for this will be the proof of that spirit of inquiry that must lead to good results.

In the first place it must always be *remembered* in California *by all* who cultivate the soil, that when we talk of the *Planting Season*, of SPRING, in all our middle and lower valleys it should not be understood as meaning the Spring of the Eastern or Middle States, for that is *March* or *April* when the snow and frost is gone, but our Spring in California is always *three months earlier*, beginning with the *rainy season* in December—for this is *the* month to plant all early vegetables and early crops, therefore, our *California Spring* is from December to March, the very *Winter months* of the Eastern States, and although we may have *some frost* here, these are the best months for our Planting season.

We would say in answer to inquiries now before us relative to the "Season of Planting Shade and Ornamental Trees," and it will apply equally well to Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c., that the very best time to plant in California is just as soon as the soil can be well and properly prepared, the last of November and in December and early January is always best.

Trees of all kinds are ready to be lifted and transplanted, when the *leaves have fallen*, then the tree is in a dormant state, *it is asleep*, and that is the best time for a change of place and soil, so that on its waking to life in a new locality, soil, and temperature, all the strength of the tree or plant goes to make its *new life* without a check.

We are happy in this connection to call special attention of all Orchardists or Amateur Fruit-growers, to the excellent counsel on this subject, which will be found in our *Horticultural Columns*, page 123 of this number, the practical experience of the venerable Marshall P. Wilder, whose life has been devoted to the subject of Fruit Growing, he gives good counsel and to that we now refer with pleasure, and shall hereafter give more on this subject.

WHAT OF SAN JOAQUIN.

This great and rich region of country of which so much was said last year of the loss of crops, ruin of Farmers, &c., now shows the stuff she is made of.

The San Joaquin *Republican*, of recent date, says:

"The farmers of San Joaquin are by no means despondent or dispirited. They are up and doing, and working with a zeal and hopefulness cheerful to look upon. Men who are now heavily indebted with the accumulated debt of two years during which they have not only lost their labor but the seed they planted and the cost of living for themselves and teams, are at work plowing sowing and harrowing. Every possible acre of land will be seeded, and if the season is propitious the next harvest will be the most bountiful gathered in this Valley and the disappointed but not dismayed farmers will be able to wipe out the old score of debts and liabilities which are about the only crop yielded by the long drought."

We think the Farmers of San Joaquin have been taught a lesson that will be of very great value to them in all coming years. Hereafter a *deeper cultivation*, more *summer fallow*, rotation of crops and a better system of feeding and nourishing the soil, will date from the Dry Year of 1871.

THE DROUGHT IN LIVERMORE VALLEY.

Everybody will remember the cry of the present year was, the drying out of the crops in *Livermore Valley*. This was a famous point for "Famine Reports"

Now for the results:

We always averred the drought was not so severe anywhere as was reported, and at this point a statement was made by one of the *famine papers*, the Stockton *Independent*, in their issue of Sept. 23d, that the *grain shipments* from "Livermore Station over the Western Railroad, *for two months*, footed up seven millions four hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and eighty-seven pounds, (7,480,187 lbs.), equal to three thousand seven hundred and forty tons of grain, or seventy-five thousand centals.

This we esteem a pretty good showing for a *dried up region of country*.

OLE BULL.

The friends and admirers of this truly distinguished Violinist, will again regret to hear of his illness. It was hoped he had mastered the disease upon him, but by letters we have received we learn he has been obliged to give up all his engagements for the winter. His Physicians counsel him to take a voyage to Europe with the hope of his more certain permanent recovery.

By very interesting Letters received from his former agent and intimate friend, J. J. Watson, Esq., we also learn of the progress of the Life of Ole Bull, which has been in progress for some time by Mr. Watson, this will be a work that will be sought for, as it will indeed be the "Soul of the Violin."

THE NORTHERN DISTRICT FAIR.

The last fair of the season is the Northern District Fair, which took place at Marysville last week; and, like many of our district fairs, was principally devoted to the *races*. This is the *absorbent*; it controls and swallows up all the other interests, and our stockmen, farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers may give up all hope at the present of a chance of due appreciation until the societies are under better control.

A NAIL in the inkstand, or some old steel pens that the acid in the ink can not upon, will prevent steel pens in use from becoming rusty.

TULE LANDS.

The improvements on "Twitchell Island" by Messrs. Praeder & Miner show conclusively the value of our reclaimed Tule lands.

We had the pleasure of meeting the gentlemen we name on a down trip on the Stockton steamer, and from them we learn that they now have under progress and improvement 3,600 acres, and their report of the crops the present year is a proof of what our "Tule Lands" will do.

On this island the present year they have had a fine crop, and have harvested 75 to 80 bushels very superior wheat—wheat that will be used specially for is its quality as SEED WHEAT.

They have now also a volunteer barley and wheat crop already headed out that will make a fine hay crop. We saw a sheaf of it some 3x3½ feet high, with good heads in the milk.

The system of preparing the land is to *burn off the tule*. This leaves a bed of ash soil many inches deep and fine. Crops are sowed in this soil and tramped down by sheep; this is what we call *sheep harrowing in*, and the result is fine crops, as named above.

Some 1,000 to 1,200 acres have fully averaged 60 bushels per acre. The crops have been 1,800 sacks of wheat and 2,000 sacks of barley, and grown at a very little cost, as there was no expense of plowing.

Every kind of crop will grow luxuriantly on the island, and on all Tule land of similar locality.

The crops beside grain that have been successfully tried, are cotton, tobacco, corn, potatoes, melons, squashes, cucumbers, beets, tomatoes, etc.—in fact everything grows luxuriantly. Grasses, clover, hemp, flax, the ramie—these all must do well on these lands. Messrs. Praeder & Miner are earnest believers in Tule lands and earnest workers too, and what they undertake they intend to do well.

We should also mention here that sheep were purchased expressly to *tramp in the grain*, and when the work was done they were sold at a profit, this new system of harrowing in by sheep being a money-making business.

A steamer will leave to-morrow morning with a party of gentlemen interested in "Tule Lands," to visit all the lands contiguous to the river, Sacramento and San Joaquin, comprising Grand, Brannan, Sherman, Twitchell, Boulden, and Venice Island; also the Webb tract, occupying two days in the investigation. We have a courteous invitation to join the party, which we shall do if it is possible. We return thanks for the courtesies extended to us.

PROGRESS IN BEET SUGAR INTEREST.

The Sacramento Beet Root Sugar Company and its operations have been slow and long delayed; but, from reports, the company is waking up.

"The Sacramento *Union* says, this company has, after much delay, received their new machine, which will soon be ready for operation. The company expects to realize about 400 tons of beets this year which will be worked at their mill, which, under present auspices, will undoubtedly prove a success. When once the mill is in successful operation, the farmers in the neighborhood will keep it well supplied with raw material."

The California Beet Root Sugar Company, however, which did a good and satisfactory business last year, amounting to some 500,000 lbs., are preparing to more than double their enterprise for this year, and will probably make from one million to one and a quarter million pounds.

The company, as we learn from the President, have some 500 acres of the best, and a portion already dug, from which they anticipate from 8,000 to 10,000 tons, the yield varying from 16 to 20 tons per acre. The estimate made of the yield of sugar per acre of beets is from one to one and a quarter tons. The yield of sugar per ton is about eight per cent., or about 160 lbs. sugar per ton of beets; some beets yield much more, even as high as 300 lbs. per ton.

The company have greatly improved their mill during the season of waiting for the crop. New boiler, new evaporator, and two new filters, with new centrifugals, and the addition of a bone coal furnace.

These improvements will enable the mill to run about one-half the year upon one beet crop, the balance of the year in refining imported sugars. Of this work considerable has been done the past year, over 500 tons having been refined.

One thing is very certain, this work is a success, and will be profitable, as all the sugar made is readily sold at full prices.

THE LAEMLIN SISTERS.

Only three weeks since we had the pleasure to copy the kind, greeting words of our colemporary the Chicago *Tribune*, announcing a series of concerts to be given there by our gifted artists, commencing October 9th. Since that time what a fearful change has come over all whom we then named.

Chicago is in ashes—the *Tribune* office and material the sport of the fiery fiend, and our friends are among those unfortunates *who have lost all*—all but *hope* and *trust in God*, and the assurance of that kind and sure sympathy that will yet send *words* and *deeds* to the now bereft ones.

We have, by late news, learned the sad realities, but we are most heartily glad to know, by a visit we made to those who are now completing the Grand Concert of the Musical Society here for *Wednesday next*, that efforts will be made for the SPECIAL BENEFIT of our own California Artists, now among the severe sufferers of that unfortunate city.

THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

We would very particularly recommend all our young men who wisely attend the excellent Lectures of Prof. O. S. Fowler, (and all men should attend) after they have heard Prof. Fowler to visit the Anatomical Museum, and see his teachings verified, where all who violated the *natural laws of their being* must pay the penalty of *broken law*.

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

Free for Three Months.

New Announcement!

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE TO ALL OUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR

1872,

The California Farmer,

FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER,

Thus giving them Fifteen Months and including the Holiday Season for the Subscription Price of one Year.

The California Farmer,

THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the TERMS above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the FARMER, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

AND

Liberal Club List

OUR NEW CLUB LIST WILL SOON APPEAR.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,
320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

STATE FAIRS.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR WILL BE HELD AT OGLETHORPE PARK, ATLANTA, GA., October 16th to 20th, inclusive.

Gen. John B. Gordon, President,
Gen. A. Echols, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR OF LOUISIANA,

Will be held at New Orleans, Commencing Nov. 18, and continues several days.

WILL COPY US.

It is an every-day affair to see the *good things of California* sought after and copied in almost every part of our Union. Not only our manufactures but our literary articles; and too often it is done too without giving due credit to the originators. And we also find those who so quickly recognize what is excellent that they would desire to have the name and fame also of the originator.

Recently a case came under our notice of a rare piece of music issued by a distinguished music publisher here; but no sooner does it appear here than an order comes from an eastern city for copies by the hundred, even with a request from them for the right to republish in *their* name instead of its being California music.

It is a noticeable fact that California is the originator of a vast number of good things, but we wish our neighbors abroad would always be willing to give due credit to the Golden Land for them.

☞ OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

We shall send this number to many who are not on our list of Subscribers, and hope after they have examined our Journal they will give their voluntary and cheerful co-operation to this old and long established Journal for the upbuilding of our State.

The success of our Merchants depend upon the success of our AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS; the value of REAL ESTATE is also dependent upon the prosperity of *Agriculture*, and our COMMERCIAL INTERESTS also depend in a great measure upon the development of those resources that shall load our Ships and give them full freights, and load the cars upon the Railroads also.

We send Extra copies to many abroad who are inquiring about CALIFORNIA; such enquirers should have the FARMER that they may learn of the rapid growth of our State and its capacities for a permanent Home, for which they are in search, or for a place of BUSINESS, which promises so much in the future.

We send numbers also to those persons abroad who will find it greatly for their interest to ADVERTISE with us now early, in order to secure the trade of the coming season. Advertisers abroad are apt to delay this important duty till the season is too far gone to reap all the good they might.

We hope a cheerful response from many who will read this card addressed to them specially.

SPLENDID FARMS

FOR SALE

OR LEASE.

The Guadalupe Rancho,

Santa Barbara County,

Is now being surveyed and cut up into Farms in sizes to suit Purchasers, or those wishing to Lease for a number of years. Our Agents and Surveyors are on the ground, and those desirous of Purchasing or Leasing will

Beautiful Rancho,

CAN BE IMMEDIATELY SUITED.

The Guadalupe is famous in the Southern Country for being one of the best if not the very best Ranches in that section. It is

Abundantly Watered,

being in that respect unequalled; has a superb soil and a climate unsurpassed anywhere in California—all the Cereals as well as Potatoes, Beans, Flax, &c., can be cultivated there to great advantage, and for all kinds of Fruit and Grape growing, it is equally well adapted.

The Rancho is situated directly on the Coast, twenty miles south of San Luis Obispo, and it can be reached by Steamer to that point, or by the Coast Line of Stages. There is an embarcadero on the property.

Cottonville *Argus*, Monterey *Democrat*, Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, Petaluma, and Salinas *Standard*, Please copy and send bill.

W. H. PATTERSON,
509 Sacramento Street,
36.14 SAN FRANCISCO.

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Important to Farmers and others!

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN!!

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supercede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable.

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation.

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

Full Information Furnished

AND

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BY

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P. O. Box 1589, San Francisco,
or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,
36.15 Alameda County.

H. H. HEWLETT. ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

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Agricultural Machinery,

Hardware, Steam Engines,

Clipper Mowers,

ALSO

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GREAT STOCK OF PLOWS.

Among them the following:

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Matteson & Williamson's FAMOUS

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Belting, Rope, Blocks,
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and all needed Goods in the Agricultural line.

STOCKTON, California.
New York Office, 88 Wall Street.

Notice to Farmers.

JONES & HEWLETT are the Sole Agents in Stockton for the Sale of our celebrated

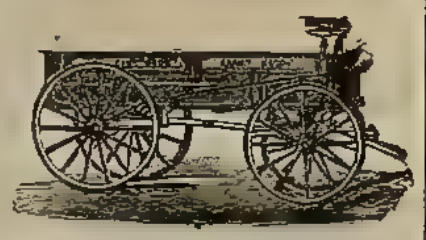
NASH & OUTTS'

Premium Grain Seperator.

All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing from other parties in Stockton.

Sacramento, September 29th, 1871.

NASH, MILLER & CO.,
36.13 Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.



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California Rack-Body's or Running Gears

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Buying in large quantities for Cash, we are enabled to sell at very low prices.

The qualities of the above Wagons being now most fully established throughout the whole Country as being *superior* to any other

FARM OR TEAM WAGONS,

we solicit all who want a good serviceable Wagon to buy the

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which we guarantee for one year to all buyers

I. D. ARTHUR & SON.
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A very fine Tract of Land of some Eighty Acres, superior in quality, with or without buildings. The Land is the best in the County, watered with living streams all the year round, with a small Orchard and Vineyard in bearing, and with wood on the place for years. The land this dry year has been very productive.

Any one wanting a good tract of land should look to this Farm. It is situated some 2½ miles from Petaluma on a good road.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving in addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW, all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

"COLLINS" or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Cast Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

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"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

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"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Castor Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES

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"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills.

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for Throwing in and out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

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"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 16 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley, Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

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Buckeye Mower and Reaper,
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Buckeye Grain Drill,
Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,
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Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

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D. D. WILLIAMSON,

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ROAD STEAMERS.

Adapted to transporting heavy freight or Passenger Coaches over common roads without injury to the roads, and at a great saving as compared with Horses or Mules.

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The Patent Elastic Tires of these Road Locomotives enable them to travel over any ordinary road or field and to climb any hill without injury to their machinery. The Boilers and nearly all the main parts are constructed of *Steel*, and the workmanship and material are equal to that of the best Locomotives. They are easily managed, and will turn with a Train in any ordinary road.

After a most thorough examination by Officers appointed for that purpose, they have been adopted by the British War Department for hauling stones, heavy guns, &c., and a number are now being constructed for various military stations. By a very simple operation, and at a small expense, they can be instantly turned into Stationary Engines for

Driving Threshing Machines,

Cotton Gins, Saws,

Pumps, Corn Mills, &c.

Unlike Horses, they can work twenty-four hours per day, and are under no expense when not used.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the agents

JONES & HEWLETT,
Importers of Agricultural Machinery,
36.1 STOCKTON, CAL.

THE PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS ARRANGED

FOR THE

PROMPT PAYMENT

OF

All its Liabilities

IN FULL,

Including those of the Late

CHICAGO FIRE.

An assessment of Stockholders has this day been made, to provide against any IMPAIRMENT of its Capital Stock and business will be continued as heretofore

A. J. RALSTON,
San Francisco, October 12, 1871. Vice President. 36.15

RANDALL'S

GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the FARMER Office, $2 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the FARMER Office.

Address WARREN & CO.

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely Illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

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IMPORTERS OF

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GLASSWARE,

LAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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Silver Plated Wares.

Old Wares Re-plated

IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
MARKET STREET,
36.12 Under the Grand Hotel.

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufactures* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell: We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A Fine Frame Dwelling House, comparatively new, situated in Sacramento City, on East side of 8th street, between O and P.

The above will be sold or exchanged for an improved Ranch.

For particulars address B. O. JOHNSON,
Sacramento, Cal.,
or inquire on the premises. 36.13

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the YOUNG'S PATENT.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

Home Miscellany.

UNSPOKEN WORDS.

The kindly words that rise within the heart,
And thrill it with their sympathetic tone,
But die ere spoken, fall to play their part,
And claim a merit that is not their own.
The kindly word unspoken is a sin—
A sin that wraps itself in purest guise,
And tells the heart that, doubting, looks within,
That not in speech, but thought, the virtue lies.

But 'tis not so; another heart may thirst
For that kind word—as Hagar in the wild—
Poor banished Hagar, prayed a well might burst
From out the sand, to save the parching child.
And loving eyes, that cannot see the mind,
Will watch the expected movement of the lip;
Ah! can ye let its cutting silence wind
Around that heart and scathe it, like a whip?

Unspoken words, like treasures in a mine,
Are valueless until we give them birth;
Like unfound gold their hidden beauties shine,
Which God has made to bless and gild the earth.
How sad 'twould be to see a master's hand
Strike glorious notes upon a voiceless lute;
But, oh, what pain, when, at God's own command,
A heartstring thrills with kindness, but is mute.

Then hide it not, the music of the soul—
Dear sympathy expressed with kindly voice;
But let it, like a shining river, roll
To deserts to hearts that would rejoice.
Oh, let the sy hony of kindly words
Sound forths oor, the friendless, and the weak!
And He will bless you; He will strike the chords
Will strike another when in turn you seek.

THE BABY-SHOW.

One of the Great features of the Texas State Fair at Houston, in May last, at which Hon. Horace Greeley delivered the Annual Address, was the "Baby Show." This excited great attention and interest, and at which Fifteen Babies were shown as is pictured in the sprightly and witty Poem recited there on the Fair Ground on the 27th.

Baby-show, the Baby-showing—
All the fun, and fun, were there;
Mothers smiling babies crowing,
Chatter, chatter, everywhere.

Hundreds rushing—feelings gushing—
Mamma's darling—"pooty thing;"
Nurses shaking, poking, hushing,
Daddies strutting round the ring.

* * * * * * *

Fifteen babies—no great many;
Plenty more—enough, God knows!
Texas beats the world for any
Thing almost, that grows:

Women, children, Corn and Cotton,
All that swims, or walks, or roars,
Sown, or planted, or begotten;
"Finest country out of doors,"

Quoth Pap Greeley, prenamed Horace,
He whose Tribune greets the world;
And he swears to say it for us—
"Texas babies beat the world."

Masculine Committee, joking
Round, to find the prettiest, go;
Hissing this one, that one poking;
(Babies, not their ma's, you know.)

Now the prizes, whoopee! run here;
Golden armlets, spick and span;
Prettiest girl-babe, under one year;
Mrs. Kelly's Mary Ann.

Now the boy, no longer parley—
Bring the bright blue ribbon in;
Tie it to the arm of Charley,
Chubby little Charley Winn.

Prettiest girl of not two summers,
Griswold's silver cup shall slp—
Libby Shearn, of all the comers,
Gets it for her baby lip.

Ribbons from twins, still under two years—
Adele and Willie Lubbock—flow,
Whoop, whooray! and how d'ye do, dears?
Endeth thus the *Baby Show*.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE OF FASHION.

Since the rage, says the London *Review*, for dress and finery set in! since extravagance is a womanly beauty, and to live beyond one's means a social requirement: since the loom and the workshop have taken the place of birth and refinement, and the money vulgarian is counted higher than the penniless aristocrat; since women have been ranked by what they wear and not by what they are, and a becoming toilet is counted equal to a personal grace; since none but a chosen few dare to be simple, none but a remnant of the faithful dare to hold themselves aloof from luxury and fashion—more families have been ruined than has ever been known before, and the boasted happiness of the English home is fast becoming a fable and a myth.

A woman died in the almshouse at Sunderland, England, recently, at the age of ninety-three. She was born a pauper in the workhouse, and lived her whole life as an object of public charity.

FIBS ABOUT LITERARY WOMAN.

BY ELEANOR KIRK.

There of you who keep your eyes and ears open as you walk through the world, must be aware of two things: First, that humanity is unmistakably crochety, and second, that it is worse than useless to try and convince the victim of crochets that he may be mistaken in regard to the least of his notions. The trouble is, that to them you are just as full of idiosyncrasies as they are to you. Do you take a broader view of life and its requirements than your companions, then are you fanciful and speculative. Do you believe that it is all right somehow, and that everything will be over-ruled for good, then are you a fatalist.—Does one express an opinion that there is as much good as bad in the world, then is one a fool, and the slave of imposition. And so it goes! A man believes his neighbor to be more than half a lunatic, and wonders why the authorities don't lock him up; and said neighbor is just as confident that *his* neighbor should be suppressed. Thus it becomes exceedingly troublesome, and not unfrequently dangerous to stem the current of human emotion.

Now, as a woman, there are a few things against which I have felt called upon to enter my solemn protest. No lawyer with a first-class practice has had occasion to say "I object," oftener than I. A few of the seeds of dissent have come up into healthy shrubs; but a larger proportion have been scattered by the wind into the by-places of life, and there, blossoms have sprung forth, then indeed am I richer than I know. To be considered amiable, one must always uncomplainingly submit.

Now that doctrine will do for those wants which we are pleased to call the dispensation of Providence! Here, submission is plain, and for the best of reasons; there is nothing else to do but to sit calmly by and listen to statements which one knows to be false, requires more of something or less of something that one person I am acquainted with possesses, at all events: It is very hard for one in the least developed behind the ears, to be silent under such circumstances; and to my mind an individual with a cavity there, might as well be dead as alive for all the good he or she will do in the world:—Now there is one falsehood which I have been compelled to hear ever since I can remember, and have contradicted until the thought have sometimes been borne home to me that my disposition was getting soured by this persistent contact with the acid and acrid. That idea isn't pleasant, but then folks ought to know better than to insist upon repeating the stale platitudes of their grand-parents. The shell of this nut seems to be an uncommonly hard one; but have patience; we shall come to the meat after a little. Suppose yourself, reader, (if a woman), just for a moment, a writer for the press. You may be a poetess, sketch writer, editress, or fashion scribbler for a . Either which suits you best. Imagine yourself also a wife, mother and housekeeper, if you are not already these.—Try to think of yourself as conscientious in the performance of all your domestic duties, a loving wife and a tender mother; and then imagine yourself compelled to listen every now and then to a scorching criticism of literary woman—to hear them described as ink-daubed, careless, slovenly creatures, whose husbands are driven to destruction by their utter lack of capability, whose children are unkempt, unwashed uncivilized little brutes, made, according to the authority, on purpose to dangle from the gallows. How do you think you would feel? Would you not ask them how they knew such to be the case, how they dared to make statements they were unable to substantiate?

Now, although I do not wish to be understood as saying that all literary women are careful and judicious housekeeper, I do insist that there are as many in this class as can be found in an equal number of women who have no other occupation than attending to the backs and stomachs of their respective families. I make this avowal because I know it and can prove it. Sometime I will take you with me to the houses of my friends who write for the papers (if they are willing) and give you a glimpse of the workings of the interior machinery. The number of women who contribute to magazines, weekly and daily newspapers in New York and Brooklyn—and by such labor wholly or in part support themselves and families is much larger than is generally supposed. My heart beats faster as I go over the list of those whom I am personally acquainted with. Noble, self-sacrificing, cultivated women, many of whom have worked their way to public favor, through an amount of opposition and contumely which would have been utterly disheartening to any but women.

Let me give you an instance in point. About a year ago, I heard that one of my old school friends was living in East Brooklyn with her husband and three children and that the latter through some financial earthquake, had been reduced to destitute circumstances.

I found them occupying two rooms in a respectably located cottage, for which they paid fifteen dollars a month.

The trials and disappointments of the preceding weeks had so shattered the husband and father that he was completely prostrated by a low nervous fever, unable to rise from his bed. The friends why had flattered around them in their hours of prosperity, were now among the missing. The man I had never seen, but I had heard him described as a plucky resolute fellow, who had fought nobly for his little family and made the most tremendous sacrifices to preserve his business reputation. I thought there must be some grit left in the man, ill as he was, but the whole burden of his song, seemed to be—"I have done the best I could: Fate is against me: It is no use to talk about any more effort on my part. I do not think I have much longer to live." To rouse him was impossible, and I gave up in despair. My dear little friend, I found scrubbing the oil cloth that covered a part of her kitchen, and attending to the baking of some bread, which was as white and light, and apetizing in flavor as any I ever saw manufactured. She was as pretty and as sweet as ever. There was a light in her eyes which made my heart glad. She was possessed of a reserved spiritual strength which would conquer at last I knew.

"Now tell me!" I asked, "How you manage to get enough to eat, and pay your rent? Did you save *any* thing from the wreck of your fortune?"

"Not a dollar," she answered.

"Frank" (that was her husband) imagines that I had two or three hundred dollars at the time of our breaking up—I let him think so: but he used every cent. "You knew" she continued, "that I used to write half of the girls compositions at school, and long ago I thought that I might make it pay, but when I talked it over with Frank, he always discouraged me by saying that women scarcely ever amounted to anything as writers—and that my duty very plainly laid in another direction. For the last two months every mouthful we have eaten, I have earned with my pen.

"But how!" I asked determined to probe to the bottom.

"One would suppose that you would have about all you could attend to—the care of a sick husband, and three young children—beside your house work." She smiled pleasantly as she removed the bread from the oven, and pounded the brown crust to test the accuracy of the baking.

"You see, my dear, that God never puts any more upon his children than they are able to bear; and this position although I do not like it, I am able to get along with it, because I *know* it is good for me. I am perfectly healthy, I compose easily and write fast. I understand every branch of domestic economy, and am a pretty fair nurse. To be sure I haven't time to earn a great deal, but as long as it holds out for the necessaries of life, why should I worry? Not yet has my husband wanted for anything—nor have my children been hungry. Don't think me a little egotist; but I glory in my strength every day."

Glory in her strength! Well she might; and I gloried in it, too.

"To do this," she continued, "I make a point of never taking a moment which rightfully belongs to my sleeping hours! but I do improve every waking instant.

Now this woman washed, ironed, cooked, took care of her children, and kept them sweet and tidy, nursed her sick, and discouraged husband, and earned for them the necessaries and comforts of life. Her little home was clean and bright, and the little mistress as hopeful and sunshiny as though there were no such things as sickness and poverty in the world. That husband has only just grown strong enough to attend to business two or three hours of each day, but in the meantime other and more elegant apartments have been taken and furnished, two servants have been added to the establishment, and its presiding genius is now permanently attached to one of the best newspapers in the city. A few Saturdays ago I called upon her, and was told by the servant that Mrs. —— wished me to come down into the kitchen. I fo her again attending to the baking of bread, and overseeing the potting of some game. "You see," said she half apologetically, "Frank has been made a baby of so long, that he imagines that I am the only woman in the universe who can prepare a respectable meal; but I like to cook, though; it is real fun!"

Do you say that this is an exceptional case? In some respects, I admit it. Very few women are supplied with the perfect health, and perfect faith of this one; and these, I am well aware, are very important items. These made independence a certainty. Trust in God, backed by ability and integrity, will accomplish anything. But in my experience this is by no means an isolated instance and I am willing to be qualified that literary women, as a class, are not the careless, slovenly, selfish creatures they have so long been represented; and also declare my intention of fighting it out on this line if it takes me the remainder of my natural life.

WIVES AND MOTHERS.

There is a little story of the war, never published, which may have its meaning here. It is of a young, beautiful woman, the wife of the foremost civil engineer of his time, who, then two sons were born to her, determined to serve them better than as sempstress or cook. She devoted herself to hard and severe study, while striving still to keep the graces and accomplishments of her youth. She became friend and companion to her husband and sons; fitted the boys for the highest classes in college, in the languages and sciences; for many years shared her husband's labors. "The most intricate calculations I leave to her, as the better mathematician of the two," he was used to say. The boys and their father won place and name; she stood in the background unknown watching and satisfied. At last her work was done; husband and sons gave their lives for their country, and when the last was gone, the woman, as though hearing a sudden call in the midst of strength and health, died. She found no better use for her life, apparently, than to follow with it over the dark river those whom she had loved. Other women less weak and fond with her capabilities, would doubtless have become professors or candidates for Presidencies. But there have always been two kinds of women, and will be to the end.

An acquaintance from the country having visited some friends, and being about to depart, presented a little boy, one of the family, with a half dollar, in the presence of his mother. "Please, it is a good one," said the lad. "Certainly," replied the gentleman, surprised. "Why do you ask?" "Because I'd rather have a bad one; they'd let me keep it; if I get any good money it goes into the bank, and I never get it again."

SELECTIONS.

A curious observer in St. Louis has discovered that men and boys invariably run the heels of their boots and shoes over outwardly, while women and girls always run theirs over inwardly. Out of one hundred and forty-seven men and boys that passed the observer at a given point, this fact was true in every instance; out of sixty-seven woman that passed it was true in every instance but one.

[This is easily explained. The Men and Boys as a rule, *toe-out*, while the Women and Girls *toe-in*—this is our solution.—Ed. F.]

A Springfiled, Massachusetts, paper tells of a woman in that city who does washing for two cents a "piece," and derives an average income therefrom of $120 a month. Last month she washed 6,958 pieces, and received $139 14. Her husband meanwhile toils on for $12 per week, less than one-half what she earns.

About Babies.

Texas has had an exhibition of children at its State Fair at Houston, and the San Antonio *Herald* says it does not believe there is another community of its size in the United States that can produce so many perfectly beautiful and healthful children as the city of San Antonio and surrounding country.

Bainbridge Ga., must have a very salubrious climate for babies. They have about 1,500 inhabitants, and the city records show an average of five new babies per week. When the percentage falls off, a woman will catch up by having twins, and often triplets. One woman is doing well and nursing a quartette of babies.

"Patty," a lady called to a little girl that was in the parlor, "did you tell your mother that I was here?" "Yes'm," answered Patty, demurely. "And what did she say?" "She said, 'Oh, that dreadful woman again.'"

Adam must have been a fast runner for it is said he was first in the human *race*.

Why is a carpenter's wife an unhappy woman? Because her husband is always a-jawin'er.

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By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

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Hutchings still lives and keeps his House open. He makes no special profession about his Hotel, being satisfied that its accommodations and table are not excelled by any in the Valley. He still cheerfully gives information on all subject connected with Yosemite, and will be happy to welcome his guests. 36.12

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35.2

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REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at BENICIA, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

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In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

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As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

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36.1

Miscellany.

REMOVING SPOTS AND STAINS FROM CLOTHING.

In an elaborate article lately published in the German *Meister-Zeitung* upon the eradication of spots of different kinds from clothing, we are informed that benzine is undoubtedly by far the best and cheapest substance for removing grease, resin stearine, tar, wagon grease, etc., the purest kind to be applied to the most delicate fabrics. Ether and petroleum ether are said to be of almost equal efficiency in this respect. Such spots are often complicated by the adhesion of dust or other matter, which, even if insoluble themselves, readily fall off when the substance with which they are combined is removed. For spots of oil it is best to add a little alcoholic ether.

Silver spots and indelible ink can be removed, even after a long time, by means of cyanide of potassium applied in a concentrated solution. Rust spots can be made to disappear by treatment with a weak solution composed of one part nitric acid and twenty-five of water, and afterward rinsing with water and ammonia. Spots of paint when soluble in water and alcohol, can almost always be removed by oil of turpentine. For complete removal it is necessary to wash the spot afterward in a good deal of turpentine.

Fruit, wine and similar spots are to be treated with sulphuric acid, which may be replaced some times but not always, by chlorine. The acid may be applied either in the form of gas or dissolved in water; in the first case the substance to be treated is to be stretched at the proper height over burning sulphur, and in the latter moistened with the solution and then washed with pure water. For fine white table cloths the dilute acid is preferable. Printing ink can be readily taken from any article by means of ether of turpentine. Pure benzine will also have similar effect. Spots produced by alkalies, such as soapboiler's lye, soda, ammonia, etc., can generally be made to disappear completely by the prompt application of dilute acetic and a good deal of water. Spots produced by hydrochloric or sulpuric acid can be removed by the application of concentrated ammonia, while spots of nitric acid can scarcely be obliterated.

For removing perspiration portion a strong solution of soda is first to be applied with a subsequent rinsing with water. Spots from sulphor phosphorus, caused by lucifer-matches, can beextracted by sulphide of carbon. Ink spots are to be treated with oxalic acid, nitric acid, or chlorine, according to the composition of the ink. As a general rule,-a solution of oxalic acid applied, and then rinsed off with water, will answer the purpose. The removal of actual coloring matter such as the aniline dyes, etc., is more difficult, in consequence of the adhesion of the coloring matter to the substance of the fiber.

A BOY'S QUESTION.

A few days since, the excellent Principal of the Grammar School was giving the pupils under his charge a general lesson in the hall, the subject under discussion being the whale and his habits. Mr. Barrell mentioned that he recently saw the whale captured in Massachusetts Bay, and to give the pupils an idea of the monster, he measured off fifty feet on the stage the length of the whale, which he remarked is not a proper fish. The manner in which the whale takes his food, filtered through the fine ends of whalebone, was explained—the Principal adding, that notwithstanding the enormous size of the whale, yet he cannot swallow anything larger than a man's fist. At this point a boy's hand came up, indicating that he had a question to ask—for Mr. Barrell encourages the pupils to ask questions about any matter they do not understand. "Well, Master A., what have you to say," blandly asked the Principal. "I should like to know how the whale swallowed Jonah," asked the inquiring youth amid the smiling of the pupils and some visiting friends. It is needless to add that Mr. Barrell found his ingenuity taxed to the utmost to explain to the satisfaction of the curious minds of the children, that the omnipotent God, who worked the miracle of preserving Jonah's life, would have no difficulty in preparing the whale, or fish, suited to all the conditions of the miracle.—*Boston Investigator.*

HARD ON THE LAWYER.

Lawyers make a point of cross-questioning witnesses in a merciless manner. Sometimes, however, the former get the worst of it.

"William Lonk, who made you?" demanded a learned conselor,

William, who was considered a fool, screwed up his face, and looking thoughtful and somewhat bewildered replied,

"Moses I a pose."

"That will do," said the conselor addressing the Court. The witness says he supposes Moses made him; that is an intelligent answer—more than I thought him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint idea o Scripture. I submit that is not sufficient to entitle him tobe sworn as a witness capable of giving evidence.

Mister judge, said the fool, may I ax the lawyer a question?

Certainly, said the Judge.

Well, then, Mister lawyer, who d'you'pose made you?

Aaron, I s'pose,' said the lawyer, imitating the witness.

After the mirth had somewhat subsided, the witness drawled out:

"Wa'al, neow, we do read in the Book that Aaron once made a calf, but who'd a thought the critter'd got in here?"

Mr. Wendell Phillips has found something to commend. It is the New Jersey railroad, which, during the last thirty-seven years, has transported over seventy millions of passengers, without loss of life or limb to any one inside the cars.

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There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a VERY GREAT BARGAIN as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

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For Particulars Address,

C. W. STEVENS, Proprietor, on the Ranch, or call on the Editor of the FARMER

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Exchange on England	109¾x109½
Price of Gold	112½x113
Value of Greenbacks	88@89
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s 2d
do do New York	170d175 bush

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market of this State is without any material change in any degree, either in sales, shipments or value, but little coming to market and but little going abroad. The rates here, in New York and in Liverpool, the same as last week.

The loss of wheat in the great fire at Chicago was over one and a half millions centals, yet now their receipts are as usual, but outlets not so great, save for home consumption.

The New Yorkers complain of no exports of grain, and this, too, with the Liverpool rates high and charters low. How is this? How is it that lately we have had stoppages of the wires for days at a time? Who can tell?

There seems only a demand here for our mills for homestraed, and some for China, and a little for way trade. Choice Wheat, for seed, will now be selected in large parcels, as a very great breadth will be sown this year, if *the signs of ruin come*, and *ruin will come*, and even now is near at our doors.

Flour is not in such demand now for export, yet it is held firm. Not so much from Oregon just now. A little goes to China this week.

Barley comes in freely, and hold at full rates. Sales moderate. Prices must yield. Oats come freely, and prices firm also. Corn—little coming and sales light. Rye and Buckwheat—supply small and small demand.

Hay and Feed Grains—Ready market; there, with *Oil* Cake, have ready sale.

Potatoes of common quality are plenty; choice kinds scarce. Beans are rather scarce. Onions, only moderate supply.

Hops have become *hoppy*, and now have run up to big prices, which please those growers who have "the hops"—now four times the price of last year.

Wool has become quiet again, and speculators have laid down to rest and think, while the bales are increasing in our storehouses.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$2 50	@	$2 60
do Extra	2 65	@	2 75
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Barley, old, for brewing	2 05	@	2 10
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	2 30
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	2 35
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	6 75	@	7 00
do Extra	7 00	@	7 50
Extra Family Flour	7 50	@	7 75
Oregon Superfine	7 00	@	7 25
do Extra for shipping	7 50	@	8 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	2 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb	2 75	@	3 00
Bran ₱ ton	28 00	@	30 00
Middlings ₱ ton	40 00	@	45 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	40 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	75	@	90
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 10
Carolinas	1 25	@	1 50
Onions	80	@	1 12
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	18 00	@	22 50
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	17 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	10 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit Market this week shows the great abundance that is now being rushed into it. Never before has there been such great abundance, and never before has fruit been so cheap. No one need go fruit hungry.

Apples are very fine and good and very cheap; and the same with Pears, while Grapes are almost bad for the carrying off. Rich, luscious Grapes from 75c to $1 50 per box, and bunches of 2 and 3 lbs for *two bits*.

Now is the time for preserving choice Apples, Pears and Grapes in their own juices, or in making jellies

The amount of fruit lost and wasted this year will be immense. Melons are *not very abundant*. Prices fair

Apples, ₱ box	50	@	1 25
Apples, ₱ lb	2	@	4
Pears, ₱ lb	4	@	6
Plums, ₱ lb	..	@	..
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₱ lb	6	@	8
do Dried	10	@	12
Nectarines, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Apricots, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Tokay Grapes, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Black foreign Grapes	6	@	8
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	15	@	20
Quinces, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 50
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Strawberries, ₱ lb	10	@	20
" Chili and Extra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₱ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	20	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Vegetables are very abundant and very good. The greater part are grown and brought to market now by those who practically know how to grow good vegetables.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	..	@	..
do green	..	@	..
Artichokes, (Ft.) ₱ doz	30	@	40
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	15
Broccoli, each	15	@	20
Cauliflower, each	15	@	20
Cabbage, each	10	@	15
Carrots, ₱ doz	..	@	15
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	15	@	20
Cranberries, ₱ gall	50	@	75
new eastern, ₱ gal	75	@	1 00
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	33	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	6
Garlics	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₱ lb	..	@	6
Green Corn, ₱ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	8
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₱ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb		@	12
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₱ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrowfat	4	@	6
do Hubbard		@	5
ram, String	4	@	6
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	5
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₱ lb	3	@	5
Garlic	..	@	12
Escalot	15	@	25

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,

101x102 California Marke

The Fish supply is very good. Salmon has gone up and when Salmon goes up all other kinds follow suit. We noticed some fine Halibut in the Ice house of Larkins & Catania. *Epicurean dish.*

Salmon, ₱ lb	..	@	25
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₱ b	8	@	10
Lake Sigler Trout per lb	..	@	25
Smelts	..	@	12
Perch	..		12
Rockfish	..	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	25
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@	..
Tomcod	..	@	30
Sardines, fresh	..	@	12
Soreiah	..	@	30
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	35
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₱ lb	..	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	25
Halibut	..	@	50
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	..	@	62
Pompone	1 50	@	..
Eels			..
King Fish			..
Anchovies	10	@	12
Prons	..	@	50
Frogs per doz	..	@	1 00

SHELL FISH.

Solomon Tesmore,

57, 58, 59. California Marke

Oysters and all Shell Fish remain the same in price. In last week's issue we said that the oysters that had been planted here had grown *one-third*. We ate some fine oysters at "Tesmore's," at the California Market, which were planted in our bay last March that had grown two-thirds, and were rich and fat. Reader, would you grow fat?—then go to Tesmore, and eat his oysters, and you will surely grow fat.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Crew Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small		@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS.

The Meat market, of all solid kinds, rule the same at retail. A full supply of first quality, and rates fair.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	
Veal, ₱ lb	12	@	
do cutlet	20	@	
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	
do leg	12	@	12
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@	
Beef tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	23
Whittaker's St Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

The Poultry market is very fully supplied—we may say, plentifully. Nearly all kinds at wholesale, lower, but with little change in the retail.

Richard D. Mowry,

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair	..	@	..
do tame	1 25	@	1 50
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@	75
do tame ₱ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Chickens, Young, each	50	@	62
Turkeys ₱ lb	23	@	25
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Quails, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 00
Spring Chickens	4 00	@	5 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Venison	5	@	7
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

Our Dairy shows a great change. Butter has gone up to a very high figure, and is at such rates as will again flood us with imported stocks. Eggs are also high, and will be higher. This will continue to draw them from Oregon and from New York. Cheese remains about the same, a little higher in price.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Cooking)	35	@	40
do Extra Choice	..	@	70
do do packed	40	@	75
do Eastern	..	@	40
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	60	@	65
Duck-eggs	..	@	50
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	50	@	60
do do packed	32	@	37
do Eastern (new)	15	@	40
Cheese, California	15	@	15
Eggs, ₱ doz	45	@	55
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	14

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 00	@	3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	6	@	8
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 00	@	1 05
Hops, California	50	@	60
do. Imported	..	@	..
Alfalfa	15	@	18
Mustard Seed	4½	@	7
English Seed	8	@	8
Canary Seed	7	@	10
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	30	@	35
Pea Nuts	5	@	6

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool market has crimped up. Speculators gone; sales few; Wool stored, and all wait to see what will turn up next. *We shall see.*

Wool, Fall Clip	25@30
" Choice Extra	30@32
Medium	22@25
do burry	18@20
Wool-sacks, new	60@90
do second hand	40@50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	12@13
Potatoe Gunny Bags	21@22
Dry hides, ₱ lb	17½@18½
Green salted, ₱ lb	8½@9
Deer Skins	40@55
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do plain	15@25
Goat skins, each	40@60
Rendered Tallow	9@10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

The wholesale Meat market rules lower; this is in "lots," but it does not seem to cut down the price of a "roasting piece," or a "porter-house;" these must be at full rates. Prices are, however, lower.

Beef—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8 ₱
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	4	@	5½ "
Veal—	6	@	7½ "
Mutton—	5	@	6½ "
Lamb—	6	@	7½ "
Pork—undressed,	5	@	5½ "
dressed,	8	@	8½ "

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pass'ger Sunday excep't'd	Express Train Daily.	Time Schedule Sept. 4, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	San Francisco	5 45 P M	12.30 P M
4 42 P M	8.40 A M	Oakland	5.12 P M	11.56 P M
5.50 P M	7.30 A M	San Jose	5.30 P M	10.15 P M
8.28 P M	10.25 P M	Stockton	1.28 P M	7 52 P M
10.35 P M	2.10 P M	Sacramento	11.45 A M	6.00 A M
	4.10 P M	Marysville	9.10 A M	
	7.50 P M	Tehama	6.40 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	Sacramento	11.45 A M	WESTWARD
	5.35 P M	Colfax	8.45 A M	
	1.15 A M	Reno	1.00 A M	
	9.10 A M	Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4.40 P M	Elko	8.45 A M	
	6.50 A M	Ogden	5.20 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 50, 8 00, 8 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *3 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *8 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

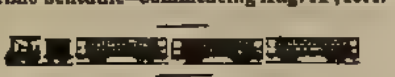
Leave Hayward, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	
*2 20 P. M.	5 30 P. M.	2 10 P. M.	2 10 P. M.
4 40 P. M.			

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	
2 50 A. M.			
3 30 P. M.			

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister.	Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
		10 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
4 00 A. M.	5 00 A M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
	2 00 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

	1 45 P M.	8 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
		3 00 P M	5 30 P. M.
		6 20 P M.	8 40 P. M

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 8 10 P. M. and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Milbrae, San Bruno. MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 5.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8 50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.
J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Cashmere Goats.

A SPLENDID BAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offer from their Flock of Cashmere Goats, about Two Hundred and Fifty very fine Cashmere Goats, Pure Bloods, and Grades, from three-fourth to seven-eights, 15-16 and 31-32, and of superior points, and as handsome animals as can be found of any Grades in California.

These Goats will be sold at the most favorable rates, and at the best terms to large purchasers.

Purchasers in want will please address

BUFFUM & STOCKTON,
Hornitas, Cal.,

where the Goats can be seen.

N. B. Price, Description, and all needed information can be had at the California Farmer Office. 36.13

YO SEMITE HOUSE,

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

Pacific Insurance Company,

No. 422 California St.,

San Francisco

Cash Assets $1750.000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

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Wm. Sharman,
L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery,
J. G Brey,
David Stern,
D. O Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H. M. Newhall,
G. T. Lawton,
Myles D. Sweeny,
Chas. Mayne,
E. L. Goldstein,
J. O. Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos. H. Selby,
Adam Grant,
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J. D. Fry,
Chas. R. Peters,
Oliver Eldridge,
J. B. Roberts,
J. C. Wilmerding,
F. L. Weaver,
John Archbald,
A Hayward,
T. L. Barker,
Alex. Weill,
Chas Meyer,
Chas. E. McLane,
M. Rosenbaum
Thos. R. Hayes,
A. J. Ralston,
T. Lommen Meyer
Geo. C. Hickox.

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Jacob Kamm.

Virginia, Nevada:
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WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.
A. Baird, Marine Sec'y.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

San Francisco,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP

H. H. PEARSON,

LATE OF THE RUSS HOUSE,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation. Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled

Mr PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 366

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on of Trains.

MARKET ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.14

RICHARD D MOWRY,

(SUCCESSOR TO A. A. LOUDERBACK.)

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GAME, POULTRY.

Fancy Pigeon Depot.

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

Between Pine and Sumner Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.

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We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

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In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

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These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

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SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

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New Zealand Flax.

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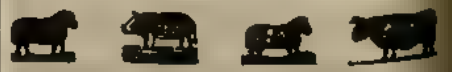

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine*, also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address Editor Farmer.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address
PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

Home Correspondence

[For the California Farmer.]

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NEW SERIES.
LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL.

BY M. A. SARLES.

Number Six.

"Do you want a ride this morning, Mat," asked the Captain, as we sat around his cheerful breakfast table. "Does it not look like rain, sir?" "No, the wind is not in the rainy quarter and the clouds will make riding pleasant." "Well, sir, I am ready, where shall we go?" "To Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, we will take an early dinner and go for a day's excursion."

At noon we started. As the carriage was a large one, the Captain filled it, and we were a merry party. We took Mamie and Frank, two singing birds, to carol to us as we rode along. Mamie is the Canary bird of our old homestead at Bloomingdale, and like myself was a guest at Little Silver, and Frank lives near "the Village by the Sea." The road for five miles swept through a picturesque country, passing the villages of Oceanport and Long Branch, near the Rating Ground at Monmouth Park, and at last came out on the sea shore near the Continental Hotel. For many a mile we dashed through a scene of busy life, the great carivansaries on one side and the solemn ocean on the other, until we came to the West End Hotel, where the Avenue leaves the crowd and shows us the residences of the families who make Long Branch a home. Soon we reached Gen. Grant's modest cottage, where Miss Nellie, "the fair one with the golden locks" is seen on the porch, and then away for the "Grove" by the Deal turnpike, a brisk ride of an hour brought us to the gate, passing through and leaving the horses and carriage in good hands we were soon in the midst of a scene which was as busy as the one we had passed at Long Branch and yet was curiously different.

By the sea shore the crowd was like a swarm of bees, here we were in the midst of it, and it reminded me of the steamer's load of passengers just landed at Aspinwall—the same hurry, the same confusion, the same pile of trunks and boxes, and as the clouds had vanished, the same hot sun. The sound of music guided us to the Preacher's stand where we rested. After a short stay we walked through the Grove, examining with curious eyes the tents, each one conveying some notion of character; some neatness and taste while others were more or less dirty and careless. We were delighted with the cottages. They were small but were erected with an evident eye to attractiveness, and many of them were surrounded by gardens which were kept as carefully attended to as if the inmates cherished the possession of flowers.

Then we walked to the shore and watched the huge rollers as the East wind drove them in upon the beach. I never felt that the flag of my country might be justly called beautiful until to-day. On the shore a tall handsome staff has been erected and from it floated the Stars and Stripes. As we stood by the breakers, and as I was thinking over Byron's "Immortal Apostrophe to the Ocean" my eye caught sight of the new flag, and I was struck with its beauty as it seemed to revel in the golden sunshine. I experienced a sensation of excitement as I watched its graceful coquetting with the breeze, now dropping sadly as if in remembrance of those who had perished in its defence, now waving spiritedly as if it would have said "Rejoice, I am the emblem of Freedom!" and in the inspiration of the moment I felt like throwing up my hat and shouting with all my heart "Yes! Long may it Wave."

How much I enjoyed the ride home. Our dear hostess were the soul of good nature, the Captain told us of his experience of the element along whose thundering waves we rode, the Canaries sang all the merry song they could think of, May was as bright as the sunshine, while Nature painted the stray clouds with such magnificent colors, that the sunset sky was almost too dazzling with crimson and gold for the eye to look at without a shade. We were even silent with pleasure as wrapped in the purple twilight, we drove in to the "open" gate of the Captain's home.

SUCCESSFUL COTTON GROWING.

We have always been the advocate of Cotton Growing in California, and as far back as 1854 and 1856 we distributed seed gratis for trial and had Cotton at our rooms on Exhibition, and every year since have sent out from our Office more or less Cotton Seed.

We have a letter from Mess. Buckley, Strong & Co., the growers of Cotton at Hopetown, who are so largely interested in Cotton growing; they give a very gratifying letter of their crops this year.

We give their reports as follows:

HOPETOWN, October 21, 1871.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

We are busy picking cotton; have over 46,000 pounds in seed picked; have 25 pickers. Cotton will yield at least ½ of bale per acre. Where the stand is good will get fully one bale of lint cotton. This is better than we anticipated. There will be about 1000 acres of cotton planted the coming season within the immediate vicinity of Hopetown.

Respectfully,
BUCKLEY, STRONG & Co.

[We would add a reply to Mess. B. S. & Co. that the Shepherd they wrote for, advertised in our Journal, has found a place in the country.—Ed. F.]

WOOD FOR PAPER.

At Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, is a mill pulp used exclusively for the manufacture of paper from the wood of the poplar tree. The wood is delivered to the mill in sled-lengths, or somewhat longer, after which it is sawed into sticks thirteen inches long, stripped of its bark, split to about ordinary stove-wood size, or a little less and cleared of all knots and imperfections. It is then subjected to a pressure sufficient to grind it to the requisite fineness, coming out white and clean, but in a thick brittle slate, which renders it unfit for paper-making except when combined with other stock. This pulp is sold to makers of newspaper, who mix it in the proportion of twenty-five or thirty per cent. with other material. This mill turns out from five to seven tons of pulp daily. In Europe handsome writing paper containing fifty per cent. of wood has been made, but this pulp has not been used with success for fine paper in the United States.—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

PAPER RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

New uses for paper are continually discovered. One of the latest is to employ it for the manufacture of railway carriage wheels. The paper is cut into discs, the diameter of the wheel, less the thickness of the tire, and subjected to a pressure of one and a half ton to the square inch, and then secured by iron flanges held by bolts passing through them and the paper. The wheel then receives a steel or iron flagged tire. The advantages claimed for the paper for this purpose are, that it is noiseless, does not spring or shrink with the weather, affords a stay to the tire, and a lateral support in turning curves, adapts itself to any trifling inequality of the inner surface of the surrounding tire, and is stronger than any other material of the same weight of which wheels may be made.—*British Trade Journal.*

HOME FIRE ENGINES.

In these troublesome and dangerous times, when the "Fire Fiend" is abroad everywhere in our cities, in our villages and country towns, and also in our woods and on the prairies, it becomes a matter of the greatest importance that citizens everywhere should use all the means in their power for their own SELF PROTECTION in the hour of *imminent danger*. "A little spark kindleth a great fire," and it is imperative that every family that can possibly do so, should procure one of those excellent *fire protectors* known as the GERMAN FORCE PUMP. These, placed in the well, will throw water sixty feet high and seventy-five feet on a line, and with small hose to lead into any building would be a sure protection in most cases

EDUCATION.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER AT WASHINGTON.

A very valuable work has recently been issued by the Commissioner of Education, at Washington, of which we have before spoken, and to which we again refer by a section or two of the reports made to the Bureau of Education in answer to a series of inquiries sent forth to elicit facts in regard to the value of labor and laborers in a community, those who are educated and those who are ignorant contrasted, and these to show the great importance of the Doctrine now agitated of a *Compulsory* Education as it is called, or more truly speaking a NATIONAL AND STATE GUARDIANSHIP OF OUR INSTITUTIONS, so as to make them worthy the Inheritance of a FREE AND ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE. We give the two Reports:

A. J. Mundella, Esq., member of the British Parliament for Sheffield, England, who had employed a large number, as many as three or four thousand at a time, in the middle counties of England, as knitters, weavers, finishers, and machinists:

would say that an educated man invariably acquires a knowledge of his work with greater facility, and executes it with less cost of supervision, than an uneducated man.

The rudiments I do not rank very high. If a man can barely read and write he has not attained to much. To read and write *fluently* is a great advantage in conducting the ordinary affairs of life. Evidence has been given before the British Parliament from my own district showing that some grave mistakes in chemical processes, such as bleaching, dyeing, &c., are constantly occurring through the ignorance of the workmen not having the ability to read writing. I have often witnessed natural powers in a person entirely uneducated, which would have been turned to the benefit of himself and his employer if he had only received a thorough elementary education. I have recently seen in Massachusetts Englishmen whose wages their employers would have doubled, by willingly appointing them overseers, if they had only been educated sufficiently to keep accounts.

I think it is impossible to estimate how much education would increase the value of their services. If the labor is merely mechanical, such as tending a machine that is making so many revolutions per minute, it requires a little education to perform it; but if the labor is something where the whole manipulation depends upon the intelligence of the workman, it is a very different thing. The division of labor in England is so minute that the artisan who begins and continues the same work for years becomes a mere machine himself.

The value of education, both a workman and employer, is something that it is exceedingly difficult to estimate. The educated man will better understand the influence of those economical laws upon which his art depends than the uneducated: and my observation leads me to the conclusion that many of the strikes among workmen are the consequences of gross ignorance on their part, and that almost invariably the outrages and intimidation resulting from strikes are the acts of ignorant men.

The more flagrant cases of violence and intimidation in connection with those trades' unions where the education of the workmen has been grossly neglected.

I believe that technical education is of great importance; that the success of Switzerland and Germany in manufactures, and their superiority over others for the last thirty years has been owing to the excellent elementary education which they have given to their work-people, to which has been superadded, with great advantage, a large amount of scientific and technical education.

Art-training in England has had a marvelous effect in improving the designs for every description of manufacture where taste is required, and consequently in increasing the demand in foreign countries for such manufactures. For example, the results seen in the better styles of carpets, laces, dress-goods, crockeryware, furniture, ornamental iron-work, and in every description where decorative art is of value. I think the great want in this country is such education. I have known instances where a youth who has received art-training has been able at twenty years of age to earn more than all the rest of the working force of his father's family. There is one case among my own workmen where such a lad is getting very high wages, and the effect is that the whole household is elevated.

The greater the improvements in machinery the more intelligence is required on the part of the workmen who manipulate them. It has been found in England that for working agricultural machines a higher class of intelligence and skill is required to manage them than the old peasantry possess. An intelligent workman will always produce a larger amount of work from a clever machine than an ignorant man can, and will keep his machine in better working condition.

I would, certainly say, In all classes of labor with which I am acquainted a person receiving the education which is open in the common schools of America would be infinitely preferable, in all respects, to a workman whose early education had been entirely neglected.

Certainly, I should prefer those who have had the very best education for such situations. In my opinion, a youth cannot be too highly educated for business purposes. I believe there can be no greater mistake than the old and common error that a boy may be made above his business by education.

My experience of workmen, on the average, is that the better a man is educated and the greater the intellectual resources he possesses, the less is he disposed to sensual indulgence and the less inclined to any kind of intemperance and excess. Those trades most characterized by intemperance in England are those wherein the workmen employed have the least education. I have employed in various departments of my own business intelligent workmen earning lower wages than ignorant men employed in coarser branches of the business; and the intelligent men educates his children, lives in a comfortable house, and has much refinement and many pleasant surroundings whereas the ignorant man, with higher wages in some other departments of labor, is more addicted to intemperance, his wife and children are worse clad and worse cared for, and his home in all respects less comfortable. Perhaps the best illustration of this would be the contrast between a clerk earning £80 a year, who is a gentleman in education, tastes, and an ignorant laborer earning the same sum. In England intelligent workmen who are distinguished for economy and thrift. They take the lead in all useful associations; they are the managers of the mechanics' institutions, the teachers in Sunday Schools, and the founders of co-operative societies.

In my experience in courts of conciliation I have always found the intelligent workman more open to conviction, less trammeled by class prejudices, more independent, and possessing more individuality than his fellows. The ignorant workman, on the contrary, is much less qualified to sit on the boards of arbitration.

Mr. W. J. McCaythy, working miner and engineer, of St. Clair, Pennsylvania, writes as follows:

I was born in this country. Ever since I came to years of understanding, I have taken notice of the foreign emigrants, of whom we have a goodly number here. I have found the ignorant and uneducated the poorest of them all. I have had ocasion several times to travel through the coal region. I found the uneducated living with their families in mud-hovels and shanties, while the educated preferred living in towns, where their children would have all the advantage of civilization and education. Were it not that this mountainous country is so healthy, the mortality among the former would be very great, for the manner in which the poor ignorant creatures manage to live without entailing the disease is miraculous. Dissipation is also very great among the uneducated, more so than among those who are educated and it would be still greater were they to have the means to purchase liquor. I have often heard poor, ignorant men say, "Were I as rich as so and so, wouldn't I sport it?" Men sometimes get rich by chance, and if they have not at least the rudiments of education, as a general thing become dissipated. I also observe more brutality among those who cannot read or write than those who can, and also more debauchery, crime, and tendency to evil.

Having in charge the machinery of a large coal-breaker at one time, I observed that the boys that never went to school, and could not read or write, were more mischievous and would oftener try to damage the machinery by putting spikes or pieces of iron in the cog-wheels than the boys who had been at school, and received even a slight education. These are reasons for thinking that an educated working-man is so much superior to the uneducated. Education is needed for the welfare of any nation, for without it we would become barbarous.

CARELESSNESS.

The Postmaster of Boston has just issued a circular, the main points of which might be profitably studied by business men in any city. It appears, that the habit of opening letters in the area of the post-office, and throwing the envelopes on the floor, has been largely turned to account by sharpers, who thus learn the number of the boxes of firms, and demand their letters. Quite recently, an enterprising youth was arrested while in the act of collecting letters from as many as sixteen boxes, all of which he had gone through a couple of hours.—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

Are you deficient in judgment and good sense, in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

HYACINTHS.

The Hyacinth is one of the most beautiful and fragrant of the Bulbous Flowers, and particularly desirable for house culture. Even half a dozen grown in pots and flowering during the winter, will afford more pleasure to the "loved ones at home" than the same amount of money spent in any other way. With how much pleasurable anxiety they watch the shooting forth of the bright leaves, the rising of the stately column; while the opening of the bud makes a joyful thanksgiving of the most dreary winter's day. A very small pot will answer for the Hyacinth. Some prefer to plant three or four in a large pot, and this will make a very pretty ornament. Cover only the lower half of the bulbs with soil, press them down till they are nearly covered, then water until the soil is moistened thoroughly, and set the pots in a dark cool cellar. The roots will there form, with but little growth of top. Here they may remain for several weeks, and a pot or two can be taken into a warm, light room, for flowering, a week or ten days apart, and a succession of flowers obtained during most of the winter. When Hyacinths are planted in the garden, and well covered, the roots get a good start in the fall and winter; and it is very important in flowering them in the house that a growth of roots should be first encouraged in the way recommended. When placed in glasses of water for flowering, the base of the bulb should not quite touch the water. Fill the glasses with well water, and as soon as the flower buds appear, sprinkle the plant frequently with rain water. Set them away for about two weeks in a cool, dark room, until roots are formed; then remove to a light, moderately warm room, and give plenty of light and air. Keep Hyacinths in the coldest room you have, anything above freezing will answer, and near the light. Flowers of the Hyacinth are often ruined by bringing them into a very hot, dry unventilated room. Our plan is to keep a stand containing our stock of Hyacinths in the parlor, which is kept most of the time but a few degrees above freezing. From this room they are taken as needed—one or two of each color—in the sitting room, or the dining room, for special occasions, but always returned to their cool quarters for the night. By this method they not only flower well, but keep in bloom a long time. Change the water occasionally, if it becomes discolored.

The choice named varieties grows best in glasses and pots, and single are more reliable than double sorts for house culture; while they are in every respect as desirable. Some of the double varieties, however, do well, and for the sake of variety it is a good plan to select a few.

Hyacinths should be planted in the garden in September, October and November. Make the soil deep, mellow, and tolerably rich, and see that the water has a chance to drain off. The beds should be narrow, so that all parts can be reached from the alleys or walks. Set the bulbs five or six inches apart and four deep. Before winter sets in, cover the beds with leaves or manure to help keep out the frost. This should be removed as soon as hard frosts are over—in this latitude, the middle of March. For beds of early flowers on the lawn, nothing excels the Hyacinth. A very pretty arrangement for a round or oval bed; is one or more rows all around of white, then red and rose about an equal number, and the centre filled with blue. Where beds are small and so near together that they can all be seen at once, it is well to fill each one with a separate color.

Hyacinth flowers may be cut freely, without injury to the bulbs. Indeed, all flower stalks should be removed as soon as the flowers begin to fade. In about five or six weeks after flowering, and when the leaves are becoming yellow, the bulbs may be taken up, dried and packed away in paper bags or boxes, for planting again in the fall. If the beds are needed for other flowers, as is generally the case, the bulbs may be removed in about two weeks after the flowers have faded. In this case, after removing the flower stems, if this had not been done before, lay the bulbs on a dry bed in the garden, and cover them with a little earth leaving the leaves exposed. Here they can remain until the leaves have ripened, when they are ready to be packed away for fall planting, or can remain where they are until needed.

Hyacinths will usually commence flowering in this latitude the latter part of March, and by choosing the *Early* and *Late* varieties, a good show of blossoms can be secured for at least a month or six weeks. The *Late* varieties are mostly *double* and are from two to three weeks later than the *Early* sorts. For the convenience of planters, I have designated the *Late* as well as the *Low* and *Tall* flowering kinds. Those not noted as *Late*, are *Early*. This will be found a great help in planting. The *Low* sorts throw up a stem five or six inches in height, and the trusses are usually globular and compact. The *Tall* sorts have a flower stem from six to ten inches or more in height, and the trusses are usually more loose. The colors are so classified that no description will be needed with each variety:

Agriculture.

LEAVING THE OLD HOUSE

There is sunshine on the meadows,
And sunshine on the road,
And through the brightness toils my horse
Beneath a weary load;
And as I stand beside my gate, with hands before my eyes,
I hear the children laugh to see the household gods I prize.

There was a time when this old house
Was full of mirth and glee,
But one by one the household went,
And left it all to me;
A quiet house of vacant rooms, each made a sacred place
By echo of a musing voice, or dream of vanished face.

Ah! how I used to pause before
The mirror on the stair,
And shake my long bright ringlets out,
And fancy I was fair.
I took that quaint old mirror down, and packed it up last night,
And never stopped to trick my hair—for what is left is white.

In later years I used to sit
And watch the long, green lane
For one who came in those old times,
But cannot come again;
And somehow, still, at eventide, my chair is turned that way;
I sit and work where once I watched—I sat so yesterday.

My new house is a pleasant place,
But yet it grieves me how
Its small completeness seems to say
My world is narrow now:
'Tis far too small for any one with festivals to keep,
But to my funeral large enough, for few will come to weep.

Good bye, old house, a long good bye;
My hand is on your gate;
Though tears are gathering in my eyes,
I may no longer wait.
Good bye, old house, and after all, the love which makes you dear
Awaits me in the heavenly home which I am drawing near.

—*Leisure Hours.*

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT VIENNA IN 1873.

The Emperor of Austria, as we have previously announced, has sanctioned the project of holding an International Exhibition at Vienna in 1873, and appointed an Imperial Commission to carry out this project.

The Exhibition is intended to be opened on the 1st of May, 1873. The entire arrangements have been entrusted to the Austrian Consul-General at Paris, Privy-Councillor Baron de Schwarz Senborn, who has been appointed Director-General of the Exhibition, and who has the advantage of great experience combined with superior abilities. Local committees are about to be formed in all the provinces of Austria and Hungary, and a special royal commission will be appointed at Pesth. One great feature of the Exhibition will be an arrangement for the classification of the productions of all countries in groups, corresponding with their geograpical position, and great pains will be taken to render the Oriental department in every way worthy of the almost inexhaustible resources of the Indian Empire.

A decidedly new feature of the Exhibition will be an arrangement by which the treasured collections of the various museums in London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow, Lyons, Munich, Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Weimer, &c., will appear in simultaneous position; and it is further intended to represent a History of Inventions, a History of Industry, a History of Natural Productions, and a History of Prices, so that the world's progress of arts, science, industry, and natural products will thus be brought into contrast. The Emperor has granted the use of the "Prater" for the site of the Exhibition. The principal building will be nearly 350 metres in length.—*British Trade Jour.*

Starch in Grain.

When a seed of any kind, which is principally composed of starch and gluten, is placed in circumstances favorable to germination, as in warm, moist earth, the starch, which is insoluble, is, by a most interesting and mysterious natural fermentation, converted into a kind of sugar which is soluble, and thus adapted to the support of the germ or embryo plant. The larger and riper the grain, the greater will be the amount of starch it contains and the more saccharine matter it will be able to supply to the young plant, and consequently the more vigorous will be its growth. Grain, when fully ripe, contains more starch than that gathered earlier, and is hence better for seed also if it were harvested before fully ripe.

The Jonesville *Gazette* reports that a boy was playing "circus," in that city, one day last week, when he turned his head so far backward that it refused to return to its natural position. The uncomfortable condition was somewhat improved by the united efforts of two surgeons. The boy now delights in straps and bandages to hold his head in place.

BUTTER MAKING.

MILK ROOM.

This is a prerequisite of no small importance, and it should be the first, and main thing to be considered in planning and constructing a dairy house. We prefer, and think it advisable, to have the dairy house or dairy rooms, (excepting the butter room,) above ground, and attached to the dwelling, for several reasons; and a northern exposure preferrable. In many localities the ground is such that cellars will be damp, and in most any locality there are times that the atmosphere will be heavy and damp in most all cellars, which will have bad effects on milk and cream. It will save dairy women an unlimited number of steps by being above ground, also by being attached to the dwelling; then the convenience in bad weather by its not being away from the dwelling; besides if it is situated but a short distance away from the dwelling, there will be danger that the milk, cream or butter may be neglected at times. New milk even contains within itself elements of decay, and when left to itself, it will constantly be undergoing a change towards decomposition and acidity from the time that it is drawn from the cow until it is decomposed, but faster under some circumstances than others. When decomposition has arrived to a certain degree, it will deterorate very rapidly, and unless taken care of, putrifaction will speedily ensue. In some respects, milk is like fruit. When fruit is ripe and in its prime, it should be used; and so with milk and cream, when ripe it should be churned, therfore it needs close attention and care.

Milk rooms should be constructed with a view to perfect cleanliness, and convenience for doing the dairy work. There should be a sink for emptying the sour milk into, in the milk room or handy by it, with a spout or conductor attached to it to carry the milk off into the swill tub, which should be far enough away so that there will be no stench from it reaching the milk room. When there is sufficient fall to run the milk the desired distance to the hog pen, it will be still more convenient to have the tub in it. Either will save an immense amount of carrying swill in large dairies, and the same proportion in small ones. The sink and spout should be so arranged that it may be handily cleaned, and surely kept sweet near the milk room.

TEMPERATURE FOR MILK ROOMS.

The temperature of milk rooms is of vast importance, and requires utmost attention in a changeable climate like ours, where the thermometer varies ten, twenty-five and even forty degrees in twelve hours; therefore, milk rooms should also be constructed with a view to keeping an even temperature in them from cold weather to warm, and from warm to cold. But few milk rooms are properly arranged for controlling the temperature in them. Dairymen in general are quite apt to think that if they can only get the milk into the milk room, and strained, there is little or no need of making further provisions or care for it, until skimming or churning time. Milk rooms should be constructed (if above ground) with double walls, with about a foot space between them, which will protect it from the effects of sudden changes in the atmosphere. Some fill this space with clean dry saw dust, which will make it warmer in winter, and perhaps will be just as cool in warm weather. There should be double doors, with a space between sufficiently large for a person to enter and close one door before opening the other so as not to let in a rush of warm air. When the outside atmosphere is not too warm both doors need not be used. The windows should be provided in winter with double sash, or glass set on both sides of the sash, to protect it from cold, and in summer with wire cloth screens, such as will keep out cats, mice, flies, &c., also screens that may be shut in place of the doors. There should be shades or blinds to the windows. It is better to keep the milk room darkened only when working in it, then it should be well lighted in ever part of it. There should be registers through or near the floor, such as will give full ingress to fresh pure air, and when desired, cool air from an ice room or a cool sweet cellar. There should also be ventilation at the top of the room so that the warm or foul air (if any) may readily escape. The registers and ventilators should be made so that they may be opened and shut at a discretion giving perfect control of the temperature, which should be at sixty to sixty-two degrees, as near as possible therefore a thermometer is indispensable in the milk room. Cream will rise in a warmer temperature than it will do to churn it. In warm weather the registers and ventilators should be kept open; thus a change of air may be made in any weather, even when it is apparently still, and if there is not too much wind, and the outside atmosphere is cool, and too warm in the milk room, the windows and doors should be opened and remain open nights with the screens in but care should be taken that the wind does not blow on the milk. If the temperature outside is too warm, they should be closed and kept shut as much as possible. The ventilators in the room should be kept open most of the time, unless when too cool, in the room and no fire. When the atmosphere is too cold in the milk room, there should be a steady fire kept, and heated as near the bottom of the room as possible, and the registers shut; but the ventilators should be open, as the heated air always raises to the top of the room. It is an advantage to have rays of sunshine enter the milk room occasionally for a short time, when the weather is not too extremely hot; it will help to purify the atmosphere and dry up the moisture that may be in the room which is unavoidable at times.

Love of Flowers.—If you find that your child loves flowers, cultivate that love—encourage it. It will be found refining and elevating, and the child will grow thoughtful, docile and beautiful, under such influence. Let him, or her, learn the history of one flower before another is added to the list.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

108 & 110 Front street and

12 & 14 Pine street,

San Francisco.

We are now receiving a addition to our Large Stock of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, a full and complete assortment of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, &c., &c., suitable for the coming Season.

"THE "DEERE" GENUINE MOLINE PLOW,

all sizes from 7 to 18 inches.

COLLINS' or "SMITH'S" Patent Cast Gas Steel PLOWS from 7 to 20 inches.

BOSTON CLIPPER PLOWS, all sizes,

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON PLOWS, all sizes,

CAST IRON SIDE HILL PLOWS,

"MILLERS" PATENT CAST STEEL SIDE HILL PLOW, it has no equal, all sizes,

SHOVEL PLOWS, Single and Double,

COTTON SWEEPS,

SUBSOIL PLOWS all sizes, with and without Draft Rod.

THE CELEBRATED "EUREKA" GANG PLOW with Steel Plows and Smith's Cast Steel Plows, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" GANG PLOW, the most popular Plow in the market, will plow any depth, 10, 12, and 14 inches.

"HILL & KNAUGH'S" SINGLE PLOW, for Deep Plowing, all sizes.

CULTIVATORS, 5, 7, and 9 Teeth Reversable.
" 7, 9, 11, 13 Teeth Gang with Patent Lever and Caster Wheel.

"KNOX'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"HOWE'S" PATENT REVERSABLE AND EXPANDING HORSE HOES.

"BUCKEYE" GRAIN DRILL, 9, 10, and 12 Hole, Every Farmer should have one of these Drills.

"EMERY" SEED SOWERS, for Sowing Small Seeds, Hand and Horse Power.

CAHOONS BROADCAST SEED SOWER, Hand and Horse Power, with Patent Lever for Throwing in and out of Gear.

HARROWS, all sizes from 24 Teeth to 120 Teeth, Iron or Steel Teeth.

THE CELEBRATED ROTARY HARROW, every Farmer should examine this Harrow.

"NISHWITZ" PULVERIZING HARROW.

"BURDICK'S" NATIONAL HAY CUTTER, all sizes.

SELF SHARPENING HAY CUTTERS.

RAW HIDE HAY CUTTERS.

LEVER HAY OR STALK CUTTERS

HAND OR HORSE GRAIN MILLS.

BURR MILL BARLEY CRACKERS, all sizes from 16 to 30 inches.

The Celebrated Farm Mill for Cracking Barley.

Corn Shellers all Sizes and all Styles.

We are also Agents for the following well known Implements:

Buckeye Mower and Reaper,

Haines' Latest Improved Header,

Sweepstake Separator,

Buckeye Grain Drill,

Hollingsworth Horse Rakes,

Burdick's National Feed Cutter,

Deere's Moline Plows, &c., &c.

Send for Circular and Price List to

M. C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 & 110 Front St., & 12 & 14 Pine St.,

36.7 **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers

AND

mporters of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct any erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough-bred* Kentucky

Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaws, 716 Mission Street. 36.7.3m

Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit at once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of th parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. Send for circular.

TIPPECANOE APPLE PARING MACHINE CO., 19 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

36.6

BLOODED STOCK

For California.

As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,
36.1 6m Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for DRY GOODS, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters can have those at low rates by the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 2-100 per cent. For its fattening properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving it has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and greatly improving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, sold at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

WATER BROWN & SON.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN.
HENRY T. BROWN. **NEW YORK**

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31-23-1y

A FINE

"Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.6

Horticulture.

AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL IN WINE.

The amount of alcohol in wine varies from six to seventeen per cent. by weight. Christinson thinks that the percentage of alcohol in wines has been over-estimated.

SOURCE OF THE ALCOHOL.

Most of the alcohol of wines is derived from the fermentation of the sugar contained in the grape juice, from which they are made. A small amount may be derived from the acids of the juice; in some cases, the amount is increased by adding starch, sugar before fermentation; and in still more, brandy is added, either to prevent destructive changes in the wine, or to please the palate of consumers. We have already stated that most of our imported wines are strengthened in this manner. It is generally believed by chemists that alcohol in wine is in such a state of combination with the other principles, as to be more digestible and less intoxicating than in its pure forms. It is, however, easily separated, both by distillation and the addition of carbonate of potash, which has a strong affinity for water, but none for alcohol. The alcoholic strength of wine is not increased by age, though its peculiar flavor is, and thus its apparent strength or body is enhanced.

CAUSE OF ACIDITY OF WINE.

The acids contained in wine, as stated above, are malic, carbonic, tannic, and tartaric. These are mostly combined with potash. The bitartrate of potash is most abundant in new wine, and diminishes with keeping, partly by its change into other principles. It is owing to the large amount of this salt and malic acid in wines that renders them so tart. This is particularly the case with the cheaper wines of France, Germany, and our own country. The tartness, however, in the better class of wines (such as the California, the still Catawba, and in those of Bordeaux, France) disappears in a great measure, often altogether, as they ripen in the bottle. Acetic acid, however, may cause tartness also, as this is often developed where the liquor passes beyond the vinous fermentation; and this effectually destroys the peculiar vinous flavor and ruins the vine, especially for medical use. This flavor, which distinguishes wine from all other vinous drinks, is mainly owing to a peculiar substance, called œnanthic ether by Liebig, its discoverer. It is not to exceed the forty thousandth part of the wine. It may be obtained towards the close of the distillation of wine, on the great scale for making brandy. It is colorless, of a powerful, intoxicating odor, and a strong, peculiar, unpleasant taste. Its density is .862. It boils at about 440°; alcohol dissolves it; but it is insoluble in water and passes over with it in distillation only in very small quantity. It consists of 18 equivalents of carbon, the same of hydrogen, and three equivalents of oxygen. It seems to regulate the strength of the flavor of wine, or what is called its bouquet; but the quality of flavor peculiar to each sort depends on a volatile oil, either present in the juice from the first, or engendered during fermentation.

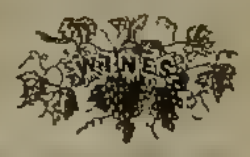
Christin supposes that all wines containing œnanthic ether possess the property of stimulating and intoxicating in a degree, and with a velocity out of all proportion great, in reference to the amount of alcohol they contain; and that their effects also pass off more quickly than those of other kinds of wine.—*Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular.*

A NEW MODE OF CORKING CHAMPAGNE-BOTTLES.

At the International Exhibition in London, a considerable degree of attention has been aroused by the ingenious contrivance, exhibited by Messrs. Ballard & Smith, of Philpot Lane, for corking and wiring Champagne-bottles. By this invention, the use of string and ordinary wire is dispensed with. A bottle can be uncorked in an instant, without the aid of any instrument; and recorked, if necessary, when half empty, by simply pulling a piece of wire. The apparatus consists merely of a metal cap, to which are attached three strong wires, curved at the end, so as to grip firmly underneath the rim of the bottle. Suspended in one of these wires is a small needle-gun, which, although warranted not to "go off," causes the metal cap to go off by means of a "pull" lighter than that of any fowling-piece. In spite of its war-like appearance, this instrument is in reality much safer than an ordinary wire-headed bottle. Nervous people may witness the drawing of these corks without the constant anticipation of getting one in the eye. Another point connected with this system is its great economy of material, as well as of time. The apparatus, being strongly made, can be used again and again, and thus the waste, even of trivial matters like wire and string, is prevented. Leakage from the bottle is also avoided, and this —at the time when French railways seems to be suffering from a dead-lock, and delays in transport are the rule rather than the exception—is a more important matter than ever.—*Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular.*

To Disguise Castor Oil.

Rub up two drops oil of cinnamon with an ounce of glycerin, and add an ounce of castor oil. Children will take it as a luxury, and ask for more.



Fifteen Hundred Dollars Premium.

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

We are authorize by the House of I. Landsberger & Co., the well-known and popular Wine Manufacturers of our city, to offer in their name the following

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

Five Hundred Dollars in Gold

For a Better Brandy than was exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair by them of Mr. Schleifers manufacture.

Also

Five Hundred Dollars in Gold

For a Better Wine than was exhibited by them as the *Reisling* Wines from Messrs. Gunlach & Dressel of Sonoma.

Also

Five Hundred Dollars in Gold

For a Better Champagne than was exhibited by them at the same time as their own manufacture.

The Wines and Brandies *Premiums* competed for, are only to be Wine or Brandy made of Grapes grown in this State and exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute in this City.

The amount hereby offered will be Deposited by them in Gold in any Bank, against an equal sum by any persons who contest for these Prizes. It being understood that the Brandies and Wines are to be of the same age and character as exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair, and that suitable, proper, and well qualified Judges are to decide upon the merits to be adjudicated.

These offers are made in good faith by the House of Landsberger & Co., to test the merits and Justice of the late awards of the Institute.

THE PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
SAN FRANCISCO,
HAS ARRANGED
FOR THE
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF
All its Liabilities
IN FULL,
Including those of the Late
CHICAGO FIRE.

An assessment of Stockholders has this day been made, to provide against any IMPAIRMENT of its Capital Stock and business will be continued as heretofore

A. J. RALSTON,
Vice President.

San Francisco, October 12, 1871 36:15

Cashmere Goats.

A SPLENDID BAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offer from their Flock of Cashmere Goats, about Two Hundred and Fifty very fine Cashmere Goats, Pure Bloods, and Grades, from three-fourth to seven-eights, 15-16 and 31-32, and of superior points, and as handsome animals as can be found of any Grades in California.

These Goats will be sold at the most favorable rates, and at the best terms to large purchasers.

Purchasers in want will please address

BUFFUM & STOCKTON,
Hornitas, Cal.,

where the Goats can be seen.

N. B. Price, Description, and all needed information can be had at the California Farmer Office. 36:12

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

A very fine Tract of Land of some Eighty Acres, superior in quality, with or without buildings. The Land is the best in the County, watered with living streams all the year round, with a small Orchard and Vineyard in bearing, and with wood on the place for years. The land this dry year has been very productive.

Any one wanting a good tract of land should look to this Farm. It is situated some 2½ miles from Petaluma on a good road.

For Particulars apply to the Editor of

California Farmer.

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA
Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.3 tf Post Office Address Folsom, Cal.

NEW AGRICULTURA BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been planned in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full Illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

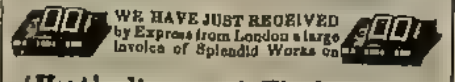
FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants. By Cornelia P. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large Invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For Sale at the Farmer Office.

WARREN & CO.

Farms and Ranches,
—AND—
Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

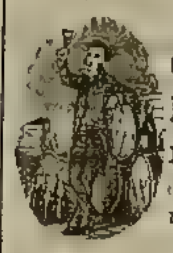
ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our Journal, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 35-1

G. GROEZINGER,



DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA
Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows:

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address,

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER N. Y.
35.3.3t.eow

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds Prepaid, by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment. 25 sorts of either class $1.00. The six classes (150 packets) for $5.00. Also, an immense stock of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Fruit Stocks Young Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Seedlings, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Border Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid by mail. Also 2,000,000 Fruit Stocks, 60,000 Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade list, gratis. Seeds on Commission; Agents wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 36.12

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Sett of this splendid work with colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Do you want an agency local or traveling, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines?* They last forever; samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 3:9

COMMISSION
SALES-ROOM
—AND—
Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, &c., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns [several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER,
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS,

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens in gay trim out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.
Farmers' Headquarters 310 Clay Street, up-stairs

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Nata History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agricul ture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half time rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the Money must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must come with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue of our Journal*, to which we would direct their special attention.]

The chapter on Hyacinths, which will be found a very practical treatise, is from the *Floral Guide* of James Vick, Esq., the well known Florist of Rochester, whose advertisement appears in our columns this week.

We give a Chapter on Butter Making, Care of Milk, &c., from that excellent little book "*Practical Hints on Dairying*" by John P. Gorbin, of which we spoke last week. Dairymen can learn much from this Chapter.

MEDICAL.

We give under our Miscellaneous head, page 135, selections from the *Medical and Surgical Journal* of our City, an excellent publication by Dr. Henry Gibbons & Son. We like the interest they impart, the wit and cutting satire which so well hits Quackery is admirable, and the Doctor knows how to apply this kind of medicine.

Our New York Letter will be welcomed by the many warm friends of the writer who are now hoping he will again visit the "Golden Land."

Our European Letter have just come to hand will appear in our next.

SCIENCE IN OUR WAR DEPARTMENT.

We return our acknowledgements to the War Department at Washington, for their Valuable Publication, being a volume of 76 pages, on the Practical Uses of Meteorological Reports and Weather Maps, together with the explanation of "The Cautionary Storm Signal," valuable and scientific documents, for which we return thanks.

Music from Ohio.—We have received from the Publishers at Cincinnati, John Church & Co., No. 1 of their new "Musical Visitor," a very neat and handsome Magazine, containing not only very interesting matters, Editorial and selected, touching Music, but with several new compositions for the Piano, with Songs, &c, to be published Monthly at the small sum of $1 per year. Lovers of Music should subscribe for this Magazine.

Music from Kentucky.—We acknowledge also a parcel of Choice Music from Louisville, Ky., from D. P. Faulds, Publisher. We specially note "Sweet Genevieve," an exquisite Song, words by Thomas B. Long; Music by J. C Meinlager—also "Orange Polka," a choice Polka for the "Orange Groves."

Ladies' Floral Cabinet.—This is another Illustrated Floral work, by H. T. Williams, Esq., of the *Horticulturist* of New York. This is the first and only publication of this kind in our country, a handsome Pictorial at 75 cents per year. Surely we need not want for such food—it is a very creditable periodical.

We acknowledge the favor of a handsome Bound Volume of Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, of 500 pages, containing a full detail of that Society for 1870, with report of their Fair, Addresses, Premiums, &c., a valuable volume for which we return thanks.

National Statistics.—We have received from the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, D. C., valuable Reports in extenso. We return thanks for this special favor.

We are greatly indebted to Judge Divine, of San Jose, for a valuable collection of seeds brought from the Holy Land, rare and new, Kindly presented us, through Jackson Lewis, Esq., of San Jose.

Work and Play.—This is another new Magazine sent us by the Publishers, Milton Bradley & Co., Springfield, Mass., a very neat and pretty Monthly, sent out at only 50 cents per year.

CROPS, SEASONS, PROSPECTS, &C.

However much our Farmers may have complained of the last two dry seasons, they are now at work in good earnest to make up the losses of the past two years by a better system of culture, earlier planting and a better regard for their business generally.

We feel assured from what we have seen that the coming season a much larger area of land will be planted than last year, and much better too, more attention will be given to the selection and cleanliness of *seed grain* than ever before. The drouth and losses teach wisdom, and this wisdom must sometimes be purchased at heavy cost, we feel confident that the day of *shallow plowing* and *late planting* has gone by for California, past experience has brought wisdom.

The harvest of Grain and all other crops that have already been sent forward and marketed, has given evidence that in spite of all the "croakings" our State has had a good general crop, one that will figure up in our total exports to a very satisfactory sum, much beyond the general estimate.

The Grain market is dull, prices are receding, they have been *too high* for the good of the grower and of the State, for, when we cease exporting our surplus the wheels of all business stops, and although the holder of grain and our farmers may not see its effects *directly* on themselves, yet depression in trade *must always effect them*, and they lose indirectly often more by this general stagnation of trade than they gain by any temporary rise in price, for their own produce will soon feel it. Better, far better then, to *meet the market that favors exports*, for that is the blood circulation that makes all healthy. Let our farmers note the great number of ships that are now leaving our port *in ballast*, because the holders of grain will not sell it at a figure that will pay to ship. This is like some of our Fruit dealers, they "hold on" for high figures, then *dump it into the dock*, so grain-holders often "hold on" till the *weevil* gets into it, then sell it at *half price*.

As we said two weeks since, grain has reached its zenith and will recede. There may be *spasms* up and down, but the steady figure has now been reached, for there is a vast amount on hand in this city and in the country also, and the Willamette Valley has *Millions* of centals to help along when we are short, and they wisely are rushing it to Europe at figures much under our price. The Grain and Flour rates of California are now the highest in the country, and with freights added to ship, the highest in the world.

The wool crop of this year has given good results to all. Wool is still high and in demand both at Home and abroad, the clip has made our heavy sheep-men rich this year.

The Vine grower and Wine-maker comes next in value and interest, and the crop of Grapes this year will be enormous, and the quantity of wine very much larger than last year, and better too, as another year's experience has been added. California Wines have now earned a good name abroad, the sale will be much increased.

Hops is another important article of growth and of export. The present year the harvest will be excellent in quality and the amount of some 3,000 bales will swell our exports a handsome sum, as Hops are now *four times the price of last year*, growers should be satisfied.

Our Fruit Harvest will be very large in total crops. Much of it however, will go to loss, rotting in the field under the trees, of this we have seen abundant proof, while a little energy, and the cheap labor now at hand, could have *dried a thousand or two tons* that will now be lost. Fruit well dried and prepared has commanded a very fair price thus far. Dried Prunes have been 14 to 16 cents, Peaches 10 to 12, Apples 8 to 10, they are now some less, but yet pay well—far better than to rot on the ground.

The Hay crop has found a ready market and at good rates, and the *straw* of our grain fields, formerly burned, is now the source of a large income to our careful farmers.

Mustard Seed, Broom Corn, Beans, and many of these crops are now largely exported, while Pea Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, and other products, are steadily adding to the wealth of our State, and in despite of the *Drouth*, Calamitous Fires at Home, losses of our wealth by fires abroad, still our State marches on bravely with a steady, firm tread, a brave and generous heart and open hand for the woes and sufferings of others, marches on to a certain and permanent prosperity, and for such blessings we should be thankful.

THE RAMIE AGAIN.

We are so constantly asked about the RAMIE that we feel confident it is to be cultivated extensively this coming year in many parts of our State.

An inquiry came to us the past week as to its annual growth. We said two weeks since that it could be harvested *twice a year*; since then we have some very interesting information from the Sandwich Islands where it is now being extensively grown and very luxuriantly too.

From "Hilo" we have the data that the Ramie had actually grown there with very wonderful rapidity, and that by measurement it had made *Five feet and six inches growth* in three weeks.—This astonishing growth we have from the very best authority.

Although our climate is not like that of "Hilo" we know it must make rapid growth here, do well and be a success

Very satisfactory reports come to us from Louisiana and all the South where Ramie is grown. No doubt is expressed about its success, while by our advices from Europe and the British Trade Journals we learn that the fibre can be readily sold at $250 to $275 per ton. Extra fibre would rate much higher.

Eighteen copies of the first edition of the Bible ever printed are in existence. They were printed in Metz between the years of 1440 and 1445. Mr. James Dennox, of New York, owns one of the copies, having purchased it at cost of $3,200.

SAN JOSE WOOLEN MILL.

During a brief visit to San Jose the present week we visited the San Jose Woolen Mills and was very much gratified by what we saw, as it was an evidence of the excellence of the management of these Mills and of their permanency and prosperity.

R. F. Peckham, Esq, the originator of these Mills and through whose earnest labors the means was raised to build them, procure the machinery, and set the wheels in motion, is now principal head and manager, and is a real worker; with his knowledge and his capacities success is certain.

The Mill is a large, spacious, three floored building. The Looms, twenty-four in number, are on the third floor, and are of the most improved pattern. The second floor is occupied by six sets of Carding machines of the best patterns; there are also eight Spinning Jacks.

The lower floor comprises all the heavy machinery and working apparatus. There are in this Mill one Wool-washing machine, one Burr Picker, one Mixing Picker, three Gigs, and three Fulling Mills. There is also the Washing machines for the goods made, a Dye House, and all other needed working material.

The Engine to carry the Mill is of a superior kind, 80 horse-power, splendid in its working power, still and smooth as a chronometer and as true.

The soap used for scouring wool or goods is made at the Mill and is of a peculiar kind; other soaps will not do.

The Mill uses up about 1000 pounds of wool per day when working full time. The French and Spanish Merino wool is required for the style of goods made here, being Doeskins, Tweeds and Cassimeres, with plain and fancy flannels. All the kinds and styles of goods made are the best and of very handsome finish. No shoddy or any imperfect wool are used; only the best material.

We should mention here that this Mill uses in part the *California Teasles*, which grow in the vicinity, for dressing their cloths.

All the machinery is of the most improved kind, and some pieces found no where else, and some of the styles of mixing colors in the Spinning can be seen in no other Mill. The movement of the works, their ease and readiness in working, make it peculiarly interesting. The wool pickers, mixing pickers, dusters and cleaners, carders and spinners, double and twisting, weighing and feeding, all so complete, shows the wonderful march of mind and human progress made in manufactures, for in our day we remember well the old-fashioned carding and spinning of early times, before Lowell or Lawrence or any of our manufactories were built.

The new style of carding and spinning and the preparation of the thread is of the most improved design, known in no other mill in the world, and for this the credit belongs to the originator of this good enterprize, Mr. Peckham.

The San Jose Woolen Mill must prove a great success and a great benefit to San Jose and all that region, and great praise is due to Mr. Peckham for the energy, tact and skill displayed in establishing and carrying on this excellent enterprize.

The grounds of the Company cover about five acres; the Mill and other buildings substantial and convenient. If the *proprietors* would but plant a row of shade trees in the street and another within their grounds it would, in a brief time give a stately look and a finish to all.

We enjoyed our visit very much and return our sincere thanks to Mr Peckham for his kind courtesy and to his aids for their attentions in showing us over the Mill and explanation of its working powers. We shall long remember our visit, regretting we could not also have met the active and courteous Secretary, Mr. Sarles, the brother of our accomplished N. Y. Correspondent.

RAIN! RAIN!!

How much now depends on the Rain!

It would almost seem that all our Farmers were watching the clouds and counting the signs in the Heavens that they might know whether they should Plow or Plant the present season.

We are glad to know, however, that there *are* Farmers who have neither watched the clouds nor looked for signs in the Heavens, but having *faith* have plowed and planted, and now look in full confidence to the promise that says: "There shall be the early and the latter rain."

How much better off are such men than those who always doubt! We know the trials of our Farmers in some districts have been severe for two years, but even in these very districts there have been cases where deep culture and skilful labor has been duly rewarded, and so it will be always.

Now as to the coming Rains *we have noted carefully those natural signs that never fail us*, such as the *rising springs*, moisture dropping from certain rocks and plants, the gathering of dew under and upon wood and stone after a hot day, and these all indicate rain at a not distant day—perhaps within a single week or before the coming Sabbath, for there has rain fallen already in towns near the foot-hills, and frost has appeared in several places, and this is but an indication of moisture in the air telling us of coming Rains.

Farmers, take courage and go to work in Faith. God's PROMISE is better than mortal's; go to work in good earnest; prepare your soil, make ready for the seed, for as sure as our *Earthly Magistrate* shall appoint *a Day of Thanksgiving* in November, just so sure you will have reason to be gloriously thankful, for the earth will have been BLESSED WITH COPIOUS RAINS.

LONGFELLOW'S HOME.—We publish this interesting Sketch with peculiar feeling, as we know the place well, being near our early Home, and remember well of planting many of those trees with our own hands, professionally, thirty years ago for the noble Poet.

Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes and the "Life of Washington."

PRUNINGS OF GRAPEVINES AS MANURE.

M. Liebig describes a plan of manuring vineyards with the prunings from the vines, which is successfully practiced in some parts of Germany. One of the vineyardists, Mr. Krebs, of Sechem, says that for eight years his vineyard has been manured solely with the branches which pruned from the vines, cut into small pieces and boed into the ground about the end of July. The prunings being then in a fresh and moist state undergo putrifaction so rapidly that at the end of four or five weeks not a trace of it can be found. M. Frahenfelder, a German vineyardist in the Bergstrasse, says that seven years ago a man named Muller had a vineyard in that locality which he manured with the branches pruned from the vines and his vineyard was always in a very thriving condition.

Another evidence of the excellent effect of that kind of manure, is furnished by Wilhelm Ruff, of Schriesheim, who says that from poverty he was unable to manure his vineyard, but having remarked the length, strength and greenness of the grass where the pruned branches of the vines were thrown, he resolved to try the effect of the prunings when applied to the vines. He dug the vineyard as deep as if he was applying barnyard manure; then cut the prunings into pieces, place them near the roots, and covered with the soil. In a year the barren vineyard became quite productive. He continued this practice every year, and had the satisfaction to see his vines grow splendidly, and remain green and vigorous during the dryest summers.

From this it is evident that the prunings of grapevines, at whatever season they are taken off, should be collected, cut into small pieces, placed in contact with the roots of the vines, and covered with earth.

We may add to the above that the soil of the celebrated vineyard Romanée-Conti, in Burgundy, France, is treated in the same manner.

No kind of manure ever is applied for the cultivation, and the leaves, broken branches, &c., of the vine, are the only objects for fertilizing the soil. The vine is, therefore, nourished by a circulation of its own substances. The high value of the said vineyard, comprising only from three to four acres, is well known, as it was some time since sold at an enormous price, far exceeding that of the Chateau Lafitte estate, now the property of the Rothschild family. The wine of Romanée-Conti is acknowledged by all connoisseurs to be the finest product of red wines in existence.

FROM EUROPE.

Silk.—The continuous arrivals of the new China silk have had a weakening effect upon the market, and for the time have caused a slight reaction in prices; the quality of the silk is not considered quite equal to that of the last season. The deliveries, although not so large as those of August may be considered satisfactory. Japans have been heavy of sale throughout the month and there is but little disposition to operate. In Canton a fair business has been done; prices for common Tsatlee Reels have shown some weakness, the finer descriptions, however, have been taken eagerly at the fullest rates. Loon Kong silk has arrived in larger quantities than for some time past, and has also sold currently at good prices. Bengal silk continues in the same unsatisfactory state, and although relatively cheap it cannot be fully utilised, throwsters being occupied with other sorts. European silk has been without movement, and there is scarcely a transaction to report—prices remain unchanged.—

A new process of printing on tin has been patented in France, and is coming into extensive use in the manufacture of tea canisters, fusee boxes, &c. The preparation of the inks or colors which are used is not yet made known, but after the tin-plate is printed it can be made up into any desired shape, as the printed surface is not injured by moderate hammering, nor by the process of soldering, and it is likely soon to come into general use for a variety of purposes, and be a good article for the trade. The same French house has also patented of lining canisters with a siliceous material which protects the metal from the action of acids in pickles, preserves, &c., and this will also prove to be a very useful invention, especially for potted meats, &c. The method of giving the surface of this tin the appearance of being moired and patterned is very simple. It is done by wiping it over with a sponge moistened with common salt, hydrochloric acid, or sal ammoniac, which dissolves the surface, leaving it covered with crystals, over which a coating of fine transparent varnish is brushed. At present we are not aware that any one else but a well-known extensive fusee maker is turning this process to account; but it is well adapted for many articles that an ironmonger could work to advantage.—*British Trade Journal.*

THE ADVANTAGE OF PRINTING.

Mr. B., a well-known Metropolitan printer, once told us that on one occasion an old woman from the country came into the printing office with an old Bible in her hand. "I want," said she "that you should print it over again. It's gettin' a little blurred, sort of, and my eyes is not what they was. How much do you ax?"

"Fifty cents."

"Can you have it done in a half an hour? Wish you would—want to be getting home. I live a good way out of town."

When the old lady went out, he sent around to the office of the American Bible Society, and purchased a copy for fifty cents.

"Lor' sakes a massa!" exclaimed the old lady, when she came to look at it, "how good you've fixed it! I never see nothin' so curious as what printers is."

Are you deficient in power of reason? Read Chillingworth, Bacon, Locke, John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer and Alexander Bain.

INDUSTRIAL AND FINE ART EXHIBITION AT COPENHAGEN IN 1872.

This Exhibition is to be confined almost exclusively to exhibitors who are natives of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Foreigners are permitted, however, to exhibit the following industrial products:—(1) Machinery and implements of recent invention, more especially such as may be considered to have some important bearing on the industry of the three Northern Kingdoms. (2) Manufactured articles and products of new descriptions, or produced by a new method. (3) Manufactured articles and products which have not been hitherto produced in the three Northern Kingdoms. Foreign exhibitors taking advantage of the above permission will have to conform to the rules and regulations issued by the Committee, who shall have the right of deciding whether such foreign articles can be exhibited in the Exhibition building itself, or whether the exhibitors themselves shall be called upon at their own expense to provide the necessary show-rooms.—*British Trade Journal.*

A gentleman in Bingham, Utah, who is sinking a shaft with the expectation of finding gold in a canon, some time ago nailed a piece of sheet iron up to keep the water from dripping on the men at work. After it had thus served to keep off the water for some three weeks, he took it down, and found to his astonishment, that it was covered an inch thick with gold, silver, and copper, with a little iron, which had been in the water in solution, and became precipitated by being brought in contact with the sheet iron. The silver was over $300 to the ton, and the gold over $800.

Kaulbach's famous cartoon of "The Great Reformation," for which Mr. B. C. Durfee is reported to have paid $25,000 several years ago, is in his possession, and enjoys the honor of being rolled up and stowed away in one of the cotton mills of Fall River, Mass. Mr. Durfee is said to have been offered a much larger sum than he gave for the cartoon, but steadily refuses to sell it at any price.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.

From chemical analysis it appears that the seed of the asparagus when dried, parched and ground make a fair flavored coffee, but little inferior to Mocha, containing in common with tea and coffee, the principal called taurine. Dry the asparagus berries well, after being thoroughly ripened, then rub them on a sieve, thus the seeds are readily separated.—*Journal of Health.*

REPORTS ON FRUITS.—We have in preparation several reports on very choice Fruits received by us. It will appear in our next.

THANKS.—We tender our very grateful thanks for several cheering Letters received with new subscribers.

Also to several liberal Advertisements sent us voluntarily. Several too late for this week will appear in our next.

Grain Destroyed by the Burning of the Chicago Grain Elevators.

There was in the several grain elevators of Chicago the date of their last weekly report, viz:—

Wheat, bush		1,109,502
Corn,	"	1,945,336
Oats,	"	1,678,544
Rye,	"	544,668
Barley,	"	139,655
Total, bush		6,058,580

☞OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such imposters we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up.

WARREN & CO.,
Ed. & Prop. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

FARMERS, COME SEE US.

Farmers, Stock Raisers, Vineyardists, Florists, and all who are interested in the cause of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, are respectfully invited to call and pay a visit to the FARMER OFFICE when they come to visit San Francisco, especially as we have much to offer them.

All the leading Agricultural newspapers in the Country are on file for their perusal.

Farmers will find a large *Library* upon every branch of Science, Herd Books of Stock, and we shall always have some samples of Choice Seeds for every one of our Subscribers and Patrons that call.

Strangers from abroad will always be made welcome, and all and every information given them of LANDS and FARMS *for Sale*.

The MUSEUM of the FARMER OFFICE will show them many Rare and Curious things of the early day of CALIFORNIA, and *specimens* of its *Mineral Resources*. We Bid all Welcome.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office, a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the City, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing Clerk.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

Free for Three Months.

New Announcement!

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE TO ALL OUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR

1872,

The California Farmer,

FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER,

Thus giving them Fifteen Months and including the Holiday Season for the Subscription Price of one Year.

The California Farmer,

THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the TERMS above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the FARMER, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

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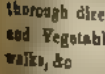

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Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

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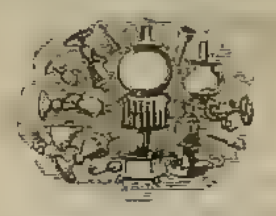

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A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *Month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our industry, and all those will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell; We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
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ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplies with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

for Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Home Miscellany.

THE GREAT HEREAFTER.

'Tis sweet to think, when struggling
The goal of life to win,
That just beyond the shores of time
The better years begin.

When in the nameless ages
I cast my longing eyes,
Before me, like a boundless sea,
The great hereafter lies.

Along its brimming bosom
Perpetual summer smiles,
And gathers like a golden robe
Around the emerald isles.

There in the blue long distance,
By lulling breezes fanned,
I seemed to see the flowering grove
Of fair old Beulah's land.

And far beyond the islands
That gem the waves serene,
The image of the cloudless shore
Of holy heaven is seen.

Unto the great hereafter—
Aforetime dim and dark—
I freely now and gladly give
Of life the wandering bark.

When in the far-off heaven,
When shadowy seas are passed,
By angel hands its quivering sails
Shall all be furled at last.

"DON'T WHIP HIM."

Our Bobby was pinching the kitten,
And kicking his primmer about,
And pulling a beetle to pieces,
His face all awry in a pout;
His mamma, who silent and patient,
Had heard all his fretting and noise,
Now reached for the whip on the mantle—
The terror of four-year-old boys.

But grandma, with snow-white 'kerchief
Pinned over her warm, loving breast,
Where ten little heads had been pillowed,
And rocked into childhood's sweet rest,
Looked up from her little wool stocking,
Just finished and laid on her knee,
And said, "Dear, you'll ruin his temper,
You had far better let the child be.

"Don't whip him; his father before him
Was flogged and shut up in the dark,
And stood on one foot in the corner,
And disciplined up to the mark;
We gave him no credit for honor,
But watched him as spiders watch flies,
And what did it teach him? Why, mainly
To practice deceit and tell lies.

"We called it affection and duty—
God knows we were fond of the boy—
And I guess his remembrance of childhood
Is not quite a well-spring of joy.
So put up that willow whip, daughter,
And try little Robby once more;
You see he's forgotten his passion,
And lies, half asleep, on the floor."

Then grandmother lifted her darling,
And patted his head on her breast,
And sang an old favorite ditty,
Till all Bobby's woes were at rest.
And so the woe whip, bright and yellow,
Was laid on the mantle again;
And that is the way these grandmas
Spoil nine little boys out of ten.

WHAT TO READ

Are you deficient in taste? Read the best English poets, such as Gray and Goldsmith, Pope and Thomson, Cowper and Coleridge, Scott and Wordsworth, Tennyson and Browning.

Are you deficient in imagination? Read Shakspeare and Milton, and Akenside and Burke.

Are you deficient in power of *reason*? Read Chillingworth, Bacon, Locke, John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer and Alexander Bain.

Are you deficient in judgment and good sense in the common affairs of life? Read Franklin.

Are you deficient in sensibility? Read Goethe, Mackenzie, Dickens and Miss Austen.

Are you deficient in vigor of style? Read Junius, Fox and Carlyle.

Are you deficient in political knowledge? Read Montesquieu, the "Federalist," Webster and Calhoun.

Are you deficient in history? Read Gibbon, Hume, Motley, Prescott, Lord Mahon and Froude.

Are you deficient in science? Read Darwin, Tyndall and Huxley, Silliman and Dana.

Are you deficient in patriotism? Read Demosthenes and the "Life of Washington."

Are you deficient in conscience? Read some of President Edward's works.

Are you deficient in piety? Read the Bible.

In 1846 fourteen daily newspapers were published at Boston, now *eight only* are issued. Either they *don't pay* or the publishers have got rich and retired. The news from the hub don't tell us which.

OLD ZACHARIAH.

Sunday after Sunday his shiny bald head came into church, with its fringe of snow white hair; the ruddy hue of his cheek deepening as he grew older. There he was in his place, forenoon and afternoon, singing as those only sing who have learned to say lovingly and filially "Our Father;" he, and the children God had given him—a round dozen girls and boys—half and half—"not one too many," as the old man said every time a new name was registered in the family Bible; Sally's and Mary's and Jenny's and Helen's; Tommy's Charley's Billy's, and Sammy's; all of them free to chop up the piano for kindling wood if they choose, and that perhaps was the reason they didn't choose. I don't think the old man ever thought of the phrase "family government;" but for all that he has a way of laying his hand on little heads that was as soothing as the "hop" pillows which country ladies use to hurry up their naps with. One after another, the girls grew up to maidenhood and womanhood, and one after another married, and left the old homestead for houses of their own; throwing their arms around the neck of the good old man as they went, but still with a world of love and pride in the tearful glance which rested the next minute on the husband they had chosen. Ah, me! one after another came back doubled and trebled, to lay their heads again under the old roof tree, where they could never know again the lightsome, care-free dreams of girlhood.

Not a complaint, not a reproach for their misfortunes (for such things have been) from the silver-haired old patriarch. He, smiling, blessed them all the same, rising up and sitting down, going out and coming in—they and theirs; that they were poor and desolate built up no separating wall between them. A few more chairs at the hearth—a few more loaves on the table—that was all. There was enough and to spare in that father's house, for their tastes were simple, and the morning and evening prayer went up on as strong wings of faith as if no cloud had settled on the fair, matronly faces about him.

The boys? oh, yes, the boys; well, they outgrew jackets, and went into long-tailed coats and "alorers." Business fought shy with them. I suppose because they were too honest to cheat; the old man said, "Never mind; try again, boys; there's always a place for you here, when things go awry." And things did go awry; and one after another the boys came home too, till they could "turn round again." Never a wrinkle more on the smooth face of Zachariah—never a smile less on his face; no frownings and fidgetings and pshawings when little feet pattered loudly in parlor and hall; some on his shoulders, some on his knees, some at his feet; still "not one to many," and each, as he said, worth a thousand dollars apiece; and Heaven knows they cost him that, first and last; but he was not a man to remember it, as he sat in their midst, with his spectacles on his nose and his Bible on his knee, reading all the precious promises garnered there for just as he. "It is all right," he said at the altar; "It is all right," he said over the coffin;" "It is all right," he said, when he folded his worse than widowed daughter to his warm, fatherly heart.

Ah! laugh at this good old man's Bible if you like; I know it is the fashion; it is considered smart and knowing, and all that, to put out the sun, and try to grope through the world by one's own little glimmering taper. Wait a bit—till your feet stumble on the dark mountains; till the great cry of your agony goes up to that God whom, loading you with blessings, you yet reject and disown; like the willful son, who, in the lordly pride of new-fledged manhood, turns contemptuously from the mother who will never cease to love him; and yet—and yet—his first great sorrow finds him with his head on her breast.

[*Fanny Fern.*

WHO THE HEALTHY GIRLS ARE.

Girls, whose ages range from twelve to eighteen, have an ideal standard of size, and if by chance nature determines otherwise, it is punished for its presumption. What corsets cannot effect, arsenic, slate-pencils, chalk and vinegar can and when all these aids are brought into requisition, the saints are rewarded by pallid cheeks, puny physiques—waists that a hand can almost span. The mother knows that in the hour her little girl modestly requests that "the backs or buttons be set back, for mamma, see, I can run my hand between my dress waist and myself, and I do feel so untidy with such a bag hanging round me," that the warfare has begun, and until the day of her decline, the apostle's injunction, to "keep the flesh in subjection," will be scrupously obeyed.

Between the years of the swaddling band and corsets and crinoline, there used to be a period of a few years, when arms and limbs could climb trees and scale heights like their progenitors, mentioned by Darwin, and muscle, sinew and blood bade fair to hold their own. The little bare-headed, tanned girl of ten, astride a bridleless and saddleless horse, or paddling down the stream on a raft of her own constructing, had a season of pure animal enjoyment, and it was thought enough if she grew plump and rosy, was early to bed and early to rise, and could sing the "fives" to the tune of Yankee Doodle. She must have been far in her "teens" or out of them, before she caught a glimpse of the model young lady with tapered waist, pinched feet, fastidious appetite, and a general air of languor prevading every movement and utterance. She looked upon the lady-figure with admiration, and forthwith commenced remodling herself, but with indifferent success. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." Nature had a good start, and she would not yield without a hard struggle. The few robust women of fifty to-day, are the ones whose young lives were free and careless, as the birds, whose clothing never fettered limbs nor pressed lungs whose impulses and instincts were not checked or killed outright by Mrs. Grundy's strictures.

—*Women's Journal.*

LONGFELLOW'S HOME.

The New England Historical Register contains the entertaining description of the home of the cherished poet, Longfellow, at Cambridge, Massachusetts:—

"On the other side of the road from Mr. Batchelder's is the well-known mansion of Mr. Longfellow known as the Craigie House, also as General Washington's headquarters. It was erected in 1759, by Colonel John Vassall, grandson of Leonard, and son of that John who sold to his brother Henry the house just described. It may be safely said that no dwelling in New England of its date remains more spacious or elegant than this. It stands back 150 feet from the road, and is surrounded by large open spaces on either side, that to the north being of several acres in extent. The shade-trees are elms of the noblest, and there are other sorts, including fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs, in great variety. The front stately, of graceful proportions, and harmonious decoration, is a pleasure to behold. On either side run broad and well-sheltered piazzas, the front including them being over eighty feet. The door is massive, and its ponderous brasses the same as when Washington made it his home in the memorable winter of 1775. The hall, twelve feet in breadth, contains the broad, staircase, with landings, to which poetic genius has given a special association with the "father of his country."

"The drawing-room is of great height for the period, some twenty feet in either dimension, wainscotted in panels elaborately carved, the mantel with Corinthian pilasters on either side. In it hangs a fine painting, by Copley, of the second Sir William Pepperell, and his sister, as children. Across the entry from this apartment is the study, a bright, sunny room, and behind it the library of noble proportions; thirty feet in length, with columns diversifying the longer side opposite the windows. Between this and the dining-room, which is nearly as handsome an apartment, rises another principal staircase, as broad and as much decorated as that in the front hall. Beneath, the cellar-walls are of special stability, a portion of them in handsome brick-work, which seem of date more recent than the rest.

"Colonel Vassall having left it, the house for the nine months that the siege of Boston lasted, was the abode of Washington. From it were addressed those admirable letters which organized rebellion into successful revolution. There gathered his generals in council, that came to confer with the patriotic leaders belonging to the legislative body at Watertown, and within its spacious apartments occurred many an interesting incident, which his biographers have worthily narrated. After the war, the property was sold to Nathaniel Tracy, of Newburyport, who conveyed it to Thomas Russell, in 1788, and in 1793 it finally passed to Andrew Craigie, who long dwelt there and in whose time it consisted of nearly 200 acres.

Mr. Craigie married the daughter of Rev. Bezaleel Shaw, H. U. 1762, settled at Nantucket, a near relative of the late chief justice. He possessed a handsome estate, and was fond of display. He purchased the handsome equipage and four horses which had been the property of the Duke of Kent when in Boston, and was exclusive enough in his habits to provoke the ill-will of his neighbors.

"When he built an ice cellar, with a summer-house over it near the site of the present observatory, and extensive green-houses, they prognosticated no good could come to one who flew in the face of Providence, spiting the summer with his ice and the winter with his flowers. He was liberal in his hospitality, and his widow, who long made the house her home after his death, maintained it character. It was at different times the residence of Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, and of Joseph Worchester, the distinguish lexicographer, but for the last quarter of a century it has been the abode of one who, renowned as he is in letters, has also won laurels to be cherished in the affectionate regard of his countrymen. Under its roof have been composed most of those exquisite productions of his genius which made him famous over the world, and which in all time must invest his abode with association not likely to fade."

DOMESTIC.

Tea Rusk.—On putting your light bread to rise save two or three pounds of the dough; take five or six eggs and a half a pound of lard or butter, and one pound of brown sugar; add flour, and work the dough as stiff as that of lard, cover it up and put it in a warm place to rise. When the dough is light, work it into rusks as large as a hen's egg, and place them in your pan or oven, and set away again to rise; when they rise half an inch, prime them with the yellow of an egg mixed with sugar and water, before you put them to bake. Fifteen minutes will bake them, if the stove is in good order.

To Take Bruises out of Furniture.—Wet the part with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it in the warm water and lay it on the place; apply on that a warm, but not hot flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications, the dent or bruise will be raised to the surface. If the bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water, and hold a red hot iron, near the surface, keeping the surface continually wet—the bruise will soon disappear.

Lemon Juice in Diphtheria.

Mr. Revillout, in a paper present last summer to the French Academy of Medicine, asserts that lemon juice in one of the most efficacious applisnces for diptheria, and he relates that, when a dresser in the hospital, his own wife was saved by this timely application. He got three dozen lemons and gargled her throat with the juice, she swallowing a little at the same time, in order to act on the more deep-seated parts. The doctor has noted numerous cases of complete success obtained by this method of treatment.

BREAD.

It is, perhaps well for us that we are so little acquainted with the manipulation which much of our daily food undergoes. Possibly some people who eat bakers' bread in preference to that made at home, will be interested in the following account of how bread is made in London.

Some time since a commission was appointed by the British Government for the purpose of examining, and reporting upon the London bakeries, chiefly with a view of ascertaining the effect upon the health of those engaged in the baking trade. The investigations were limited to those establishments where kneading is done by hand, and the result is highly interesting, if not very pleasant to contemplate. The committee reports that it is impossible that great cleanliness should be observed in those bakeries where all the work is done by manual labor. Two men are usually employed in kneading, one preparing the dough for the other. The heat of the bake-houses, even when they are large and well ventilated, is very great; the work is laborious, and as a consequence, perspiration rolls from the faces of the men into the dough. Pleasant contemplation for the consumers! To stop and wipe away the perspiration is not to be thought of, as thereby the men would detain each other. The effect of heated bake houses constant inhalation of carbonic acid gas and flour dust from the dough, and of the stooping posture in which the men work, is also injurious in the extreme, and lung diseases are therefore very prevalent among bakers. Of 164 dying in London, the average age at death was twenty years, and including masters and journeyman, forty years. Out of 111 bakers, 19 had some severe disease of the lungs and 69 complained of being subject to less serious disorders of the chest. To produce these diseases is doubtless the tendency of baking in every country. It seems strange that, in an age when machinery has superseded so many forms of manual labor, the bakers, as a rule should cling to the primitive, unclean and injurious method of preparing bread by hand, the more so, as suitable machinery has long since been invented, the application of which would greatly benefit both the consumer and maker of the 'staple of life.'"

HOW TO DO UP STARCHED LINEN.

We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observed on new linens, shirt bosoms, etc., is produced. In order to gratify them we subjoin the following recipe for making gum arabic starch: Take two ounces of gum arabic powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint of boiling water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it, and keep it for use. A table-spoonful of gum water, stirred in a pint of, starch that has been made in the usual manner will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for thin muslins and bobinet.

CHICKEN POT-PIE

Cut up a chicken, or two, if a large pie be required; lay the pieces neatly into the pot, and sprinkle over salt and pepper to your taste. Rub one table-spoonful and a half flour and two table-spoonfuls of butter (even full) together, and spread this paste over the chicken; then cover the whole with good new milk, or better still, with cream, if you have it. Set the pot covered, with a tight-fitting cover, where it will not cook or boil rapidly, but stew or simmer, for three quarters of an hour. While this is stewing, make a crust of prepared flour, or, if you have none, with soda and cream of tartar, just as you would for a common pie crust, and spread it over the top of a pan and bake until it is done.

SMARTNESS.

Maxim—Give a child a bat and most likely it'll bawl.

Napoleon's army was like his moustache—it got *waxed*.

Which is the largest room in the city of New York? Ans. The room for improvement at the City Hall

Why are young ladies, at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without beaux, and are in a quiver until they get them.

"Massa Christafer Columbus was a queer man," said a negro orator: "a notion' crossed 'im one day, and den he crossed an ocean."

A bachelor remarking that a hot flatiron was good to keep the feet warm in winter, was answered by a blooming young lady, that a very great improvement had been discovered on that invention.

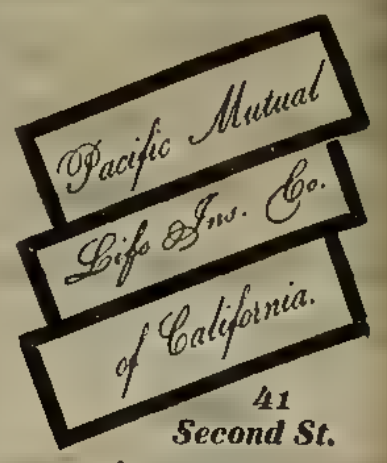
"Mammy," said a precocious little boy, who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "If the Lord has any more babies to give away don't you take 'em."

One of "our young girls," at an examination in grammar, when asked why the noun "bachelor" was singular, blushingly answered: "Because if is very singular he don't get married." She went up to the head.

A Green Mountain boy, whose inhuman father cheated him out of a year of his time by making him think he was a year younger than he actually was, declared, on finding it out, that if he was ever born again he would keep his own age.

Cure for Erysipelas.

In ninety cases out of a hundred, Cranberries applied as a poultice will, effectually cure the erysipelas. There is not an instance known where it has failed to effect a cure, if faithfully applied before the sufferer was in a dying state. Two or three applications generally do the work.



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Miscellany.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PROVIDENTIAL CALL.

It is a question which most ministers are, at some time, required to settle. Perhaps some light may be shed upon it by the following item, furnished by a missionary of the American Sunday-School Union in Virginia. He had been called on to establish a mission Sunday-school in a region of country known as "Hell Bend," and, more recently, in another place bearing the not euphonious or auspicious appellation of "Rowdy"—with good success in both instances—and is reminded by his experience of a young Southern minister who, when about to leave the seminary, received two calls—one from a large and wealthy congregation, the other from a small band of Christians, reduced in circumstances, and dwelling among a perverse generation. He was asking advice of his father, in the hearing of an old family servant, which of the two calls he should accept. Old Sambo spoke out, and said, "Massa John, I can tell you which of dem churches you must go to. Better you go whar dar is de least money and de most dibbil." A looker-on at our elbow, fresh from reading the report of the late meeting of New York tax-payers in Cooper Hall over the accounts of the Tammany Ring, suggests, "Sometimes there is most devil where there is most money."—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

IMPROVED METHOD OF VACCINATION.

In view of the great spread of the small-pox at the present day in America and Europe, and the importance of successful vaccination, the suggestion of an English physician, Dr. Ellis, may be of some importance. This gentleman remarks that ordinary vaccination is performed by scraping off the epidermis, and thrusting the vaccine virus into a puncture made by the lancet. A greatly improved method, however, consists in first raising a small blister by a drop of cantharides applied to the skin. This is to be pricked, and the drop of fluid let out, and then a fine vaccine point put into this place, and withdrawn after a moment of delay; the epidermis falls back and excludes the air, shutting out any germs that may be floating in the atmosphere. This method has been practiced by Dr. Ellis, for twenty years; and out of hundreds of cases of vaccination which he has performed, he has never had an instance of blood-poisoning or abscess, while by the ordinary method the occurence of second absorption by no means uncommon, and that of pyæmia often observed. The comparative safety of this method is believed to be due, first, to the exclusion of the air; and second, to the lesser size of the aperture for the introduction of misdief than when the punctures are made by the lancet.—EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD, in *Harper's Magazine for November.*

MEDICAL.

"BOILING OUT" THE STOMACH.

At a meeting of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine (*Atlanta Med. and Surg. Jour.*), a member gave an account of his favorite method of emptying the stomach when other means had failed, by taking advantage of the effervescent of acid and alkali. A negro boy, æt. 14, was insensible from supposed poisoning by stramonium, and it was found impossible to induce emesis by any ordinary process. "An ash-hopper close by suggested the idea of acids and alkalies to *boil out* the supposed poison. With no time to lose, gave a teacupful of lye and the little tartaric acid he had, drenched down, followed by another tea-cupful of lye and a little soda—all he could get—and rolled him over a few times, when he boiled out several quarts of half-masticated, raw red yam-potatoes. The boy remained insensible twenty-four hours longer, deaf the same length of time, and blind for about eight hours, had some fever on reaction, but made good his recovery." A great boy that!

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The following prescription was furnished to the *London Medical Press and Circular*, coming from a clergyman in the West of England, reputed of great skill in diseases of the chest: Isinglass, 1 oz.; eringo root, 1 oz.; garden snails, ½ pint; hartshorn shavings, ½ oz.; three dried vipers from Butler's, Covent Garden; 1½ pints water. Boil down to a pint. We suspect it was stolen by the clergyman from Lisbon, who was once ardently patronized by a distinguished clergyman of San Francisco.

DR. PANCOAST'S TREATMENT OF INVERTED TOE-NAIL

Dr. Pancoast never removes the nail, nor any portion of it; but, as the trouble arises from the edge of the nail dipping down into the flesh at the side of the toe, he cuts away the soft parts, and leaves the nail in a position where it can do no harm; then raising up its free edge, and separating it thoroughly from the parts below it with a thin handle of a scapiel, he slips beneath it a strip or two of adhesive plaster, and carries the ends beneath the ball of the toe and round upon the metatarsus so as to force the soft parts down and the nail up. When the parts heal, the side of the nail will be free from any covering. One great advantage of this operation is that the patient is almost immediately enabled to attend to his business. He keeps the parts covered for several days with a strong aqueous solution of sub-acetate of lead and laudanum.—*Medical Archives.*

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF COCOA-NUT MILK.

In India, according to a writer in the *London Pharmaceutical Journal*, the milk of the cocoa-nut is employed in debility and incipient phthisis, as a substitute for cod oil, with excellent results. It is also used, instead of cow's milk, in tea and coffee. In large doses, it acts as a substitue for castor oil.

A showman at Memphis has in his collection, a dead lion, and several green cocoa nuts, which it is pretended, are *lie* eggs.

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There is now on the Ranch 3500 Sheep, four Horses, four Cows and Heifers, together with Wagons, Plows and every Farming implement needed to carry on the Ranch.

The Ranch is situated 23 miles south of the New Town, recently located by the San Joaquin Valley R. R. Co., on Bear Creek, directly on the line of the Railroad. The work between said New town and Modesto is rapidly approaching completion and Cars will be running to Bear Creek in thirty da

There is upon the Ranch a Good House, Barn, Wells of Water, all fenced in. The Ranch, with all improvements, will be sold at a VERY GREAT BARGAIN as the owner desires to change his location, having other business to attend to.

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The Farm contains a Vineyard of 3000 bearing Vines, 150 excellent Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruit. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

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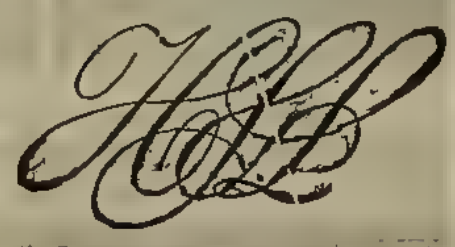

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Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected [Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 16.

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	108¾ x109¼
Price of Gold	111¾ x112
Value of Greenbacks	88@89
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	10s 2d
do do New York	170@175 bush

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

But very little change has occurred in the Grain market within the last week, the same seeming inactivity, only our Home trade in Flour, with none of any amount sent abroad. This should convince holders that the markets in Europe cannot be very much in want, otherwise grain would go forward.

The great thought now among the Farmers, is shall we have a "Rainy Season?" what is our fate, a wet or a dry winter? If our Farmers instead of leaning entirely on a grain crop, would but give more thought of diversified Agriculture, and make an examination of their lands, their capacity for other crops than grain—crops that would yield a harvest even in a dry season—they would be relieved of a great deal of anxiety and would not feel so dependent on a rainy season, they would also adopt a different kind of cultivation by reason of a *rotation of crops*, and always have some income at all seasons of the year, and although their income would not be large, or all at one time, they would never fail, and the average of ten years would show a better grand result in that time, with more annual quiet of mind, better health, and more family comforts.

The *Flour* market is not so active, prices steady.

Barley and *Oats* without material change, while all small grains remain with but little demand other than our Home consumption.

Potatoes abundant and low, Onions plenty, Beans not so plenty.

Hay and *Feed Grains* are in good steady demand at full rates of last reports.

Wool had become very quiet, little or no demand for exports, late reports abroad are now more favorable to speculators.

Hops have advanced to a high figure, this is by reason of loss of crops in Europe, creating a scarcity here which drains our Coast for the Eastern demand, giving *four times last year's prices*—

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$2 50	@	2 60
do Extra	2 60	@	2 65
Barley, new ₩ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Barley, old, for brewing	2 00	@	2 05
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 25	@	2 50
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 70	@	1 90
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	2 05	@	2 10
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	6 75	@	7 00
do Extra	7 00	@	7 50
Extra Family Flour	7 50	@	7 75
Oregon do	7 75	@	7 90
do Extra for shipping	7 50	@	8 00
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 25
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lbs	2 50	@	2 75
Bran ₩ ton	28 00	@	30 00
Middlings ₩ ton	40 00	@	45 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	42 50
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	75	@	90
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 25
Carolines	1 20	@	1 30
Onions	80	@	1 00
Hay, ₩ ton, wheat	14 00	@	16 00
Hay, ₩ ton, Ordinary	12 00	@	17 00
Straw ₩ ton	6 00	@	9 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The *Fruit* market is daily glutted with a mass of common fruit that seldom pays the gathering, and it would seem a better way might be devised to prevent so much waste of labor and useless expence of sending so much miserable *trash* to market which only gives a bad name to the grower, for every grower who sends *fine fruit* is held up in contrast to those who send *poor fruit*, and while the *best fruit* wins fame and a reward for time and means expended, *poor fruit* often entails a *loss* and *expence* to the grower as well as disgrace.

Grapes are now the leading fruit in our market. The "Flaming Tokays," "Muscats," "Hamburgs," "Rose of Peru," with a few others show splendid clusters in abundance and command a fair reward when well packed, while "Mission Grapes" and common grapes bring but small returns. Grapes were never so abundant and never so cheap.

Pears and *Apples* are very fine, abundant and cheap. But few Peaches and small. Figs, late crop, not large. Strawberries still come to market.

Oranges not plenty nor good. Bananas and other foreign kinds not so plenty.

A few years and all the tropical fruits will be the product of our own soil, then better and fresher and more beautiful fruit than is now seen.

Apples, ₩ box	50	@	1 25
Apples, ₩ lb	2	@	4
Pears, ₩ lb	4	@	6
Plums, ₩ lb,	..	@	..
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₩ lb	6	@	8
do Dried	10	@	12
Nectarines, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Apricots, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Tokay Grapes, ₩ lb	6	@	12
Black foreign Grapes	5	@	6
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	5	@	6
Melons, green flesh	15	@	25
Watermelons	15	@	30
Quinces, ₩ box	1 00	@	1 50
Figs	8	@	12
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Strawberries, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Chili and Fauna	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₩ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	20	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our *Foreign* market is fully supplied and at very satisfactory rates and with the best quality too. Everything that is desirable is now daily offered—our markets at early morn are really worthy a visit.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	..	@	..
do Green	30	@	40
Artichokes, ₩ doz	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Broccoli, each	15	@	25
Cauliflower each	15	@	20
Cabbage, each	12	@	15
Carrots ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	12	@	20
Cranberries ₩ gall	50	@	75
new eastern, ₩ gal	75	@	1 00
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	6
Garlic	5	@	8
Green Peas ₩ lb	..	@	6
Green Corn, ₩ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	6
Celeriac, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	..	@	75
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₩ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsley, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsnips	50	@	75
Pickles per gallon	..	@	..
Rhubarb ₩ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	30
Squash, Summer	4	@	5
do Marrow fat	4	@	5
do Hubbard		@	5
Cane, String	4	@	5
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	5
Spinage ₩ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, fresh, ₩ lb	5	@	5
Garlic	..	@	12
Eschalot	15	@	25

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,
101 x102 California Marke

The *Fish* market has little or no change, a complete assortment now comes to our markets daily as our Fisherman are really *experts* and always find every kind.

Salmon, ₩ lb	..	@	25
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₩ b	8	@	10
Lake Tyler Trout per lb	..	@	38
Smelts	..	@	12
Perch	..		12
Rockfish	..	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	25
do smoked ₩ 100	..	@	..
Tomcod	..	@	30
Sardines, fresh	..	@	12
Soleiah	..	@	30
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	35
do fresh	..	@	12
Shrimps, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	12
Halibut	..	@	50
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbut	..	@	62
Pompano	1 50	@	..
Bass			..
King Fish			..
Anchovies	10	@	12
Perch	..	@	50
Fangs per doz	..	@	1 00

SHELL FISH.

SOLOMON TESMORE,
57, 58, 59. California Marke

Shell Fish remains without change in prices, but they grow fatter and fatter as autumn progress. Oysters, as the old saying is, are always best during the months that have the letter R in them, so now is the time for fat "Oys."

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans at 50 each			..
Crawfish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	3 00
do small	..	@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS

The Beef, Mutton and Lamb and other solid articles at our meat stalls show well, the price is unchanged in the retail since our last.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, pcs., ₩ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	16
Veal, ₩ lb	12	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	12
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	23
Whitaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,

The *Poultry* market has changed, little, some kinds scarce, and poultry generally some higher, particularly nice poultry. Too much bad stock comes to market—if you want good fat Poultry go to Stall 103 & 104 California market, and you will find choice Poultry.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₩ pair	..	@	..
do tame	1 25	@	1 50
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	62	@	75
do tame ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Chickens, Young, each	62	@	75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Quails, ₩ doz	2 00	@	2 00
Pigeons, domestic ₩ doz	3 00	@	3 00
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Geese, ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 00
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	6 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 00
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 00
Quail ₩ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Venison	8	@	10
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC

The Dairy churns up the Butter, and the price goes up too. Dairymen are getting big prices and doing well in figures, but dry feed runs down the cows that are not stall fed. Dairymen must grow roots, and green fodder for the dry seasons

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)	35	@	40
do Extra Choice	60	@	70
do do packed	40	@	75
do Eastern	..	@	45
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	60	@	65
Duck eggs	..	@	..
Farm'ds Eggs ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	23
Lard, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	70	@	80
do do packed	30	@	33
do Eastern (new)	30	@	30
Cheese, California	15	@	18
Eggs, ₩ doz	43	@	55
Farmhouse Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₩ lb	13	@	14

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	..	@	3 00
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	6	@	6
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 00	@	1 05
Hops, California	50	@	60
do Imported	..	@	..
Alfalfa	75	@	75
Mustard Seed	4	@	4
English Seed	1½	@	1½
Canary Seed	4	@	5
Coriander Seed	7	@	8
Broom Corn	8	@	10
Bees Wax	20	@	25
Pea Nuts	5	@	6

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool market is more brisk, prices advanced, and common wool bought up readily at full prices.

Wool, Fall Clip	25	@	30
" Choice Extra	30	@	35
Mediums	25	@	28
do burry	20	@	25
Wool sacks, new	80	@	90
do second-hand	40	@	50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	13	@	13
Potatoes Gunny Bags	21	@	22
Dry hides, ₩ lb	17½	@	18½
Green salted, ₩ lb	8½	@	9½
Deer Skins	40	@	55
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	50
do do plain	15	@	25
Goat skins, each	40	@	60
Refined Tallow	9	@	10

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

The Beef market at wholesale is lower, supplies abundant, rates will rule low for some time as owing to short feed the stock will crowd the market.

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8 ₩
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	4	@	5c. "
VEAL—	7	@	8½ "
MUTTON—	5	@	6½ "
LAMB—	6	@	7½ "
PORK—undressed,	5	@	6½ "
dressed,	8	@	8½ "

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger Sunday except'd	Express Train Daily	TIME SCHEDULE Sept. 4, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger Sundays excepted.
4.00 P M	2.00 A M	..San Francisco	5 45 P M	12 30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	....Oakland ..	5.19 P M	11.58 P M
3.10 P M	7.30 A M	.....San Jose..	5 30 P M	12.15 P M
8.28 P M	12.25 P M	....Stockton..	1.56 P M	7 52 P M
10.35 P M	2.10 P M	..Sacramento.	11 45 A M	6.00 A M
	4.10 P M	....Marysville	9.10 A M	
	7 50 P M	....Tehama ..	6.40 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	..Sacramento .	11 45 A M	WESTWARD.
	5.25 P M	.....Colfax	8.45 A M	
	1 15 A M	.. ....Reno	1.00 A M	
	9 10 A M	..Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4 46 P M	.....Elko	8.45 A M	
	6.30 A M	.....Ogden ...	5.20 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO at 9 10 A M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7.30 A M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10.20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, *6 30, 8.30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, *5 15, *6 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 35, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

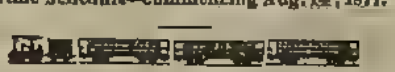
LEAVE HAYWARDS, *8 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy,	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	.....
*3 20 P. M	5 30 P. M	6 10 P M.	9 10 P M.
4 40 P. M.	.....	.....	.....

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	.....
9 50 A M	.....	.....	.....
3 30 P M.	.....	.....	.....

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister.	Leave Gilroy,	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
.....	.....	10 50 A. M.	8 50 A. M.
4 00 A. M.	5 00 A. M.	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
.....	2 00 P M	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

.....	.....	8 30 A M	10 30 A. M.
.....	1 45 P M	3 40 P M	5 30 P. M.
.....	.....	6 20 P M.	8 40 P M

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 8 10 P. M and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8 50 A. M

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't

J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

YO SEMITE HOUSE,

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

Clark's Station,

MARIPOSA ROUTE TO YOSEMITE,

CLARK & MOORE, Proprietors. This Hotel is at the end of staging. It is beautifully situated in the south fork of the Merced, and is the point from which Mariposa Big Tree Grove of 600 trees is visited. This route to Yosemite has close stage connections, and visitors who travel by it always go away satisfied. The unsurpassed views from Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Inspiration Point are had by Clark's only. Visitors can travel to Yosemite until the middle of November by Clark's. 36.13

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the Young's Patent.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

Pacific Insurance Company,

No. 422 California St.,
San Francisco.

Cash Assets $1750.000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Company.

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W. C. Ralston, J. B. Roberts,
A. L. Tubbs, J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. Alvord, P. L. Weaver,
Jonathan Hunt, John Archbald,
A. D. Forbes, A. Hayward,
A. G. Stiles, T. L. Barker,
A. Seligman, Alex Weill,
L. B. Benchley, Chas. Meyer,
Wm. Sherman, Chas. E. McLane,
L. Sachs, M. Rosenbaum
Jas. De Fremery, Thos. R. Hayes,
J. G. Bray, A. J. Ralston,
David Stern, T. Lemmen Meyer
D. O. Mills, Geo. O. Hickox.

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G. T. Lawton, J. Q. Kellogg,
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A. J. RALSTON, Sec'y, JONATHAN HUNT, Pres't
WM. ALVORD, Vice Pres't.

A. BAIRD, Marine Sec'y. 34.12

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

351

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP

H. H. PEARSON,

LATE OF THE RUSS HOUSE,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation. Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 366

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expence or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages (in attendance) on arrival of Trains.

MARKET ADVERTISEMENTS.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.14

RICHARD D MOWRY,

(SUCCESSOR TO A. A. LOUDERBACK.)

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GAME, POULTRY.
Fancy Pigeon Depot.

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,
Between Pine and Summer Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.

Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City 34.22

SOLOMON TESMORE

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

Entrance on Pine Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurant supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds, with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom or the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Dark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

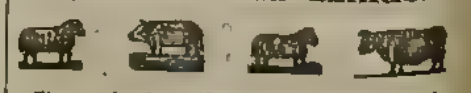
and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,
34.2 320 Clay Street

Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine*, also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER.

San Francisco, Cal.

Home Correspondence.

CROPS IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

CARPENTERIA, SANTA BARBARA Co., CAL., October 21, 1871.

EDITOR FARMER:

For a long time I have been thinking I would send you an item or two but the dry season has rather curtailed us and I did not know as I could pick up anything that would be of use to anybody.

Our Hay, Barley and Corn crops were not over one-half a crop on the average. I think enough for home use and a little to spare.

The prices for grain here will be about as high as in San San Francisco this year.

But very few beans raised; not one-fourth an average crop. I do not know of but a few acres of Castor beans in this vicinity, and not near as heavy a crop as last year.

I know very little about the prospects of the crops on the Santa Clara river, but am told some very heavy crops of Corn are growing where there are facilities for irrigation.

Some very good wheat grown this year but not enough for bread, so most of our flour will come down the Coast for a year to come, if not more. With plenty of rain the coming season farmers will plant and sow much more than ever before.

With the exception of grapes we have not yet a supply of fruit of any kind. Grapes are rather high in price compared with most places in this State where they are grown. The asking price for large quantities at the vineyard is three cents per pound; but I think more than twice what they really are worth for wine. The early foreign varieties were injured very much by wasps, birds, bees, etc.

A very good crop of almonds and walnuts for the number and age of the trees. The olive crop is light as far as I have seen, so there will be but little oil made this year.

Our town of Santa Barbara has been improving some, in spite of the dry season and hard times. Mr. Shaw has a fine, new Hotel ready for use and a thing much needed in the town, as the hotel accommodations have been "very small" and of little account.

There is a fine, new School House which sets out the place finely, and will add much in value to the town.

Some fine dwellings are being built, so the place has improved much more than anticipated in the fore part of the season.

Land appears to keep up in price well and but little changing hands. Very little will be done until rain comes and sets the wheels in motion.

We have a climate good as any, and a generous strong soil that will last a long time, as the old settlers have given some of it a severe test, and it stands it well.

I think we are as near *ready* for rain as a people ever can get. When once satisfied it will come *plentifully*; everything will move ahead. We cannot raise another crop with as little rain as we have had the two past years. The weather is delightful now, and the health of the people very good indeed.

C. N. C.

TRAVELING.

MR. EDITOR: *Dear Sir:*

You as an old Pioneer cannot but notice the great change that has taken place in the last *Twenty Years*, since you and I first tripped it up to Sacramento of the STEAMER SENATOR, paying the modest sum of $25 for passage to Sacramento with Birth and Supper, and $40 per Ton for freight.

Perhaps you will say even that sum came easier then, than the lesser price now, and I believe it too, but those days were happy ones—gone—never to see the like again.

The present week I took the cars to Sacramento on the *Stockton* route, a rather weary journey of 6½ hours to Sacramento from San Francisco, and arriving late at night found that city even at 10½ P. M., all dark and quiet, lights out, business closed, and the people all at rest, quite a contrast to San Francisco, where they do business all night long.

We returned the same route as far as Stockton, and wishing to find a change of scene we took steamer from Stockton to San Francisco, and here we seemed to go back to old times again. A little change, however, has been made in the line of steamers for a small steamer is taken at Stockton, by reason of low water, this must be done to pass down a portion of the winding river, and when the bends are mostly passed, passengers are transferred to the commodious steamer Sacramento, where real comfort is experienced.

A change from the Railway to the Steamers makes the scenery and pleasures more attractive, and just now to me they are doubly attractive for they recalled the memories of the early days of my Journeyings upon this river, but steamers and their commanders and ownerships are all changed too.

Another great and marked change has taken place along this route from Stockton to the Bay. Instead of the unchangeable view of Tules! Tules!! Tules!!! we find the Tules on many thousands of acres at various places all burned off, the land cleared, and fenced, and fine crops growing or harvested, and lands that a few years ago were considered of no value, now very productive and esteemed of more value than much of our rolling or even dry prairie lands.

In early years, when steamers first made their trips to Stockton, Benecia was the only landing after leaving San Francisco, now many landings are made and at quite large business places, and these too rapidly increasing, for our Tule lands will assuredly be found to be of great value and capable of producing every variety of Grain, Root crop, Hay, Fruit, Vegetables, Cotton, Rice, Hemp, Flax, Ramie, and many products not yet cultivated on this Coast.

To our old citizens who are so confined to cities, and who may not have seen Stockton or Sacramento for years; they would be surprised indeed to go up our rivers now, or over our Railroad and and see the wonderful changes the last twenty years has made, or even the last six or eight years, and greater changes are to be made, and which none of us now can hardly conceive, for when San Francisco shall Bridge her mighty Bay, and Carquines Straits shall be Bridged, and the Air Line Railroad finished *We shall see?*

SIMONNEY.

BAKERSFIELD, KERN COUNTY.

This is one of the upper counties, destined to be populous and prosperous. The *Courier* of the 21st inst., says:

Hardly a day passes that we do not see work commenced on some new building. Bakersfield is growing fast enough to satisfy the most impatient, and it is now evident that nothing can retard her onward progress but want of material. Bricks are needed, and we see no demonstrations making to supply the want. There is an opportunity here for parties to enter into their manufacture on a considerable scale, with a fair prospect as could be asked. Good material can be found convenient, wood in abundance—cost nothing but to cut and haul; and water may be conducted from the irrigating canals whenever needed.

No Luck in Lottery.

"I say, Pompey," said one freedman to another, "de chile has tried lots ob gift fares and tings for a prise, but nebber could draw nothing at all." "Well, Cæsar, I'd 'vise you to try a hand cart; de chances are a tousand to one dat you could draw."

[We clip the above from the Marysville *Appeal*, a newspaper that advertised more Lotteries and done more to demoralize the community in this way than any newspaper save the Sacramento *Union*, and yet the *Appeal* virtually tell the Freedman to draw a hand cart as more profitable than Lottery Tickets—and that is true.—ED. F.]

Worth Knowing.

Reader did you know that Lightning and its reflection will penetrate from 160 to 200 miles?

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR IN TEXAS.

In our Agricultural Column, page 138, we give the most excellent Address, delivered there by Hon. Horace Greeley, and to which we call special attention.

We here give the opening exercises with the introduction and presentation of Mr. Greeley to the Association. And these exercises show the mind of the people there which is most gratifying.

The opening exercises of the Second Annual State Fair commenced at 12 M., on Tuesday, May 23d. The Band had taken position in the upper balcony, and in response to its call the thousands on the ground thronged to the Speaker's Stand. It was barely possible that one-twentieth of the vast throng present could have heard the Address but most of them caught the impress of Mr. Greeley's features, and they are doubtless photographed upon the memory of thousands from all portions of our broad State, who were eager to see the Philosopher of the *Tribune*.

Rev. Dr. B. T. Kavanaugh introduced the ceremonies by the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, we thank thee for the happy auspices under which we are permitted here to meet. Thou hast blessed us abundantly in our basket and in our storehouses; thou hast given us prosperity and blessed us in the government which we live; in the agricultural products of the land, and the manufacturing and commercial interests of our State. Surely our lot has fallen to us in pleasant places, and thou hast given to us a goodly heritage.

Grant thy blessings upon the assembling of the people on this occasion; may nothing occur to mar or disturb the peace and prosperity of our people here or elsewhere in all our country. Grant us peace and prosperity in all the social, political and material interests of our great State, and to thy great name be everlasting praises, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

After which Hon. John T. Brady, President of the Association said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is with profound gratitude for the goodness of God in prospering the efforts of this Association to dignify labor, to encourage and reward the agriculturist, the manufactures, and the artisan, that I now declare this our Second Annual State Fair duly opened.

E. W. Cave, Esq., Chairman of Reception Committee, then presented Mr. Greeley, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association:—I have the honor to present the guest of the Association and the orator of the day, Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York.

To which the President replied:

Sir—It gives me great pleasure to greet you cordially, as the honored guest of this Association, and to afford you this favorable opportunity of witness this grand exhibition of the industries of Texas, in honorable competition with those of her sister States. It will enable you, sir, the better to judge of Texas and Texans. The great interest you have taken in all matters which pertain to the development of skilled labor and industrial progress, the experience which you have, from a lifetime devoted to careful consideration and promotion of every branch of American industry, eminently capacitate you to instruct and assist us in our great work of developing the wonderful and varied resources of this, our beloved Texas.

These are the considerations which actuated this Association to invite you hither. I hope and believe, sir, that your visit to our State will be productive of increased friendship between the people of both sections of our common country, and that our nation may grow more united, prosperous and happy.

Ladies and gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to introduce to you the distinguished journalist, philosopher and statesman—the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York, as our guest and orator.

(The following sketch is from the Secretary, and reflects credit upon the Association.)

No man in Texas ever saw a more signal success than was achieved by the State Fair yesterday. From an early hour in the morning until 12 o'clock, the time for the Annual Address by Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, the entire space of nearly two miles between the center of the city and the Fair Ground was perfectly packed with vehicles; and by the time the orator of the day arose to address the vast multitudes who thronged eagerly to hear him, there must have been no less than ten thousands people on the ground.

Nor was there any diminution of the crowd until near sundown, when all sorts of conveyances were again in requisition to bring the visitors to tea and rest in the city.

All day, victory sat plumed upon the directory; and the grand success, alike in the numbers attending, and in the character of the exhibition and proceedings, showed itself plainly in the cheerful smile on the popular countenance, and the hearty congratulations heard on every hand. That much had been expected, but that the largest expectations have been exceeded, was the universal expression.

The Vast Concourse presented a very handsome appearance, whether assembled in a body or divided into groups. Apparel, which oft proclaims the man, and the women too, was more generally neat, and more completely without anything merely gaudy and meretricious than we have ever remembered to have seen it in other large assemblies.

The Ladies especially were remarkably tasteful in their dress, and it seemed almost as if some special inspiration of taste had prompted each to appear in a costume which at once suited herself to a dot, and harmonized perfectly with the dresses of all the rest of her sisters and with the surroundings. No assemblage of flowers selected for a floral picture by the hand of Art, could have blended their colors more delightfully; and there were more beautiful women and lovely babies on the ground, than we ever saw together before. In their numerous carriages, in the arms of nurses or toddling and prattling by the side of parents, the children made a feature of the occasion, and looked not only beautiful, but wise, too as if they felt that the State Fair had been inaugurated more truly for them than for anybody else. And it will be theirs in future years when its importance shall have grown great with the growth of the State.

Good Order and sobriety have prevailed. Light wines, lemonade, and ice-water, have carried the day completely against the stronger beverages, and, as a consequence, intoxication, or rudeness of any kind, has been unknown. Cheerfulness, affability and great gratification, have sped the hours of each day, and the night have been disturbed by no "Sons of Belial, flown with insolence and wine;" nor by anybody else. So let it be the end; and this fact will blend with the other great successes of the occasion, in producing the most beneficial results to the State.

EXOTIC FRUIT.

THE ORANGES, LEMONS, LIMES, CITRON, SHADDOCK, POMEGRANATE, FIG, AND OLIVE.

It is now admitted by truly practical and thoughtful cultivators that all the Fruits of Exotic climes can be grown in California successfully, and of this we have no doubt; as all the above named are already grown here and with success, the greater success is found where true practical knowledge is applied so as to give soil and location and proper culture to each as they require, and as thoughtful wisdom would dictate.

We give as a proof of the success that may be attained with all these fruits in many of our warm and sunny counties, the fact that the Oranges, Limes, and Lemons *grown in California*, are universally pronounced by not only our citizens, but visitors from other States, to be the finest in flavor, and fairest fruits shown in any market in our country.

We give a very pleasant sketch of Orange culture in Los Angeles this week on our Horticultural page from the *Overland Monthly*, and call attention to the same on page 139.

THE CITRON OF COMMERCE.

Our object of the present article is to respond to an inquiry made to our office by a wealthy influential Mercantile House of our City, relative to the well-known "Citron of Commerce" of which a very large amount is annually imported into the United States, and of which a large sale could be made by growers of it from California if they would give their attention to it in good earnest.

We can assert from good authority that Lots of 20 to 40,000 lbs. could be sold readily for exportation, and it is for this reason we have prepared this notice. We have referred to the very best authorities and examined several of the best standard works in our Library and herewith give the history of the

CITRON OF COMMERCE.

We premise however our sketch by saying that much of the Citron sold, and often found in the "Jars of Preserves" is simply the fruit of the "Citron Melon" and this is supposed to be *the* Citron alluded to, but the genuine Citron of Ancient History and of Commerce we herewith give:

THE CITRON (*Citrus Medica.*)

This is by some supposed to be the same species as the lemon. In its wild state the tree grows to the height of about eight feet, erect and prickly, with long reclining branches: The leaves are ovate, oblong, alternate, subserrate, pale green. The fruit is six inches in length, ovate, with a protuberance at the tip. There are two rinds, the outer thin, with innumerable military glands, full of a most fragrant oil; the inner thick, white, and fungous. The citron was introduced into Europe from Media, under the name of *malus medica*, and was first cultivated in Italy by Palladius, in the second century. The date of its introduction into England is not exactly known, it would probably be coeval with that of the lemon, which was cultivated in the botanic garden at Oxford in 1648. The fairest fruit, Miller states, was in the duke of Argyle's garden at Whitton, where the trees were trained against a south wall, through which there were flues for warming the air in winter, and glass covers put over them when the weather began to be cold; and thus fruit as large and as perfectly ripened was produced as any in Italy or Spain. In Italy, citrons and lemons are generally trained on walls or espaliers, because being considerably more tender than the orange, they require, at least in the north of Italy, some sure protection in winter. The fruit does not ripen regularly at one time, like that of the orange, but comes successively to maturity almost every month in the year. There are about six varieties cultivated in Britain: the common, the flat-fruited, the round-fruited, and the thick-leaved.

We will also give another fruit, the Lime, as also worthy of cultivation in our State to a great extent, it is already grown and of superior quality at Los Angeles.

THE LIME (*Citrus Acida.*)

The sour lemon, or lime, grows to the height of about eight feet, with a crooked trunk, and many defused branches armed with prickles. The leaves are ovate, lanceolate, almost quite entire. The fruit is an inch and a half in diameter, almost globular, with a protuberance at the top; the surface is regular, shining, greenish yellow, with a very odorous rind, enclosing an acid juice. It is a native of Asia, but it has long been common in the West Indies, where it is raised both for its fruit and for fences. The juice of the lime is by some preferred to that of the lemon, and it is used for similar purposes. The following varieties are grown in the London nurseries: the common, the weeping, the broad-leaved, the West Indian, the Chinese spreading.

(Concluded next week.)

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

The markets for all descriptions of grain is exceedingly languid, and for weeks past prices have steadily declined. Transactions in the aggregate have been of little moment; exports light; millers buying sparingly; brewers holding back, not inclined to stock up at present; while distillers purchase only as necessity requires. Our receipts of Wheat continue far below the average of past seasons, farmers holding back their Wheat for starvation prices, having experienced unusual money facilities to enable them to hold on to their grain. On the other hand, shippers, by reason of inflated prices, have been unable to execute their foreign orders, and instead of exporting freely of our admitted surplus, as we ought, stocks in our city warehouses accumulate, while many at landings around the bay, have their storehouses filled to repletion. All this time, freights to the United Kingdom are unprecedentedly low, and for all this, English purchasing limits will not admit of orders being executed. Liverpool Wheat quotations have for some time past been steadily maintained at 13s. 2d., and freights, 32. From this it will be readily seen that prices with us are relatively higher than in England, thus leaving no margin for profit. One result of this is, vessels depart from us in ballast, go elsewhere seeking business, and by and by, when farmers are inclined to sell, tonnage will likely become scarce, freights advanced, and the season too far advanced to render shipments practicable. This is our view of the matter, for if prices should, by any possibility, advance at the best of the season, the increased expenses of holding the same will more than counterbalance any considerable rise in values. Oregon is now pressing her supplies of Wheat and Flour upon us, and her farmers are straining every nerve to get their crops to market this fall, while with us quite the reverse is the case. Within a week past, two steamers from Portland have brought us upwards of 13,000 ctls of Wheat, 1,500 bbls of Flour, 1,200 bags of Flaxseed, etc. Most of this Wheat was purchased in Oregon at full rates, and some of it sold here prior to its receipt, but other portions not so sold will be exported to England, as, owing to the late decline in values, it could not be sold here at a price to cover, and the owners prefer to take the chances of a foreign market, rather than to put it into store.

The above we take form the *Commercial Herald* of our city, of the 27th ult. Here is a plain and true statement showing why our grain does not move. Oregon markets her grain, while we in California hold on, the result will be loss.

SPEEDY GROWTH OF RADISHES.

In the publications of the Acclimatization Society of Palermo, we are informed that radishes may be obtained at any season, and very quickly, in the following manner: The seeds are to be first soaked for twenty four hours and then placed in bags and exposed to the sun. They will begin to germinate in about twenty-four hours, and then to be set in a box filled with well manured earth, and moistened from time to time with lukewarm water. In five or six days the radishes will attain the size of a small onion. To grow radishes in winter the box is to be placed in a warm cellar, covered with a top, and the earth moistened from day to day with lukewarm water.

Agriculture.

HON. HORACE GREELEY IN TEXAS.

The Hon. Horace Greeley having been cordially invited to deliver the Address at the Second Annual State Fair of Texas at the City of Houston, responded cheerfully, and his presence there created a wonderful interest. The Address is so able that we consider it a Valuable Document to lay before our readers entire, its length, however, compels us to give it in a series of Chapters.

The Address was delivered in May last 13d. We publish from the carefully prepared copy, sent to us by the Society, and sent to us. Further notes of that Fair will be found in another part of our paper.

THE ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen—The civilization of our race is evinced and measured by the growth and progress of its Agriculture. The thorough savage is never a cultivator. What the earth spontaneously produces, he appropriates without gratitude, and consumes without forecast. He revels in abundance one week, to be pinched by hunger the next. Only his want of an ax, or his ignorance of its use, precludes his felling, and thus destroying, the tree which, for generations has fed his tribe with its nourishing, palatable fruit. He delights in gorging himself on the flesh of animals, but never feeds nor shelters them. Thus devouring and devastating, never tilling nor producing, he requires square miles to subsist scantily, precariously, his tribe, where his civilized successor will feed and clothe more persons generously on so many acres. After poets and dreamers have done their best to glorify him with

"The light that never was on sea or land,"

the savage is a miserable creature, enjoying less and suffering more than the wolf or the leopard, to which a lawless, careless, predatory freedom is truly natural, and which is at home with the elements, as he never was, nor can be.

The savage builds no monuments—leaves but scanty proofs that he ever existed save his bones. A hundred of his generations come and go, leaving the earth and its living vesture essentially as they found it. But let civilized man replace him for a bare lifetime, and he leaves foot-prints that centuries will not efface. Our Atlantic seaboard has hardly been known to civilized men for four generations; yet, if these were to be swept away to-morrow, and the wilderness untrodden by human foot were here to resume its ancient sway, more memorials of these four generations would challenge attention and reward inquiry two thousand years hence than we can now discern of all the races that peopled this Atlantic slope prior to the voyages and discoveries of Columbus.

The rigors of Winter, and the experienced perils of starvation during its reign, gradually impel the savage to save and store the grains, and fruits, of the seasons of plenty to subsist him through the dearth which regularly follows: and he slowly learns to preserve and tame the animals best calculated to serve him by draft, or as food. The grains which habitually grow and ripen on the fertile intervales of streams which annually overflow their banks, ultimately teach him to increase their quantity and render their reproduction more certain by cultivation. To plant the seed in the most promising localities, and take the chance of its reproducing its kind ten or twenty-fold, in his first essay; necessity impels and experience gradually teaches more methodical and efficient cultivation. The loss of cattle by storm, by hunger, at length suggest the curing of fodder for winter use, and the provision of such shelter as the climate may seem to require. The supply of food being thus doubled and trebled, population increases correspondingly; and thus is created a necessity for a still more thorough and effective tillage of the soil. Thus pressed by want or a justified apprehension of it, Man learns slowly to deepen his culture, to fertilize his fields, to diversify his implements and improve his methods; until the labor of one produces adequate sustenance for many, and ever-enlarging conceptions, wants, capabilities, achievements, enjoyments, expand his intellect, refine his nature, and exalt his aspirations. His increased power over Nature is the general measure of his progress from the lowest barbarism up to that perfect mental and moral stature which is symbolized by Copernicus, Galileo, Shakspere, Milton, and Newton.

Modern Agriculture is an art—or rather a circle of arts—based upon Natural Science, which is a methodical exposition of Divine Law. The savage is Nature's thrall, whom she scorches, freezes, starves, drowns, as her caprice may dictate. He lives in constant dread of her frosts, her tornadoes, her lightnings. Science teaches his civilized successor to turn her wildest eccentricities to his own use and profit. Her floods and gales saw his timber and grind his grain; in time, they will chop his trees, speed his plow, and till his crops as well. Science transforms and exalts him from the slave into the master of the elements. If he does not yet harness the electric fluid to his plow, his boat, his wagon, and make it the most docile and useful of his servants, it is because he is still but little advanced from barbarism. Essentially, the lightning garnered in a summer cloud should be as much at his command, and as subservient to his needs as the water that refreshes his thirsty fields and starts his hitherto lifeless wheels.

Nowhere has human stolidity been more forcibly demonstrated than in the average farmer's bygone dealings with water. This mobile, subtile fluid, which will voluntarily travel wherever you will, if you give it an inch of descent per mile ought to have long since been absolutely and everywhere at the beck and call of every cultivator. And yet, I have stood beside a corn field parched and withered from drouth, while a mill-stream danced and brawled right through its centre, falling twenty feet in a hundred rods, yet moistening the roots of no plants but those of the two rows next its bed on either side, while three days' work of two men would have dammed and diverted its waters so that four or five acres of the corn would have been unrolled and set to growing again by their influence. Whoever travels with open eyes may note a thousand such opportunities in almost any State—a hundred or more in nearly every county.

With Grass, the facility and advantage of Irrigation are still more obvious. I visited last Summer the region of the White Mountains—Coos, the northernmost county of New Hampshire. That district is cold, mountainous, rugged, rocky, with a strong, granite soil, which does not lend itself easily to tillage, but which is very natural to grass. And, so numerous are the horses required for the use of its many Summer visitors, that Hay is always worth $20 per ton, and in Winters following dry Summers and Autumns like the last, considerably more. It is a country of abundant springs and rills, and dancing, laughing streams, which fall so rapidly as to make Irrigation an obvious and profitable resort. I am quite sure that ten thousand acres of grass land in that county might be amply irrigated, by dams and reservoirs and shallow ditches, at an average cost of $20 per acre, and with an average increase in their annual product of one ton of good hay per acre, worth at least $10 as it stands in the field ready for the sythe of the mower. Here would be fifty per cent. annual return for the investment; and its value is likely to increase rather than diminish. And yet, I doubt that there are one hundred acres of that county irrigated; and what wonder, since the farmers of the older and richer counties south of it, whose fields have been cultivated from one to two centuries, have not yet realized the thriftlessness and waste of letting rills and brooks dance idly by and through the crops that are perishing from thirst? While the rich valleys of the Connecticut and Kennebec, which have for generations been tilled by farmers exceptionally wealthy and intelligent, exhibit not an acre irrigated to every thousand left to depend for water on the caprice of the often scorching, withering skies, what can we reasonably expect of newer, ruder, poorer communities?

If Irrigation were a novelty, Conservatism might shake its head gravely, doubtingly, thereat, without exposing its emptiness of brains. But in fact the artificial application of water to secure and increase production is older than the Plow—older than authentic History. Nature gave the example and the broadest possible hint in the valley of the Lower Nile; Italy borrowed and improved upon the suggestion in the early morn of Christendom, if not earlier; and the Spaniards brought the art to this country before the Pilgrims built their huts around Plymouth Rock. How came it that lessons so striking and so palpable can have so long been defied by a people so alert and eager for profit as ours?

I believe the time is at hand when not only will streams be generally utilized to moisten adjacent fields, and thus largely increase their product, but when every thirsty, arid plain will have its bounteous well, with a wind-mill erected over it to pump its contents automatically, at little cost, into a reservoir where, after being warned away in gentle rills to irrigate acre after acre on every side. I believe that even Texas could richly afford to dig and equip a thousand such wells this summer, and many thousands in the course of the next dozen years. Every plain or intervale that slopes gently, imperceptibly, to the stream which divides or bounds it, shall have its well at the highest corner, with a spacious shallow reservoir by its side, and ditches leading thence to every point whence gravitation would carry the water over and through the soil of nearly or quite all its area. Even though that water should shrink until it utterly failed in seasons of severe drouth, the soil would still respond to the freshening influence of the moisture with which it had been charged and saturated during the fervid weeks and months required to dry up its deeper sources. Meantime, the crop would be perfected, and the drouth, when it did at last fasten on the irrigated plain, would perforce exhaust itself on the season of Nature's annual sterility and wintry repose.

In the great Future which Science and Human Energy are preparing, Artesian wells, bored to depths of a thousand to fifteen hundred feet, will be sunk on every arid plain, and near the head of every capacious valley wherein water is deficient, to enable the strong currents that flow from subjacent mountain or elevated plateau between diverse strata to rivers and seas to rise by gravitation to the surface and fruitfully overspread hundreds of acres, instead of uselessly coursing in darkness beneath. These wells being costly, will long be comparatively rare; but the "Staked Plains" of Texas and New Mexico, with the wide mis-named "Desert" at either foot of the Rocky Mountains, will yet be transformed into the verdurous, plenteous feeding ground of innumerable cattle and sheep by irrigation, whereto Artesian wells will largely contribute; one of them subserving the end of many ordinary wells, while drawing water from sources beyond the reach of any or all of them.

Agriculture, as it steadily rises from the low level of barbarism to the commanding altitude of a true civilization, becomes a more and more intellectual calling. The rude pioneer, wrestling stubbornly with the giant forest or the inhospitable marsh, may waste half his time in play or idleness; but his work, when he *does* work, is purely muscular, making no draft, on mental power or culture. His fields are subdued and tilled, his crops produced and secured, almost wholly by dint of the strength in his good right arm. But, for his civilized, enlightened descendant and successor, all this is changed. Water, wind, steam, supply the needed power; his task is to mold and guide that power to beneficent ends. In my boyhood the man who cuts an acre of heavy grass did therein a good day's work, which taxed his physical energies to the utmost, and sent him weary and exhausted to bed, to rise stiff and sore for the morrow's duties; now, any intelligent, resolute girl of fifteen, guiding a span of horses, may cut five acres of just such grass before noon, cut it better than the best mower ever did, and alight from her seat on the mowing-machine untired and eager for a picnic or frolic after dinner. Steam saws wood into fuel for the kitchen fireplace and the parlor stove; cuts stalks and straw into half-inch pieces and then cooks them into a pulpy mass, slices roots, churns cream into butter without supervision, and is just harnessing itself to the plow, resolved to pulverize the soil more rapidly, more cheaply, to a greater depth, to a more equal and perfect comminution, than it has ever been possible to attain by the force of animal power. Manifestly, we stand but on the threshold of the new age whereof Steam is at once the harbinger and the impulse: but enough has been developed to assure us that more and better is at hand.

Nor should we doubt that Steam itself is the forerunner of agencies still more potent and more cheaply efficacious. Mighty as have been its achievements, they only serve to render more obvious and lamentable its limitations. Of the power actually generated by the vaporization of water, I cannot say how great is the share utilized by an ordinary steam engine, but I believe the estimates of scientists, all range below twenty per cent. Then the enormous weight of boiler, fuel, and water that must be transported with every form of locomotive, absorbs nearly half the power not squandered by imperfect devices for directing and applying it. Mighty as Steam assuredly is, it is not only a blind giant, but we are deplorably blind with regard to its economy and adaptation.

And why should Steam, even in its best estate, be final? Intelligence has already spurned its trammels. Thought has far outstripped it in the invention and operation of the Magnetic Telegraph; why should the wonderous power we have evoked in Electricity be limited to the transmission of Ideas? Why may it not be employed to impel material substances as well? True, we have not yet learned how to transmit the power unquestionably generated by Electricity; but our average ignorance and incapacity, resulting in obstruction and defeat, are constantly overstepped and transfigured by the men of genius and of prescience whom God benignantly sends to lead us on from achievement to achievement, from triumph to triumph. To be conscious of a need or a deficiency, is to be far on the way whereby we shall at last overcome it. Steam, as a productive force, an industrial factor, is barely a century old; Electricity was harnessed to a wire and made a post-boy hardly thirty years ago. I do not believe this all, nor even the best, that this all pervading, irresistable power is destined to do for us. I believe that plants will yet be grown by its aid with a celerity never yet attained; that heat will be profitably produced and diffused by its agency; and that power will be generated from electric batteries, of old or new divice, which will supplement, if not in time supercede, all other mechanical forces, liberating Man almost wholly from obstruction and defeat by material obstacles, and rendering Productive Industry a matter of application and oversight, rarely or never taxing human sinews to achieve a result which invokes the employment of material force.

(*Concluded next week.*)

CURE FOR ERYSIPELAS.

In ninety cases out of a hundred, Cranberries applied as a poultice will effectually cure the erysipelas. There is not an instance known where it has failed to effect a cure, if faithfully applied before the sufferer was in a dying state. Two or three applications generally do the work.

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GREAT SHEEP BOOK,
RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF
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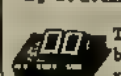
By J. S. HARBISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.



THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

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OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN
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WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal: and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-saving properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and proving its quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other food—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food, and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

☞ At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold; at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

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IMPROVED
POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value: because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

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A FINE
"Kentucky Hunter Stallion."

A very splendid Stallion of the "KENTUCKY HUNTER" Blood, Full Pedigree, Five Years old, Sixteen hands high, very fine form, good action, one of the very best STALLIONS now for Sale on this Coast.

This Horse will be sold at a Bargain if applied for soon. This animal is of a Stock and style seldom found for sale, an early application will secure a splendid animal at a Bargain.

Inquire at this Office. 36.1

Horticulture.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

(The Type of a tree and sensitive human heart.)

We are indebted to the wanderings of the botanist for many interesting descriptions of the amazing and varied treasures in the world of flowers. One cannot fail to sympathize with that genuine adventurous spirit which induced a person, to travel alone unknown and uncared for, except by his Heavenly Father, over hill and dale, in sunshine and rain, through forests and swamps, to procure specimens never before discovered and thinks himself fortunate if he adds even one to those already known.

But mere descriptive botany fails to give such interest to a general reader as the history of some curious or wonderful production of nature. The large flowering sensitive plant is such a production. It was found in the mountains of Jamaica, in the West Indies, by an English gentleman, who describes it as grand and very beautiful; and says: "It is a goodly sight to see this splendid shrub, with its large and curious flowers and the power it has of closing them on the slightest approach of danger."

We must all have noticed the folding back of the leaves, and the rolling up of the flowers, of many well-known plants in the evening or at the approach of rain, and their subsequent expansion in the morning, or after the passing by of the shower. But the sensitive plants have a power of motion far exceeding this, and approaching, in appearance, the voluntary movements of an animal. The origin of this singular power has never yet been discovered, though numerous experiments have been made to ascertain the fact. These experiments all show the infinite variety of ways in which the Creator of all things has furnished every object of His creation with the means of self-preservation.

Sensitive plants not only close their leaves at stated periods, as some other plants do, but this movement can be produced at any time, by only gently touching the leaves; they will instantly recoil, and fold themselves together, as if for self-protection, and, at the same time, the small twig which sustains the leaves approaches the main stem, and if the touch has been forcible this motion is communicated to the whole plant. It is very difficult to touch the leaf of a healthy sensitive plant so lightly as not to make it close, and after the leaves are closed it requires some time for them to regain their original position. A sensitive plant, on being taken from its usual situation into a dark cave, closed its leaves, and they did not open for a day and night, even moderately, and then remained in the same state for three days; at the end of which time it was brought into the light and air, when the leaves recovered their natural periodical motions.

Sensitive plants, with all other beautiful and lovely productions of nature can be studied with pleasure and profit by all "who look through nature up to nature's God," and thank Him for all their beauty and blessings.

DELAVIELD, Wis.

THE LAND OF THE ORANGE AND LEMON.

Experienced cultivators of oranges and lemons in Los Angeles, state that the yearly profit on an acre of these trees, when in full bearing, amounts to over $1,000. There can be but little doubt with regard to the truth of this statement. It, perhaps, falls under the mark. The cost of gathering and sending to market has already been mentioned; and any other expense, in the face of the vast return, is scarcely worth considering. Water, which is a necessity for these fruits, costs about $5 for each acre. One man, with a team of horses, wagon, and plow, could manure, irrigate, and keep twenty acres from weeds. Land which would be adapted to oranges, if water could be obtained on it, can be bought for $15 or $20. On this land, however, water, if procurable at all, can be got only by means of artesian wells. Land already possessing facilities for supplying the orange-trees with the vast quantity of water they require, can not be bought for less than $100 per acre.

Orange and lemon-raising, while these fruits maintain anything like their present prices, is the most profitable pursuit that can be followed in California. They are not likely to be much cheaper, for some time. The number of years that elapses before the cultivator receives any return for his outlay, and the large sum of money required, in proportion to the number of acres planted, precludes, to a great extent, the poor man from engaging in this occupation. On the other hand, the Nicaragua railroad, projected or being built, in the western part of the United States, and the consequent influx of population, will open a market for oranges and lemons, greater than any to which at present we have access.—*From "Skilled Farming in Los Angeles," in the November* OVERLAND MONTHLY.

HOW TO TREAT LILIES.

The London *Field* says:—"When White Lilies, or any other spring-flowered bulbous plants have done flowering; and the stems died away, they should be taken up and reset: the disease in Lilies seldom met with, it caused by their being too long in one place."

Are you deficient in power of reason? Read Chillingworth, Bacon, Locke, John Stuart Mill, Herbert Spencer and Alexander Bain.

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Fifteen Hundred Dollars Premium.

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We are authorize by the House of I. Landsberger & Co., the well-known and popular Wine Manufacturers of our city, to offer in their name the following

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS:

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Brandy than was exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair by them of Mr. Schleifers manufacture.

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For a Better Champagne than was exhibited by them at the same time as their own manufacture.

The Wines and Brandies *Premiums* competed for, are only to be Wine or Brandy made of Grapes grown in this State and exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute in this City.

The amount hereby offered will be Deposited by them in Gold in any Bank, against an equal sum by any persons who contest for these Prizes. It being understood that the Brandies and Wines are to be of the same age and character as exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair, and that suitable, proper, and well qualified Judges are to decide upon the merits to be adjudicated.

These offers are made in good faith by the House of Landsberger & Co., to test the merits and Justice of the late awards of the Institute.

THE PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

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All its Liabilities

IN FULL,

Including those of the Late

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An assessment of Stockholders has this day been made to provide against any IMPAIRMENT of its Capital Stock and business will be continued as heretofore

A. J. RALSTON,
Vice President.

San Francisco, October 12, 1871. 36.15

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A SPLENDID BAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offer from their Flock of Cashmere Goats, about Two Hundred and Fifty very fine Cashmere Goats, Pure Bloods, and Grades, from three-fourth to seven-eighths, 15-16 and 31-32, and of superior points, and as handsome animals as can be found of any Grades in California.

These Goats will be sold at the most favorable rates, and at the best terms to large purchasers.

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N. B. Price, Description, and all needed information can be had at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office. 36.12

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A very fine Tract of Land of some Eighty Acres, superior in quality, with or without buildings. The Land is the best in the County, watered with living streams all the year round, with a small Orchard and Vineyard in bearing, and with wood on the place for years. The land this dry year has been very productive.

Any one wanting a good tract of land should look to this Farm. It is situated some 2½ miles from Petaluma on a good road.

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We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter, which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

Thirteen First Premiums

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Gold Medal Awarded

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We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

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NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

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We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

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Grape Vines and Small Fruit.
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GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
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A NEW ARTICLE.

Composition Pipe for Conducting Water.

THE ATTENTION OF RAILROAD COMPANIES, Farmers, Dairymen and others, is called to our new Pipe for leading water. It is lighter than ordinary lead pipe, and much cheaper than iron, will stand a heavy pressure, and deliver about one-third more water than iron pipe, provided the sizes are the same.

We are now manufacturing all sizes, from one-half to two-inch, and can fill large orders at short notice and put on reels for shipment, the same as lead pipe

Samples can be seen at our office,

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Best machine ever offered for paring, coring, quartering or slicing apples. Does the entire work expeditiously, promptly and well—separating core and parings from fruit a-once. Will prepare more fruit for drying, pies, or family use than six ordinary parers. For farmers it is indispensable. Fruit can be taken care of in season, instead of allowing it to rot in the orchard. Three times the price of th parer can be saved on every crop. A barrel of apples can be got ready for pies in one hour, saving in labor alone, in a single year, many times the cost of the parer. Territory for sale. Agents wanted. end for circular.

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SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO.,
36.1 6m Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

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Do you want an agency *local* or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines?* They last *forever*; samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 3t9

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM AND Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shall be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source, as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER,

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, &c. &c.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the needed best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference

WARREN & CO.
Farmers' Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs!

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natu. History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agricultura, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for *one* insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements *to appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of *our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER FREE FOR THREE MONTHS.

To all our new subscribers for 1872 we now offer, as will be seen by our NEW ANNOUNCEMENT, our FARMER for October, November and December *Free*, thus giving FIFTEEN MONTHS for One Year's subscription. We make this offer as a premium to all for our

NINETEENTH YEAR.

Our absence in the country this week precluded our replying to many Letters, and also in noticing many things sent to our office, all will have due attention.

COLLEGE AT WASHINGTON CORNERS.

A very fine and stately building has been erected at this place on an elevated and very sightly spot, one of the finest and most commanding locations in all that region.

The rapid increase in the settlement, and the location of handsome residences, and the assurance that this section of the country must greatly increase in coming years, has induced the erection of this handsome edifice in this region, as being one of the most healthy as well as one of the most beautiful in our State.

PLOWING AND PLANTING.

From many sections of our State we have good evidence that all the dry weather we have had has not killed or discouraged our Farmers, but like the men in the battle if knock'd down, he will up and try again. So our farmers with no crops last year nor the year before, yet they are up and at it again.

Plowing and Planting *in dry soil* has been practiced this year and a large extent has been so planted already, and is still continued.

A large area of land that was left in fallow has been so planted, we trust *well plowed* before planting; for the last year too many persons who had fallow land, planted and *only harrowed in the seed*. This was a great error, for the soil thus left to rest one year should have been again plowed and deeply too, *it should have kissed the sun* before it received the seed, then all would have been well, all fallowed land should be deeply plowed before planted.

☞OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such imposters we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up

WARREN & CO.,
Ed. & Prop. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

DR. J. F. MORSE

Has resumed practice, but from Indifferent Health and Strength will confine himself exclusively to Office and Consultation business,

204 SUTTER ST., N. W. COR. OF KEARNEY.

Office Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The large increase of our Banking Institutions all over our State is but the evidence of the accumulating wealth of our people. This is fully shown in the Returns made of the various Savings and Loan Societies that now control and hold on deposit many Millions of Dollars gathered, in most cases, from small weekly or monthly deposits of our laboring classes.

These Savings and Loan Societies are based on sound principles and conducted wisely, and are all above suspicion, sound and safe.

The increase of small Banks in the country, established for the purpose of general Banking, as Deposit and Loan Offices, have done much good, particularly to the Farming interest by aiding them in their Industrial enterprizes; and wherever a Bank has been established in the country and has truly considered this great and grand truth that *their own prosperity and usefulness* depends entirely upon a management so wise as to shun and keep aloof from all speculations, or aiding them by loans to its customers, then such a Bank will do good and prosper, but just as sure as a Bank countenances speculation and risks loans to those who do speculate, (for this is only another name for Gambling,) just so sure its fate is sealed, and it is only a question of time *how quick its doors are closed.*

It is most unfortunate for our City and our State that any monetary pressure should arise now, or any loss of confidence in our Banking or Insurance Institutions; for by reason of the disastrous fires abroad, Millions must be drawn from our State to meet Insurance losses, and a large sum must also go from us as the evidence of that God-like charity that warms the heart, loosens the purse-strings, and reaches out the open, generous, well-filled hand, to relieve those who have suffered.

At this time, and added to these losses and contributions, our City and State could ill afford to have any Monetary Panic, therefore it is the duty of the Press, and all citizens, to do what they can to allay all the feeling and excitement that might now arise by reason of the recent Bank suspensions in our City and at Sacramento, for these institutions, as it will be seen, departed from their legitimate sphere of business and risked all upon the great *maelstrom of speculation*, and are now on the wreckers' shore. This is the report.

We do not believe our principal institutions have wandered out of their legitimate sphere; and now let there but be the right spirit shown, a true spirit of public confidence, and the losses by Fire, the claims of Charity, and all other claims will be duly met; and in a little time the Rains will fall and the Seed will be planted, and a renewal of prosperity over our State will soon drive away all the clouds that now lower upon our Horizon.

INSURANCE LOSSES.

The disastrous fire at Chicago has, as it is well known, fallen heavily upon our City and striking our Insurance companies a very heavy blow, and involving them in very heavy losses; losses that in other Cities, in companies of like capital, would utterly prostrate them; but here in California business men have become inured to Fires, Floods and Losses; they are made of a material enduring, a metal that rings; losses do not discourage nor dishearten, and as soon as the *smoke* has cleared away their first thought *always* is, How shall we recuperate and regain what we have lost? This has been the Talismanic word since the memorable Fire of 1851.

The losses that are to be met by our Insurance companies in this City count in MILLIONS, and every true and noble man should rejoice to see with what earnest zeal our Insurance companies have set to work to *keep faith with those who have suffered*, with those who had faith in us and believed our Insurance companies were solvent and Honest.

Every man, whose generous heart and voice had been to *give* to Chicago, also rejoiced to see others give, and feel proud of San Francisco and our State in her noble Benefactions; and so will they be glad to see every Insurance Office of our City *meet their obligations*, redeem their Policies, and then march on again in the road of a new and prosperous business, and every company that has now so readily and promptly taken measures to this end, by laying heavy assessments, deserve the highest approbation and warmest confidence of every good citizen.

And any man, or party of men, or any Press, as has been said they have done, should by word or deed hinder such effort, may surely be considered the enemy of our City her good name and fame, and also be liable to the suspicion of being in the interest of Foreign companies, or paid as a hireling for such suicidal work.

We rejoice to believe that our Insurance companies will not only STAND FIRM; but go through it and come out in a little time purified like Gold.

"Confidence begets confidence;" let this be the motto of our citizens, and our Home Institutions will all stand.

SUFFERING HERE AT HOME.

"Teach me to feel another's woe?"

While millions are being sent to Chicago and to Wisconsin and Michigan and elsewhere, and which we rejoice to know has been so promptly sent to relieve suffering and comfort the almost despairing; sent, too, by noble hearts here, we hope the same spirit will prompt us to Relieve the suffering near at Home, by responding to the claims of the destitute in the SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT, where there is real need of help just now to those who have steadily toiled on for years and now need a friendly hand to help them. They deserve; let them have ready aid.

"The Lord loveth the cheerful giver."

Any contributions sent to Messrs. Jones & Hewlett, Agricultural Warehouse, will be duly acknowledged and promptly dispensed.

COUNTY LIBRARIES.

One of the most certain means of diffusing a general knowledge of current events, those most important to the general prosperity of any and every county, is for the people of every county to establish a Library and Reading Room in the most accessible part of their county, and make it the place where all could assemble to read, to converse, exchange ideas, and make themselves acquainted one with the other, and thus promote the general good of all.

There is no one plan that could be adopted that would tend to the upbuilding of a county so certain as a plan of this kind, for it would awaken a new interest in all matters of the county. At such a place Public Lectures could be given, meetings to to advance education, and everything to promote a kind, neighborly intercourse. And in such Libraries Mothers should be most deeply interested, for *their children* would reap the greatest benefit.

Libraries and Reading Rooms would soon close up the Saloons that are now a disgrace to every community, and while Libraries tend to build up and elevate the people, the Saloons generally degrade and pull down.

THE INCENDIARY.

"The Law is made for the Lawless."
"An Eye for an Eye, A Tooth for a Tooth."

Wisdom, Justice and Humanity should be the *triune* principles to govern lawmakers in making all criminal laws. Wisdom, to guide so as that it shall effect a cure for the evil, Justice, so that shall not endanger the Innocent, nor screen the guilty, and Humanity, so that the Law made shall be a *terror to evil doers.*

It is not the terror of the law that prevents men from crime, *but the certainty that the law will be enforced.*

At the present time there can be no question but that there is an evil spirit abroad and that is the "Fire Fiend." It comes in the form of lawless men, who would burn that they might steal; and the all important question in every community is, How shall this "Fire Fiend" be stayed?

There can be but *one way* to accomplish this end: *Make* our laws conform to this principle laid down in the revealed word, "Blood for Blood," "An Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth," and FIRE FOR FIRE! Nothing but a terrible and a just retribution will ever stay the INCENDIARY'S hand. Let them but know that they who will go about with fire-brands in their hands and death in their hearts that, when *detected*, they will be *thrown into the very flames they themselves have kindled.* Let it be fully known this as to be the *fate* of the *Incendiary*, and this crime will cease in our land.

Such a punishment may seem *terrible*, and it is so, but is not the Incendiary's crime *more terrible?* The Incendiary puts in peril *many* lives, and only risks his own.

If the law which says "An Eye for an Eye" is *right* in principle, then we are right in our view; for it is not *Humane* to spare a criminal's life and peril many lives of great value.

Let our Ministers of the Gospel, men versed in *Divine Law*, expound this great question of "An Eye for an Eye," etc.

FREQUENCY OF SUICIDES, MURDERS, ETC.

The frequent Suicides that are recorded in our Dailies are a subject of constant comment, and yet the very Journals that make these records are truly, in an *indirect* way, one of the real causes of these Suicides, and we might add, murders, quarrels, and many other calamities that so affect our communities.

We feel confident that the frequent publication of these crimes that occur in other parts of our country and of the world, the heralding them in all our Journals and in flaming capitals in such a sensational way, actually tends to inflame the public mind and induces all classes to talk about them until the mind absolutely becomes impressed and tainted with the *disease* of crime. Of this fact we have an instance in the incendiary acts in our midst recently in the crime of arson by a youth, and this is the result of repeating what has occurred in Chicago and elsewhere.

We believe efforts should be made to suppress the publication of all these sensational reports; and if crimes and casualities *must* be published, if our Journals can find nothing better to publish, let them at least make no flourish of them, but put them down in an outside column in ordinary type, so as not to excite unduly the public mind.

The evils we have spoken of are an epidemic, and to some minds they are as fatal as the cholera is to a person of intemperate habits; they will take the disease and probably fall by it.

We would like our Physiologists and our men skilled in mental science to give expression to their views upon this subject. What says Prof. Fowler?

SHEEP FOR JAPAN.

Japan is now waking up to the interests of Stock Raising in that vast country.

J. K. Iwabame, the native Agriculturist Commissioner of Japan, now here, has recently purchased of J. B. Hoyt, Esq., one of our best sheep raisers, six full-blood Merino sheep and two cross breeds to send to Japan. This is said to be the first of the kind that will be there; the Japanese are becoming interested in all our products.

Mr. Hoyt's Ranch is in the Suisun Valley.

We received orders and sent to Japan the present year several Hives of Italian Bees, the first ever sent there; they arrived in good order.

We have also sent, per order, several fine Essex Pigs, and also many kinds of our grains, all of which have created considerable interest.

BILLS SENT OUT.

We call special attention to those indebted to this office to the Bills we have sent to them. We expect prompt returns for the same, as it will *very* much benefit *them* as well as ourselves.

SAN JOSE IMPROVING.

Most assuredly, no city in our State is improving more surely and steadily and prosperously than San Jose. It is not only in one spot or one interest but in all. There seems a combination of good and fortunate circumstances to advance the prosperity of the city.

The location of the Normal School, the excellent and wise improvements upon all their Public Squares, the very excellent system of grading and finishing their Public streets and roads leading into the city for miles, and the removal of old buildings and the the erection of new and valuable Blocks, all tending to add to the general fine appearance of the city, and to give assurance of a general prosperity of the citizens.

We had but a brief visit, but we were kindly joined by an old friend, Wm. O'Donnell, Esq., whose hands have done much in adorning the Public Squares, and planting out the fruit trees in many of the finest Garden Grounds there, and if our friend is not *Rich in Gold and Silver*, he surely has the satisfaction in knowing he has done much to make the city more beautiful, which is one of the sure means to add to its fame and prosperity.

GENERAL NAGLEE'S RESIDENCE.

We made a call at the Residence of Genl. Naglee, to examine his extensive grounds, Vineyard, and Wine and Brandy Manufactory, etc.

The grounds of Genl. Naglee are finely located, covering nearly 200 acres, and laid out with fine taste, planted with the choicest kinds of Forest and Ornamental Trees, and interspersed with fine Statuary in single pieces and in groups, adding greatly to the beauty of the whole.

The Orchard Trees and the Vines, were loaded with fruit, showing immense crops, especially of Grapes, while the Residence was embowered in Roses and climbing plants, and almost hidden with the beautiful surroundings!

The Wine House and the Distillery are on a large scale, and beyond question the most complete establishment of the kind in our State. The Wine Vats are of giant size, holding thousands of gallons each, quite a number of them. These vats were full and in a state of fermentation, boiling and bubbling as if a fire was under them.

Genl. Naglee will convert all his grapes, and all he purchases from other growers, this year into Brandy, and with the perfect machinery and careful management here displayed, some of the *best* Brandy made in our State will come from this establishment.

We regretted the absence of Genl. Naglee from Home, as it prevented us procuring such reliable data as we desired to procure; we shall, however, visit the place again, as there is much to learn.

FLOWERS, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN, REFINEMENT.

An intelligent woman, a woman of taste and refinement and a truly loving woman, will almost always be found surrounded by "Bright Flowers," "Books," "Pictures," and "Beautiful Children." And in each of these *Treasures*, for they are all treasures, woman's refined taste will be made fully manifest, as a careful observer will notice.

Her *Flowers* will be carefully grown and carefully watched, her *Books* will be choice works that make her noble in their perusal; her *Pictures* and Paintings will be such as will attract and inspire, and they will be placed where they show to the best advantage of light; and her greatest Treasures, "Her Children," will be types of beauty and intelligence, indicative of her own character and refinement, and in their *Dress* there will always be that finishing touch of appropriateness of size, form, feature, color, and true beauty that marks intellect, and in no way can a Beautiful Dress be made so striking and so attractive as when made to adorn children; if a true taste it makes them more Beautiful. To those who observe children it must be admitted that not *one in ten* of the children are even appropriately dressed, and it has not had proper and just attention until Butterick's *Celebrated Patterns of Children's Dresses* have been issued, which are now exhibited and sold by H. A. Daming, of the Howe Sewing Machine Agency. These patterns for children's Dresses are worthy of all commendation, for they create in the children's mind a love of what is appropriate and suitable, and this taste grows with their growth and lasts through life.

SWEET APPLES.

Where are all the *Sweet Apples?* Go our markets through and it is almost impossible to find a genuine sweet apple. We mean a real old fashion baking sweet apple such as we had in our Boyhood, when sweet apples and milk was the children's favorite supper.

We think if some of our Orchardists would grow some of the best varieties of the genuine sweet apples, such as the Sweet Russet, Tallman's Sweet, Pumpkin Sweet, and Golden Sweeting, they would have a *special* market and a good paying price.

JAPANESE ROYALTY.

We gave a notice last week of the rich incomes of some of the Notables of Japan. In that notice an error occurred in the annual amounts received; it was placed by an error at One Hundred Million; it should have read Ten or Twelve Millions.

There is also another very important thing to be considered; one of our dollars will go as far as about twenty of theirs in value, and this accounts for the low price at which Goods can be bought with our Gold or Silver.

WOMAN AMONG THE FLOWERS.

We have received from the Publisher, H. T. Williams, Esq., office of the New York *Horticulturist*, a handsome little volume bearing the title of "Every Woman her own Flower Gardener. This work is descriptive of the common flowers in cultivation, and gives plain and direct modes of culture, suitable for women. It is really a valuable book costing only fifty cents, and should be in every woman's library.

BEAN RAISING.

No doubt but what this crop could be made very profitable on a large scale on much of our hilly, gravelly, or sandy soil if only planted early so as to mature before the hot season.

The Marysville *Appeal* of the 27th inst., says of Beans in Yuba:

On the Pigeon Ranch, about one mile from this city, the proprietor has raised a fine crop of beans this season. He has about twelve acres of the white variety which have yielded well. He is now engaged in drying and threshing them—using the open yard for the floor. The ground has been cleared of all weeds and leveled, and on this the bean straw is spread out to dry. It is turned daily until thoroughly dried, when the beans are easily rattled out. The raising of this crop will be found to be very profitable, one season with another, as it is less susceptible to the changes of climate than grain. There is a steady demand for this kind of produce and that at good paying prices. There is a great deal of suitable land lying along the rivers, which is idle now, that might be made to yield a handsome income if planted to beans. Mr. Fox, on this ranch, does not fail of having a crop each season, with a portion of the expense attending grain culture and none of its uncertainty.

The same paper speaks of Wild Oats grown near by. We presume wild seed cultivated, it always improves. It says:

Cooley & Lewis have a fine lot of wild oats, gathered on Dry Creek. They are a very superior article, and if our ranchers desire any for seed they will know where to find them. The drouth don't hurt this crop. The dry seasons find just about as good a harvest of this hardy grain as does the wet ones. The wild oat is becoming a great favorite, especially in localities where the drouth prevails.

SOMETHING GREAT IN PLOWING AND TILLAGE.

Mr. Effingham Lawrence, of Magnolia Plantation, fifty miles from New Orleans, has been plowing to an extraordinary depth. The furrows are 16 inches wide and two feet. One thousand acres are under cultivation. Fowler's plowing machine is used, imported from England. The plows are drawn backwards and forwards across the fields with wire ropes by two engines of 30-horse power each, at a speed of 3½ miles per hour. Three men attend the plows to clear away the "trash" of last year's crop, which chokes the plows at times. The work done is six acres per day by each set of machinery. The result is instead of 800 pounds of sugar per acre the former average, the land thus plowed makes an average of 2,000 pounds per acre. The old adage, "He who makes two blades grow where one grew before benefits mankind," is very applicable to Mr. Lawrence. More than this, this gentleman has 5 or 6 cultivato fixed in one frame and worked by a locomotive engine at each end of the field. Each locomotive is attened by a negro boy. Having passed the cultivators twice over each space, the next is proceeded with, and so thoroughly is the ground pulverized that one such working in the season is sufficient, whereas by mule tillage is required to be worked six times per season. The total cost, including wear and tear of machinery, Mr. Lawrence affirms is far less than by the old method, besides being far more efficacious. We believe that such a method adopted here would neutralize the effects of our dry season, such as this last, on our crops or at any rate greatly mitigate its effects. We venture to predict that such treatment of our land would be most extraordinarily beneficial to the cultivation of the sugar beet.

PERSONAL.

The largest salary paid to a railroad official is the United States is $30,000, and President Cowan of the Reading Road gets it.

The Directors of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., which now empraces the Morris Canal and Banking Co., own individually the enormous sum of One Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars, of which Asa Packer alone owns fifty millions of dollars.

The Louisville *Courier & Journal* says the Crosby Opera-house, in Chicago, now a mass of ruins, was the the highest prise in that gigantic raffle. We tremble to think that we might have drawn it.

FARMERS, COME SEE US.

Farmers, Stock Raisers, Vineyardists, Floriculturists and all who are interested in the cause of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, are respectfully invited to call and pay a visit to the FARMER OFFICE when they come to visit San Francisco, especially as we have much to offer them.

All the leading Agricultural newspapers in the Country are on file for their perusal.

Farmers will find a large *Library* upon every branch of Science, Herd Books of Stock, and we shall always have some samples of CHOICE SEEDS for every one of our Subscribers and Patrons that call.

Strangers from abroad will always be made welcome, and all and every information given them of LANDS, and FARMS *for Sale.*

The MUSEUM of the FARMER OFFICE will show them many Rare and Curious things of the early day of CALIFORNIA, and *specimens* of its *History* and *Resources.* We Bid all Welcome.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the City, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing Clerk.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

Free for Three Months.

New Announcement!

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE TO ALL OUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR

1872,

The California Farmer,

FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER,

Thus giving them Fifteen Months and including the Holiday Season for the Subscription Price of one Year.

The California Farmer,

THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the TERMS above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our supporters and friends to not only subscribe for the FARMER, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

AND

Liberal Club List

OUR NEW CLUB LIST WILL SOON APPEAR.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,
320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1872.

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Sacramento, September 29th, 1871.

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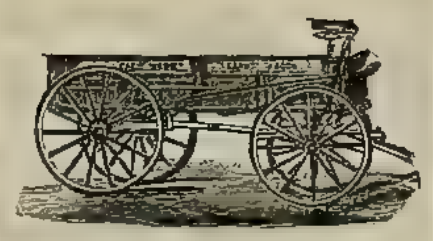

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B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 36.12

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Driving Threshing Machines,

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Unlike Horses, they can work twenty-four hours per day, and are under no expense when not used.

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Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 36.1

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAS ARRANGED

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PROMPT PAYMENT

OF

All its Liabilities

IN FULL,

Including those of the Late

CHICAGO FIRE.

An assessment of Stockholders has this day been made to provide against any IMPAIRMENT of its Capital Stock and business will be continued as heretofore.

A. J. RALSTON,
San Francisco, October 16, 1871. Vice President.
36.13

HAYNES & LAWTON

IMPORTERS OF

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AND

GLASSWARE

LAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

LAMP CHIMNEYS,

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IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

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TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who can satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to Introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufactures* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell. We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplies with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

for Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Home Miscellany.

ABOVE ALL PRICE.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

How dear does mother hold
  Her bonny little one?
Just as dear as the jostling clovers
  Hold in merry sun.

How hard would mother try
  To please her pretty lass?
Just as hard as the pleasant showers
  Try to please the grass.

How fair does mother think
  The darling at her breast?
Just as fair as the fleet sea-bird
  Thinks the wave's white crest.

How long will mother's love
  For her treasure last?
Just as long as her heart keeps beating—
  Till her life be passed.

How much will mother's love
  Change from warm to cold?
Just as much as the mountain changes,
  Or the ocean old!

—*Overland Monthly.*

LAUGHTER OF THE LEAVES.

BY MATHEW.

In the pleasant summer morning
  As the reapers gathered sheaves,
Did you ever lie and listen
  To the laughter of the leaves?
Straying through the bearded barley
  Where the workmen gayly sing—
To the waving apple orchard
  Just above the gushing spring,
Where the grasses bend and beckon
  As the breezes wander by—
With the laughing leaves above you—
  Did you ever dreaming—lie?

Comes the breath of blooming clover
  And the notes of merry birds,
And the breezes through the branches
  Hum a song not set to words;
Misty bright the valley glistens—
  And you wander—at your ease—
Why the golden light grows purple
  As it sweeps the distant trees.
Still the reapers sing in chorus
  Piling up their yellow sheaves,
And you watch them—idly listening
  To the laughter of the leaves.

Happy visions stir your pulses
  As you gaze into the sky,
And you dream of what will happen
  In the blessed by and by;
Golden sunlight, summer weather—
  Are not half so bright and fair
As the happy time is coming
  With the weight of amber air.
Dreaming—thus—upon the hillside—
  As the reapers gather sheaves,
'Tis a joy to lie and listen
  To the laughter of the leaves.

As our sick folks sit and lie on the sunny slopes and in the shady places of our Hillside, it is expected usually that their musings and dreamings will be so airy and indefinite as to take no tangible form, but one lady, as she rested there one August morning, felt this song flow into her consciousness, and so she let it flow off her penpoint.—*Lays of Life.*

HAPPINESS.

Happiness is to be attained in the accustomed chair, by the fireside, more than in honorary occupation of civil office; in a wife's love infinitely more than in the favor of all human beings else; in children's innocent and joyous prattle, more than in the hearing of flattery; in the reciprocation of little and frequent kindness between friend and friend, more than in some occasional and dearly-bought indulgence; in the virtue of contentment, more than in the anxious achievements of wealth, distinction and grandeur; in change of heart more than in change of circumstances; in full, firm trust in Providence, more than in hoping for fortune's favor; in a growing taste for the beauties of nature, more than in the fee-simple inheritance of whole acres of land; in the observance of neatness and regularity, household virtues, rather than in the means of ostentations, and, therefore, rare display; in the handmaiden's cheerfulness, more than in the improved tone of politics; and in the friendship of our next door neighbor, more than in the condescending notice of my lord duke.—*Martyria.*

"What a mysterious thing is a blush; that a single word, a look or a thought, should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek! Strange too, that it is only the face—the human face that is capable of blushing! The hand nor the foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, more than the glove or the sock which covers it: It is the face only that is heaven."

How easy it is to please and to be pleased, as well as edified, if one will take the fragrance of the rose instead of the thorns, and hold the knife by the handle and not by the edge.

Are you deficent in sensibility? Read Goethe, Mackenzie, Dickens and Miss Austen.

HOLE IN THE POCKET.

"Charles," said little Mrs. Danforth, as they sat before their cosy parlor fire, one evening "I want to do a little shopping to-morrow. Can't you let me have some money?"

"Why, yes, my dear—I guess I can," said Mr. Danforth, slowly drawing out his pocket-book. "How much do you want?" How much can you spare?" asked Mrs. Danforth, smiling.

"Well, I think I can do pretty well for you to-night. Will twenty-five dollars answer?"

"Yes," replied the lady, cheerfully.

Upon which Mr. Danforth settled himself easily in his chair, and began laying the bills from his purse across his knee to count them. Presently he sat up and counted the bills again, and then he looked about him with a perplexed air.

"Why, Sallie," he said, "I thought I had more money than I have. I surely did have more when I closed the store to-night."

"How much have you now?" asked Mrs. Danforth, with a slight change in the cheerful accent of her voice.

"Why, I've only got twenty-five dollars altogether."

"And how much did you think you had?"

"I thought I had thirty, for I remember of putting it in my pocket-book. Where can the extra five have gone?"

"Perhaps you spent some on the way home?" observed Mrs. Danforth.

"No, that is, not much—only a trifle. I met Willis and Parker in Eighth street, and we dropped into Brook's and took a dish of oysters."

"And a cigar or two?" suggested Mrs. Danforth.

"Oh, of course! but that was nothing, you know."

"And a glass of wine to wash the oysters down?" suggested Mrs. Danforth.

"Well, yes, a glass or two; but that did not cost five dollars, you know."

Now, Mrs. Danforth did not know, and she did have her suspicions; but like a wise little wife, she kept silent and let Mr. Charles go on.

"Where can the money have got hid away? I'm sure I had it, and I've ransacked every pocket in vain."

"Perhaps there is—perhaps there is!" cried Charles, beginning to turn his pockets wrong side out. "Yes, just as I expected. Here is a hole, and that bill must have slipped out of my pocket and got here. Look, Sallie; I shall have to get you to sew it up.

Sallie obediently looked, and could hardly restrain a smile as she saw Charles, with such an innocent face, hold out the pocket, in which, indeed there was a hole, but so exceedingly small a one that by no manner of means could a five cent scrip have made its way through, much less a large bill.

"I don't see how it could get through such a small hole," she could not help saying.

"But it must, you see, because there was no other way," argued Charles, logically. "I declare I'm sorry Sallie, for I shall have to cut you off with fifteen dollars this time. I'm obliged to have ten to pay a tax bill in the morning. Can't you get along with fifteen?"

"I must, I suppose," said Mr. Danforth, with a little sigh.

"Well, that's a good girl. Here, then I'm sorry to give you so little; and if it had'nt been for that unfortunate hole in my pocket you should have have had more."

"Yes; I think it must have been the hole in your pocket, said Mrs. Danforth, as she arose to put her money away. The peculiar emphasis in her voice caused her husband to look curiously up at her; but the calm, sweet face told him nothing so he speedily forgot the tone she had just used.

As Mrs. Danforth, tastefully dressed for the street, passed through the hall next morning, she picked up a tiny bit of white paper, which looked as though it might have fallen from her husband's pocket the night before. It appeared to be a little memorandum, or something of that sort, and smoothing out its crumpled fold, Mrs. Danforth read it:

C. H. Danforth,

To Brooks & Co. Dr

For oysters—self and friends	.....	$2 00
For cigars " " "	.....	1 00
For wine. " " "	.....	2 00
		$5 00,

Received payment,

Brooks & Co.

Little Mrs. Danforth's pretty face wore a variety of curious expressions as she put the little paper into her purse.

"Ah!" said she to herself, "I think I have discovered the hole in Charles' pocket."

She drew another little sigh, and then quietly went down about her shopping, intent on making fifteen dollars go as far as possible.

Mrs. Danforth said not a word of her discovery, but she was a sharp little body and meant to follow it up. Charley was a careless fellow, and left his notes and memoranda lying around loose, and whenever she found any of them, instead of tossing them into the fire she carefully laid them away for future reference. In the space of three or four months she became almost alarmed to see what a pile of these papers she had accumulated. The hole was a great deal larger than she had imagined. But she said not a word on the subject.

One night, only a few days before Christmas, Charley returned from the store with a perplexed face. After supper was over, and the children gone to bed, instead of sitting down to read or chat to Sallie, as was his wont, he took his pencil and expense book and began to make calculations.

Mrs. Danforth sat at her work quietly observant but saying nothing. After a long while, Charley laid aside his paper and pencil, drew a long sigh of relief, and broke the silence:

"Sallie, I declare I believe we must invent some way to be more economical."

"I try to do as well as I can, Charley."

"I know you do, dear. You're a good little Sallie, and I don't mean to scold. I find I haven't made near so much this year as I ought to. And we must try to stop it, you know."

"You think it is the household expense, then," said Mrs. Danforth dryly.

"Of course! it must be, you know! For where else could it be? It is my own private income; so it can't be through the business. I don't have an extravagrant tailor's bill—"

"No; but I am afraid you have a hole in your pocket sometimes," said Mrs. Danforth mischievously.

"Why, what do you mean?" asked Charles, in real unfeigned surprise.

"Oh, only trifles—wines, oysters, cigars, occasional trips down the river, tickets to theater and all that!"

"But Sallie, you wouldn't have a man give up all his pleasures, would you?"

"No; but when he wants economy practiced in his family, I'd like to have him practice it a little himself."

"Well, I'm sure I do. What I spend for those things is a mere nothing, Sallie—a mere nothing I assure you,"

Without replying, Mrs Danforth rose, went to the secretary, and unlocked her writing desk. From it she took a thick roll of small papers, and brought them to Charles.

"There," said she, "I found all these just where you happened to drop them—on the floor, under the grate, on the washstand—anywhere and everywhere—and they tell me that in a little over four months a 'mere nothing' has cost you four hundred and thirty dollars. Look for yourself."

Charles took the papers, without a word, spread them out before him, and slowly looked over them one by one.

When he had finished, he rolled them up again, stuck the roll in his pocket, and sat silent for awhile, looking into the fire, with a very peculiar expression on his countenance.

"Well," asked Mrs. Danforth, "have you found the hole in your pocket?"

Charles got up from his seat, deliberately walked over to Sallie's chair, and stooping down, kissed her pretty mouth.

"There, Sallie," said he, "If you will never say another word about that, I will get you the handsomest present you can find."

"And you will mend the hole in your pocket?"

"Yes, I'll promise that. You won't find any more holes, Sallie, that you can't sew up with a needle and thread."

Now, reader, hunt for the moral—and may heaven speed the quest.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

[From the Baccalaureate Sermon by PRES. RAYMOND, of Vassar College.]

I am not of those who believe in any arbitrary limitation of "woman's sphere." God created her to be the companion of man, because it was not good for man to be alone. He gave her to him as "a helpmeet for him," *i. e.*, complimental to him, a companion congenial to his nature, an assistant exactly suitable because just supplying his deficiencies. Herein the Creator determined her general relation to man to be that of an auxiliary. But he said nothing of limits within which this assistance was to be confined, and beyond which it *was* good to be alone. Wherever it is right for man to go, it is right—I do not say that it is always expedient, but it is right *if* expedient, and the question of expediency is therefore always in order—for woman to accompany him. In whatever form of labor he may honorably engage, she may honorably be his associate; she may with propriety proffer, and he with propriety accept, whatever of aid she is either naturally able or can qualify herself to render. In the care of their home and the training of their children (where not only in her right undisputed, but his *equal responsibility* too often ignored), in the management of his business as well, in the discharge of all his duties as a member of society, in the cultivation of his affection and the direction of his life toward God—in a word, through the whole circle of his relations to this world and the world to come, in the entire conduct of his affairs both public and private, at home and abroad, it is the privilege of woman to be his companion, his counselor, and his helper, with absolutely no limitation save that which bounds her ability, natural and acquired. It is his safety to recognize her in this relation, and to give her the amplest opportunity to develop and augment her power.

This is confessedly true in that sacred relation between individuals of opposite sex which makes of the twain one. It is true also, in a qualified sense, of the relation betwen the sexes in general. I do not believe Mr. Kingsley's lyrical distribution of their functions, which assigns all the "work to men, all the "weeping" to women. Man, too, has some weeping to do on his own account, and in connection with all true work; and woman can help him in both. Nor do I think, with many, that his sphere is all out-of-doors, and hers all within. Nor do I agree with Dr. Bushnell, that it is man's sole providence to govern, and woman's to obey. Self-government, implying alike the spirit of obedience and capacity to rule is unquestionably the high prerogative and the bounden duty of the race, and of every individual of the race. Man must do *both*, and woman should *help* him do both. Her influence is certainly often needed, and always potent, to insure his obedience to law; and I think it will be found some day that she can render him valuable assistance in making laws worthy to be obeyed—though I am by no means a convert to "woman's suffrage" either. But I do resent the meanness, of men who, on the pretense confining woman to their "sphere," would exclude them from an honest and modest endeavor to develop their natures, to increase their knowledge and ennoble their powers, or to serve the common weal in any field or form of innocent labor, literary, scientific, or industrial—in any pursuit or profession in which they are conscious of capacity for usefulness or for honorable self-support. In all these fields of human activity there is "woman's work" as well as man's to be done; and it will be wise for society to lay aside whatever of prejudice there may remain on this subject, and to throw them wide open for the admission of your sex—especially for that large number who remaining single from choice or necessity, are free to employ their powers and acquirements for the common good.

[We are most truly glad to publish the above sound doctrine coming from so high a source. These are our views exactly of Woman's True Sphere, to these sentiments we say Amen.—Ds. F.]

BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE.

A man that never had any troubles, I was going to say, never had manhood. What clay is before it is baked, that, generally, men are before they have been baked. The potter takes the lump, and shapes it, and gets it into a beautiful form. It resembles the vase of antiquity; it is fair; but what is it worth! It is only wet clay. It is not until it has gone into the furnace and been burned; it is not until it has pictures wrought upon it, and been glazed, and been put into the furnace again; it is not until it has gone into the fire three, four, five, six times, and been burnished by the hard steel tool of the workman, that it comes out, not only beautiful in look, but permanent in form, decorated, and with tints laid in upon it. And many persons can look back and see that the troubles which they have gone through have been God's fashioning or adorning hand—certainly God's *gracious* hand.—*H. W. Beecher, in the Christian Union.*

A little girl who is constantly practicing her music lessons or needle work, very soon learns to be very good at either of them. Practice makes perfect, and the more you practice, the quicker you will learn.

W. MEYER — CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

REMOVAL.

CHR. SCHREIBER & CO.,

Have removed their business from Market Street to their large and spacious manufactory, North East Corner of

Main and Mission Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having one of the Largest Furniture Manufactories in the State, with all the late improvements in machinery, we have now unequalled facilities for manufacturing everything in our line, and compete successfully with the Eastern Market, and shall henceforth give all our time and attention to the manufacturing our class of Furniture to meet the largely increased wants of our trade. We can sell our

FURNITURE AT NEW YORK COST

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHS. SCHREIBER & CO.

35.14

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them.

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Receipts &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals) those who want these collections will address

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA CLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.

205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,
San Francisco.

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41 **Second St.**

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General Agents, Home Office.

MILLS' SEMINARY.

REV. C. T. MILLS AND WIFE, FOR THE PAST six years Principles of the Young Ladies' Seminary at BENICIA, are happy to announce to their patrons and friends that the next term of their well-known Institution will open

Wednesday, Aug. 2d,

In their NEW, COMMODIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL BUILDING just completed at

SEMINARY PARK, BROOKLYN.

As most of the able and experienced corps of teachers, with valuable accessions, as well as the fine classes of pupils now pursuing their studies, remove with them, the school remains essentially unchanged.

With greatly increased facilities for physical comfort and intellectual culture, and without additional expense, Mr. and Mrs. Mills believe they can accomplish much more for their pupils in the future, than they have been able to do in the past, and that their Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.

All communications relating to admission, and all letters of inquiry, should be addressed to

REV. C. T. MILLS, D. D.,
35.23 Brooklyn, Alameda county, California.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, August 7th, 1871.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months, ... $300

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco

31-1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

THE

HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO'S

Sewing Machines

Have become celebrated the world over. They work for the finest muslin and the heaviest goods with equal facility, and requiring no extra adjusting for uneven thickness or passing over seams

THE ATTACHMENTS

For Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Cording, Quilting, Tucking, Binding, and Gathering,

Are of the Latest Improved Patterns, and are superior to those used on any other machine.

THE HOWE MACHINES

Are the Strongest and Simplest, and seldom or never give any trouble in operating.

The Howe Sewing Machines

Are the old established in the world (Mr. Howe being the original inventor) and are in advance of all others in improvements and profection of mechanism. They have formerly won the highest honors at the great exhibitions of the world, and are universally acknowledged to be the best in use.

H. A. DEMING,

AGENT FOR THE PACIFIC COAST,

NO. 113 KEARNEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

35.1

[JAMES NEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese

BAZAAR,

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

OPEN EVENINGS.

34.23

Miscellany.

PAPER CLOTHING.

In civilized countries the manufacturing of paper into various articles of clothing has only been the business of a very brief period, but among barbarous people it is an industry that has been cultivated for years. With us, the employment still remains in its infancy, and it has taken us many years to master the difficulties attending its introduction. At first, our manufacturers confined their productions almost entirely to collars, cuffs, frills and similar minor articles. Prejudice having been in a great measure overcome, our inventors extended their area, of production to many fabrics of universal use, but requiring greater strength and pliability than those worn about the neck or arms. The garments made by this process failed to answer the requirements of one day, and were not received with general favor.

At this juncture of affairs, it remains for an English inventor to solve the difficulty, and give us a really fabric. It is a mixture of various animal and vegetable substances, the former being wool, silk and skins; the latter, flax, jute, hemp, and cotton. These articles are all reduced to a fine pulp, bleached, and then felted by means of machinery. The mixture of these several substances produces a fabric of wonderful flexibility and strength. It can be sewed together with a machine as readily as woven fabrics, and makes as strong a seam.

This paper is of a very serviceable nature, and is made into table-cloths, napkins, handerchiefs, pants, curtains, shirts, and others articles of dress. The petticoats made from this felted paper are of very elaborate design and wonderful beauty They are either printed or stamped, and bear so close a resemblance to linen or cotton of like description as to almost defy the scrutiny of the ablest experts. The stamped open-work skirts display a delicacy of pattern that it would be almost impossible to imitate by any ordinary skill with the needle. Imitation blankets, and chints for beds, furniture, or curtains, are also made very cheaply. Embossed table-cloths and figured napkins made of felted paper so closely resemble the genuine damask linen as to be palmed off upon the unsuspecting as the genuine article.

In Germany paper napkins have been used for several years. Their cost is but a trifle, and they pay for themselves before they are required to be cast aside.

Felted paper is capable of being made into lace, fringe, and trimming; and for these several purposes it is unequaled in point of cheapness and durability. Imitation leather is also made from the same material, which is perfectly impervious to water. It is soft and pliable, and is a useful fabric for covering furniture, making into shoes, for belts, and many other purposes.

In China and Japan paper clothing has long been worn by the inhabitants. It is very cheaply produced there, a good paper coat costing only ten cents, while the expense of an entire suit is limited to twenty-five cents.—*United State Economist.*

VEGETABLE LEATHER.

"Vegetable Leather" is a material which so closely resembles the natural product that it is only by actual examination that the difference can be ascertained. Caoutchouc and naptha are used in its manufacture; but, by a process which we have never seen described, all odor is removed from the naptha, and the smell of vegetable leather is rendered thereby less in strength, if anything, than that of leather. This material is used for book-binding, covering library tables, and like purposes. Among other advantages which it possesses over leather proper may be mentioned that, however thin the imitation is, it will not tear without considerable force is exercised; that it resists all damp, and the moisture may be left on it for any period without injury; consequently it does not sodden or cockle, is always dry, and its polish is rather increased than diminished by friction, and any attempt to raze or scratch its surface with the nail, or contact with any ordinary substance will not abrade it.—The largest entire pieces of real leather that can be cut from a bullock's hide are not more than seven feet by five, and this includes the belly and other inferior parts. Vegetable leather, on the contrary, is capable of being produced fifty yards in length, and one and a half yards wide, every portion of it being of equal, and of any required, thickness, which may be carried to any extent, is obtained by additional backing of linen, etc., cemented with the caoutchouc, and its strength is something marvelous, while, in the all-important commercial view, it is but one-third the price of leather.—*Technologist.*

RAINY SEASON COMING.

Punch told the story some years since of a man who loaned an umbrella to a friend—a tradesman in the street, on a wet nasty day—It was not returned, and on another wet disagreeable day, he called for it, but found his friend at the door going out with it in his hand.

"I've come for my umbrella," exclaimed the loaner.

"Can't help that," exclaimed the borrower, don't you see I am going out with it?"

"Well—yes," replied the lender, astonished at such outrageous impudence—yes, "but what am I to do?"

"Do?" replied the other, as he threw up the top and walked off—"Do as I did, borrow."

In 1846 fourteen daily newspapers were published at Boston, now *eight only* are issued. Either they don't pay or the publishers have got rich and retired. The news from the hub don't tell us which.

LINFORTH, KELLOG & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.)

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

GERRISH

Submerged and Double Acting

FORCE PUMPS

Patented by J. A. Morrell, October 29th, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND MOST DURABLE PUMP IN THE WORLD.

☞ Agents wanted for this Coast County Rights for sale.

30-6 3m

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers

AND

Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AGENTS

Have on sale *Purely Thorough-bred* Kentucky

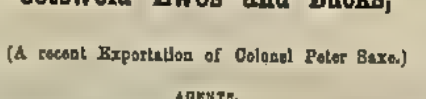
Cotswold Ewes and Bucks,

(A recent Exportation of Colonel Peter Saxe.)

AGENTS.

Maj. Robt. Beck,	Sacramento
Bryant & Frick, Sebastopol, John Judson, Bloomfield, William Hill, Petaluma,	Sonoma County.
L. A. Gould,	Santa Clara,
Christie & Wise,	San Francisco.
Moody & Frank, James Hartley & Co., Miller & Co.,	San Francisco.
Rev. W. S. Turner,	Lake County.

Some animals may be seen at Mr. Brokaws, 716 Mission Street. 30.7.3m



BLOODED STOCK

For California.

As we have already sold one Car load of Blooded Stock to go to California, and have to send a man along to take care for it, we should like to sell enough to load two or three cars more. This offer to all interested in Fancy Stock and Poultry is a rare chance to have them taken out at low rates. We will insure the safe arrival of all Stock in good order.

Send for Circular and Price.

Address N. P. BOYER & CO.,

Parkesville Chester Co., Pa.

For Particulars we refer to Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER, who will furnish Circulars, &c. 37.7

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

A BARGAIN.

Farm, Vineyard and Stock.

A VERY FINELY LOCATED FARM SIX MILES from Sacramento on the County Road leading to Marysville, A very fine Farm of 143 acres, good Grain and Grass land, having an excellent Grain crop this year, dry as it has been, also a good field of *Alfalfa Clover.*

The Farm contains a Vineyard of 8000 bearing Vines, 150 exc ll nt Fruit Trees, best kinds, and a variety of small Fruit. Upon the Farm the best of Fences, good Barns, Granaries, two Windmills for water, Reapers, Plows and plenty of Tools to carry on the Farm.

The Stock consists of 8 good Horses, and 20 head of Dairy Stock old and young, all the Grain and Hay, Stock and Fowls will be sold with the Farm.

The House is a good common House, the whole will be sold together to a cash purchaser at a great bargain as the owner desires to attend to other business.

36.2 Enquire at the FARMER OFFICE.

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 617 Clay Street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office" 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters can have these at low stores the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street San Francisco.

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the YOUNG'S PATENT.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Gumb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

Choice Plants.

We offer, for sale, Large and Fine Plants of the American Aloe, or CENTURY PLANT,

PAMPAS GRASS,

A Showy, Handsome and Graceful Ornamental Variety

JAPAN LILLIES,

Rare Kinds ROSES,

GERANIUMS,

HELIOTROPES,

FUCHIAS,

We are the true English Ivy, the ORIGINAL STOCK from the walls of "Windsor Castle," England, with all other desirable plants.

Send orders to

FARMER OFFICE

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN BEES are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal.

VALUABLE HORSE BOOK.

A splendid copy of "Frank Forester's" work on Horses, containing a history of all the celebrated Racing and Breeding Horses, finely illustrated with Steel Plate Engravings.

This is a Rare and Valuable work in two Royal Octavo Volumes.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

1872! 1872!! 1872!!!

THREE MONTHS FREE!!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

FOR

1872!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

FOR OUR NINETEENTH YEAR!

Great Reduction

FOR THE

"California Farmer,"

FOR

Volume Thirty-seven,

Three Months Free.

NEW TERMS FOR 1872:

WITH THREE MONTHS FREE FROM OCTOBER 1st.

The following are our new Terms for the FARMER:

Single Copies	$4.00
Six Copies	20.00
Ten Copies	35.00
Twenty Copies	65.00
Fifty Copies	150.00

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

Eighteen Years,

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every part of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES, $5.00, BY CITY CARRIERS.

Subscribe Now.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

HOVEY'S BOOK OF FRUIT.

A superb Set of this splendid work with colored Engravings in the highest Style of Art, in Two Volumes bound in Russia Calf.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

(Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, November 2.

Money and Exchange Table.

xchange on England	109¾x110¼
Price of Gold	111¾x112
Value of Greenbacks	88@92
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	13s.
do do New York	175@185 bush

Money in New York, Boston and the Eastern States remain without material change, plenty, and at low rates.

Money has not advanced at the Bank of England, and although large calls for Gold to pay the Prussian indemnity, it still rates at 3½ per cent.

Money in San Francisco has not advanced its interest rates although large amounts are called away.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain markets remain without any material change, if any, a depression in values, and a lessened demand of all the principal grains, the only activity in trade is Flour for Home use.

The Grain market is too high here for export, and only seed wheat is in demand.

The Liverpool Grain rates are without much change for over two weeks, standing at 13s. 2d and 13.

Oregon is sending her Wheat and Flour direct to Europe from her own ports, and also sending a considerable amount here.

The market for the Small Grains is steady, and for Home use.

Root Crops are in full supply such as Potatoes and Onions.

Beans are more in demand.

Hay and Feed Stuff in steady call at unchanged rates.

Hops steady and ready sale.

Wool not so active, there is a prospect of a stock of wool to this port from Australia.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$2 40	@	2 60
do Extra	2 60	@	2 65
Barley, new ₩ 100 lbs	1 90	@	2 00
Barley, old, for brewing	2 05	@	2 10
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 35	@	2 40
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 80	@	1 85
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 95	@	2 05
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	6 50	@	7 00
do Extra	7 00	@	7 20
Extra Family Flour	7 50	@	7 75
Oregon Superfine	6 75	@	7 00
do Extra for shipping	7 75	@	8 00
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 25
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lb	2 50	@	2 75
Bran ₩ ton	28 00	@	30 00
Middlings ₩ ton	40 00	@	42 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	40 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 00
Potatoes	75	@	1 00
Choice Varieties	90	@	1 25
Carolinas	1 10	@	1 20
Onions	50	@	1 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	19 00	@	23 00
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	17 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	9 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit market still shows plenty of Fruit, but varieties are now changed to autumnal varieties, and Apples predominate, these are showing fine, many varieties very superior.

Winter Pears are large and abundant; Quinces free and large; Figs are smaller, cool nights check their growth; Peaches are scarce and so with Strawberries, while our show of Oranges, Lemons, &c., is quite meagre.

Grapes now show well, they are abundant and very fine indeed, and at prices that can be had by all classes, rich or poor.

Too much poor fruit is, however, forced on the market.

Apples, ₩ box	50	@	1 00
Apples, ₩ lb	2	@	4
Pears, ₩ lb	4	@	6
Plums, ₩ lb	..	@	..
do Large	..	@	..
German Prunes	..	@	..
Peaches, ₩ lb	..	@	..
do Dried	8	@	10
Nectarines, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Apricots, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Cherries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Muscat Grapes, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Tokay Grapes, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Black foreign Grapes	8	@	12
Native Grapes, ₩ lb	5	@	5
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₩ lb	3	@	5
Melons, green flesh	3	@	5
Watermelons	15	@	25
Quinces, ₩ box	15	@	20
Figs	1 00	@	1 50
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Strawberries, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Chili and Ex ra	..	@	..
Raspberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Blackberries, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Gooseberries ₩ lb	..	@	..
Currants, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Lemons, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	..	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	20	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The show of Vegetables is as usual abundant, and good, all that can be required. We again call the attention to the variation and style of doing up bunches of vegetables by the Chinese on Jackson street, they copy us in all that will benefit them, we certainly can take a lesson from them in our vegetable shows.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	..	@	..
do green	..	@	..
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₩ doz	30	@	40
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	12	@	20
Cauliflower, each	15	@	20
Cabbage, each	12	@	15
Carots, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	20	@	15
Cranberries, ₩ gall	50	@	75
new eastern, ₩ gal	75	@	1 00
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	25	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	6
Garlics	5	@	8
Green Peas, ₩ lb	..	@	6
Green Corn, ₩ doz	15	@	20
Sugar Peas	..	@	6
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	..	@	50
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₩ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	20
Okra dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@	3
do Sweet	2	@	3
Pumpkins	2	@	4
Parsley, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
Spinage, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Salsify, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ lb	6	@	8
Garlic	..	@	12
Eschalot	15	@	20

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Our Wool market is quiet now, one respectable shipment of some 200,000 lbs. each, and some sales at Home, and the picking up of small lots for speculation is all to note.

Wool, Fall Clip	25	@	30
" Choice Extra	30	@	31
Medium	20	@	25
do burry	18	@	20
Wool sacks, new	80	@	90
do second hand	40	@	50
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	13	@	15
Potatoes Gunny Bags	21	@	22
Dry hides, ₩ lb	17½	@	18½
Green salted, ₩ lb	8½	@	9½
Deer Skins	40	@	55
Sheep skins, wool on	30	@	50
do do plain	15	@	25
Goat skins, each	40	@	50
Refined Tallow	9	@	10

FISH.

Larkins & Catania,

101x102 California Marke

The Fish market is well and fully supplied with all the people call for. Our fish stalls show fish of all colors.

Salmon, ₩ lb	..	@	25
do smoked, new	..	@	12
do pickled, ₩ b	8	@	10
Lake Bigler Trout per lb	..	@	38
Smelts	..	@	12
Perch	..		12
Rockfish	..	@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	..	@	25
do smoked ₩ 100	..	@	..
Tomcod	..	@	30
Sardines, fresh	..	@	12
Soleish	..	@	30
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@	25
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Flounders	20	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	22
Halibut	..	@	50
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	..	@	20
Pompono	1 50	@	..
Eels			..
King Fish			..
Anchovies	10	@	12
Prons	..	@	50
Frogs per doz	..	@	1 00

Shell Fish.

Solomon Tesmore.

57, 58, 59 California Marke

The Shell Fish are without change since our last, in fact they are about as unchangeable in *price*, as the shell of the *bivalve* is in looks.

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 50 each			..
Crab rish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	6 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	3 00
do small		@	25
do soft	..	@	50

Meats.

The Meats in our market are fine, equal in quality to any market in Christendom, the coming Holidays will show what California can do.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	15	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	16	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	18
Veal, ₩ lb	12	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	12
Lamb, ₩ lb	15	@	18
Beef tongues, each	..	@	1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	20	@	22
Sugar Cured California	..	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	23
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

The Poultry market meets all want—a little better show than last week—more and better attention given to the preparation of Market Poultry, less of poor quality sent in now as raisers are *stuffing them for Thanksgiving* and the Holidays.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₩ pair		@	1 50
do tame	1 25	@	2 00
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	62	@	75
do tame ₩ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Chickens, Young, each	62	@	75
Turkeys, ₩ lb	25	@	25
Hens, each	62	@	75
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Quails, ₩ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	..
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	35

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices.

Hens, ₩ doz	5 00	@	7 00
Spring Chickens	5 00	@	6 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	6 00	@	7 50
do small	..	@	..
do Mallard	..	@	..
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@	2 50
do —wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail ₩ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Venison	8	@	10
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc.

Our Dairy market still holds up in high rates, Butter and Eggs are high and likely to be, until we are again flooded by Car loads from the East, which will be soon, the rates of Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, &c., are still at full rates.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)	15	@	..
do Extra Choice	60	@	70
do do packed	40	@	55
do Eastern	20	@	35
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	60	@	70
Duck eggs	..	@	..
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	16	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	25	@	30
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

Butter, Cheese, Etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	50	@	62
do do packed	30	@	33
do Eastern (new)	30	@	50
Cheese, California	15	@	18
Eggs, ₩ doz	45	@	55
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₩ lb	13	@	14

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	3 00	@	4 00
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	6	@	8
Castor Beans ₩ lb	4	@	4½
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 75	@	2 00
Linseed Oil	1 00	@	1 05
Hops, California	50	@	60
do. Imported	..	@	..
Alfalfa	15	@	16
Mustard Seed	4½	@	5½
English Seed	5	@	7
Canary Seed	7	@	8
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	8	@	12
Bees Wax	30	@	35
Pea Nuts	6	@	8
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	12	@	15
do Red	..	@	25
Squash, Summer	4	@	6
do Marrowfat	4	@	6
do Hubbard	..	@	..
ans, String	..	@	..
Green Lima, shelled	4	@	5

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughterers Prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	7	@	8 ₩
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	4	@	5c. "
Veal—	6	@	8½ "
Mutton—	5	@	6 "
Lamb—	7½	@	8½ "
Pork—undressed,	5	@	6½ "
dressed,	8	@	9 "

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pass'ger Sunday except'd	Express Train Daily	Time Schedule Sept. 4, 1871.	Express Train Daily.	Pass'ger Sundays excepted
4.00 P M	8.00 A M	..San Francisco	5.45 P M	12.30 P M
4.42 P M	8.40 A M	....Oakland ..	5.12 P M	11.58 P M
5.20 P M	7.30 A M	....San Jose..	5.30 P M	12.15 P M
8.38 P M	12.25 P M	....Stockton..	1.28 P M	7.52 P M
10.35 PM	2.10 P M	..Sacramento.	11.45 A M	6.00 A M
	4.10 P M	....Marysville,	9.10 A M	
	7.50 P M	....Tehama ..	5.40 A M	
EASTWARD	2.20 P M	..Sacramento -	11.45 A M	WESTWARD
	5.45 P M	....Colfax.....	6.45 A M	
	1 15 A M	.....Reno.....	1.00 A M	
	9.10 A M	..Winnemucca	4.05 P M	
	12.00 M	Battle Mount'n	1.25 P M	
	4 40 P M	.....Elko.....	8.45 A M	
	6.20 A M	.....Ogden	5.00 P M	

SAN JOSE BRANCH—Leave San Francisco at 9 10 A M. daily (except Sundays), and 3 00 P. M. daily. Returning leave San Jose at 7 30 A. M. daily, and 3 50 P. M. daily (except Sundays.)

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *6 30, 8 00, 9 10, 10 20 and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 30 and *11.30 P. M. (10 20, 11 10 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 15, *3 30, 7 40, 8 50 and 10 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00, 10 10, 11 00, and 11 50 A. M., 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

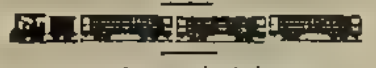
Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

*Sundays excepted.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.



Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M	10 46 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	.....
*3 20 P. M.	3 50 P. M.	*8 10 P. M.	8 10 P. M.
4 40 P. M.	.....	.....	.....

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A. M.	10 35 A. M.	12 10 P. M.	.....
2 50 A. M.	.....	.....	.....
3 30 P M	.....	.....	.....

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister.	Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose.	Arrive at San Francisco
.....	.....	10 50 A. M.	8 50 A M.
4 00 A. M.	5 00 A. M	7 50 A. M.	10 10 A. M.
....	2 00 P. M.	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

....	.....	8 10 A. M.	10 30 A. M.
....	1 45 P. M.	5 00 P. M.	5 30 P. M.
.....	.....	6 20 P M	8 40 P M

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2 20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 8 10 P. M. and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8 50 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.

J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass Agent.

YO SEMITE HOUSE,

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

Clark's Station,

MARIPOSA ROUTE TO YOSEMITE,

OGARK & MOORE, Proprietors. This Hotel is at the end of staging. It is beautifully situated in the south fork of the Merced, and is the point from which Mariposa Big Tree Grove of 600 trees is visited This route to Yosemite has close stage connections, and visitors who travel by it always go away satisfied. The unsurpassed views from Sentinel Dome, Glacier Point, and Inspiration Point are had by Clark's only. Visitors can travel to Yosemite until the middle of November by Clark's. 36.12

Yosemite Hotel,

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

J. M. HUTCHINGS, PROPRIETOR.

Hutchings still lives and keeps his House open. He makes no special profession about his Hotel, being satisfied that its accommodations and table are not excelled by any in the Valley. He still cheerfully gives information on all subject connected with Yosemite, and will be happy to welcome his guests. 36.12

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

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No. 422 California St.,

San Francisco.

Cash Assets $1.750.000.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

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L. Sachs,
Jas. De Fremery,
J. G. Brey,
David Stern,
D. O. Mills,
I. Friedlander,
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GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS a "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
353 PROPRIETOR.

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

San Francisco,

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP

H. H. PEARSON,

Late of the Russ House,

Having bought the interest of Messrs. Tubbs & Patten, of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, has secured a lease for a term of years of this well known and elegantly furnished Hotel. His previous reputation assures it being kept in first class style, while in order to keep pace with the times he intends to make important reductions in the scale of charges. His intention is to make it a family and business house, while his large connection with the traveling public warrants him in expecting a large amount of country, Pacific coast and Eastern patronage.

The prices will range from two to three dollars a day for ordinary accommodation. Board by the week or month as per contract. The table will be kept on the most liberal scale and many improvements introduced. The spacious reading room is the finest of its kind in the city, while the furniture and fittings generally are superior to those of any hotel in San Francisco. The house will be thoroughly overhauled

Mr. PEARSON assumes proprietorship this day, August 1st. 366

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on arrival of Trains.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

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CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.14

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STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

Between Pine and Summer Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.

Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City 34.22

SOLOMON TESMORE

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

Entrance on Pine Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurant supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Calilifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax is now in Bloom or the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the California Farmer. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to a state than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the Farmer office and see the Product.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*.

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,
34.2 320 Clay Street

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine*, also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address Editor Farmer

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1871. NUMBER 22.

The California Farmer

AND

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 320 *Clay street (up stairs) below Battery* SAN FRANCISCO

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Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, November 4.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The French government promised five weeks ago to publish ever ten days statistics relative to the condition of the cattle plague—as England and Holland had done, but it has not kept its word. The consequence is that people conclude the disease not only still rages, but progresses. What is very curious, the French have to borrow from the Belgium press accounts of the cattle plague in France; from these it appears the distemper largely exists in the districts of which Sedan is the centre. The increasing price of meat and milk, brings home to the inhabitants of the cities, that live stock is becoming scarce. Indeed poultry is largely taking the place of meat. A month has now elapsed since the government ordered the compulsory slaughter of affected animals, reimbursing the owners to the extent of three fourths of the value of the beast. Yet no statistics of the number of awards are published. It is generally felt, that France will have much difficulty to shake off the pestilence, and possibly this impression may explain the revival of the discussion as to the adoption of inoculation as a preventive of the plague. Camper, a Dutchman, in 1744, proposed inoculation of cattle, but the use of vaccine as a preservative against disease was known before hand in Persia, India and South America. The ideas of Camper were opposed in France by Vicq d'Azir, a Veterinary professor, who declared inoculation developed the malady, and killed rather than cured. Since his time, 1775, the French Veterinary schools have only dabbled at the question. In 1852 the Russian government ordered inquiries and experiments to be made on the system of inoculation—the results are reported to be favorable, where the operation is performed by a skilful hand, and before the distemper appears—the average loss not exceeding in this place twelve per cent. The official documents are not yet published—they are in their sixth year of "going through the press." Despite all the testimony as to the efficacy of the system, and its practicability, the opinion on the Continent is, that the only remedy for cattle typhus, is to kill the patients.

SEED WHEAT SCARCITY.

The farmers are not a little troubled on the question of seed wheat—now that autumn sowings have commenced. The harvest of this year has been bad for wheat, and there is something like unanimity not to employ this season's grain for seed, consequently wheat of 1870 is in request, and fancy prices are demanded. There is one variety called *Gelland* which sell for ten francs a quart. It appears to be very prolific and in addition to being exempt from many of the ills of vegetation, weighs well in the bushel. Much testimony is adduced as to the germinative vitality of wheat—no doubt is entertained that such will not be found defective after lying twelve months in a granary—but it is prudently suggested to sow a little thickly, winnowing well to the extent of thirty per cent. where the grain is to be distributed by machine, and plunging the seed into water for a few minutes, shaking it well, skimming the light grains, drying in sulphur or lime when to be scattered by the hand. One agriculturist states that for five successive years he has experimented on one hundred varieties of wheat to test the germinating power. During the fifth year only three was failure in nine cases. English seed wheat is recommended to be cautiously employed, it is more delicate than that grain in France, demands a more fertile soil and a more humid climate. In all cases preference should be given to the grain of 1870, raised in the locality where it is intended to be sown.

GREEN FODDER FOR STOCK IN WINTER.

Very satisfactory testimony continues to be adduced to the preservation of green fodder for winter or spring consumption by means of earthern trenches. In the case of maize nothing is to be desired. Buried in November it is palatable in the following July. The first point is to select an unexposed site. Open a trench seven feet wide at the bottom and ten at the top, having a depth of 3 feet. Throw the dirt on each side. The length may be twelve feet, according to the quality of forage. A succession of pits is better than one of great length. As the maize is cut, place it in the pit longitudinally until the mass rises to the height of six feet above the surface, sloping in like a roof. Add salt at the rate of seven to eleven pounds per ton of maize, strewing a little in the bottom of the trench. Each day's cutting to be closed in the trench irrespective of rain, filling up the fissures every day as the heap settles down, with great care. Cattle relish this preserved food, the salt sharpening their appetite and facilitating digestion. A new process of preserving the leaves and tops of beets, is that of steeping them in chloric acid diluted in water—for a bath sufficient to dip a ton of leaves—which are to be placed in a basket and then let into the tank, 30 lbs. of acid, costing one sous per lb. are enough. The drained mass is then transferred to the pit. The Belgians appear to favor this plan, as the mixture tells favorably on milch cows.

(Concluded next week.)

Eastern Correspondence.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.

BOSTON, November 18th, 1871.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir—I left your city last July, and came to Sacramento via Stockton, and enjoying the trip very much, as I like traveling in California, being very much in love with that State. Left Sacramento July 21st and was soon travelling towards the summit of the distress which we reached about midnight. On through the Desert we reached Ogden, in Utah, July 24th, and witnessed the Celebration of the 24th, the Anniversary of the entrance of the Mormons to Salt Lake Valley. They made a very good display and showed what may be accomplished by industry and perseverance. I heard the oration after moving once or twice on account of crying babies. It was a laudation and of exhortation for Mormonism. The audience did not appear to me to come very near in appearance and intelligence to the gatherings that I have seen at our Fairs and Cattle Shows in New England.

On through the Desert again and over the Rocky Mountains and down into the Prairies into grazing land, soon among farms on the Platte. July 28th, on the Nebraska plains, we came into rain, and was told it had been raining nearly three weeks and this in *harvest time*. The grain was bound and stacked to shed the water and much of it yet lay in the field. Reached Omaha this night amid a pouring rain and thunder and lightning. Left the next morning, and off through Iowa and Illinois, through fields of maize most of the way to Chicago. Spent Sunday, July 30th, in Chicago, since so terribly visited by fire, and then off through Michigan and Canada to Niagara. We see the difference between Province and State as we enter and leave, and hear many remarks made upon it.—Canadians are fifty years behind Americans, and no one need wonder that emigrants come from there here.

Across the Empire State and from thence via Long Island Sounds to Fall River, in the Old Bay State, and Home. The weather is intensely hot and unlike California *close* and *sticky*, night as well as day!

Have been revisiting the scenes of my boyhood and calling upon old friends. There is much interest manifested to know about your State and many here expressed an intention to come and settle in it.

Among farmers here there is a light crop of hay, owing to the dry summer; of Apples there are very few, and in many places Peach trees have died out entirely. One friend who had once a large number of Natural rare-ripe peaches, has none now. He told me they died in spite of all his efforts to prevent it.

Our County Fairs made a good display this this year, and there is the same complaint here as in California, the Race track is made a too prominent feature. Cold weather is coming upon us, and Thanksgiving will soon be along. I have bound my FARMERS and shall study them this winter, as I expect to come to California in the spring as soon as business will permit me, take up some land and become a resident. I think now of settling near San Diego, but am not certain, shall look around some when I come on, and then decide. Am collecting some Tree Seeds, as when I settle down upon a ranch I intend to plant a forest the first winter and do my share towards altering the climate a little. I shall bring a supply, of chestnut, beech, oak, and hickory seeds that I have collected this Fall.

Enclosed I send you a sample of Silk braid which must at some future day be a great industry in California when the silk culture gets more fully developed. I saw some of the braiders working in Warren, R. I., and they seemed almost endowed with intelligence; the spools of thread, dodging, and winding in and out, passing each other, and traveling round and round, making a perfect braid which was reeled as fast as made. But I have made this letter long enough and must close.

Yours truly,

A. M. S.

[We are very glad to hear from our friend and correspondent. We received the handsome *Braid* sent us, and hope soon our Silk Culturists will grow and manufacture all that is used in our State.

Come on, Friend, we will find a Good Farm and Home for you.—ED F.]

Home Correspondence.

LETTER FROM SOUTHERN COUNTRY.

CARPINTERIA, SANTA BARBARA CO., CAL: November 30, 1871.

EDITOR FARMER:

The rain has come, and the plows are already at work turning up the soil to receive the seed. It began to rain in earnest at 12½ A. M. the 26th inst., and rained most of the time for 24 hours, and rained again on the evening of the 28th. It is the best early rain here for several years, and now the seeds have sprouted and the landscape is putting on her robe of green. A very *desirable* change too, as it has been so long dry.

This has been one of the most beautiful days I ever saw at this time of the year, in any place: so cloudless and clear. The green grass peeping out of the ground is a lovely sight, and fills all hearts with hope and strength.

This has been a Thanksgiving indeed! All could not stop to celebrate the day; the plows were busy turning the soil for another crop, to make our hearts glad another year. We scarcely know yet what will be planted the most, but there is one thing certain, there will be much more grain sown as compared with other years.

Orchards and vineyards will receive more attention; many trees and vines will be planted, and we hope to be able to raise a part of our fruit at least, soon as the trees can grow it. There has not been the interest taken in the culture of fruit here that ought to have been, and several years will pass ere we can have a supply of our own raising.

If the season continues as favorable we hope to make great strides for the better, as indications are now.

O. N. C.

COTTON GROWING.

The Merced County *Argus*, published at Snelling, thus reports the success of Cotton growing by Col. Strong, in that region:

Colonel Strong finished picking his crop of cotton on Wednesday last, and informs us that the result of the experiment sums up as follows: The field of cotton consisted of fifty-one acres—measured—from which he gathered seventy-four thousand four hundred and fifty pounds of seed-cotton. Thirty acres of the field originally planted in cotton, upon which he failed to get a stand, was ploughed over and replanted with corn, which yielded nine hundred bushels—worth in the market about $1 50 per bushel. The cotton and corn crop gathered from the eighty acres will sum up about as follows: Cotton, 74,450 pounds at six cents per pound, $4,467; corn, nine hundred bushels, at $1 50 per bushel, $1,350; making the gross proceeds amount to $5,817. It seems to us that this ought to convince all of the value of Colonel Strong's experiment, and induce all who have suitable land to enter into the business of cultivating the staple upon a large scale. The cotton is of excellent quality, being remarkably white and clean, and totally free from stains of any kind. The lint is fine, silky and is sufficiently lengthy to bring it up to a high grade, ranking perhaps, as "good middling." Colonel Strong is busily engaged in making his arrangements for pitching a crop for the next year upon lands owned by Mrs. Stockton, near Hopeton.

COFFEE AND TEA.

The Ceylon *Observer* thus reports and gives the past and present of Coffee Culture at Ceylon:

Taking into account, then, the terrible commercial depression of 1846-47 and its disastrous effects on the coffee enterprise in Ceylon—(that enterprise having been at its height between 1840 and 1845) it is something surely that in thirty-three years we should have increased our annual export of coffee *from* 30,000 cwts. to 1 000 000 cwts., the value being now £3,000,000 instead of £100,000—an increase of more than thirty-three-fold in quantity and thirty-fold in value. The product of plantations began to tell on our exports in 1840, the total exports in that year being 68,000 cwts., of which probably half, say 33,000, were plantation. The increase in coffee, the produce of plantations, for the decades since 1840, then has been as follows:—1840, 33,000 cwts.; 1850, 200,000 cwts.; 1860, 476,000 cwts; 1870, 621,000 cwts. Our exports of plantation, therefore, increased six-fold in the ten years succeeding 1840; they considerably more than doubled themselves in the next ten years; and in the ten years just closed they did not fall very far short of doubling themselves again. In the thirty years since, plantations appreciably affected our exports, there produce has increased from 33,000 cwts., to 921,000 an increase of 28-fold; the increase of native in the same interval being only from 35,000 cwts. to 130,000 cwts., or not quite three-fold against the 28 fold in the other case. Even if we take the average for the past five years, as more truly representing the increase in native, we get an increase below five fold."

Later advices say; it is to be regretted, for the sake of Ceylon coffee planters, that just as prospects of prices were brightening, there should be so sudden, so great, and so unexpected a dedolency of crop here. Ominous prominence has been given to the prevalence of grubs, the larvæ of moths and beetles. There can be little doubt however that the short crop of 1870-71 (now estimated here at more than 8-10th of the previous one, say 800,000 cwts.) and the prevalence of grubs are due to peculiar meteorological conditions. When the conditions change the pests will disappear.

Of fifteen millions, of acres, the area of Ceylon the calculation is that less than two millions are as yet in private hands for purposes of culture and pasturage. In many parts of the island there are vast tracts of Government pasture lands over which the cattle of the people are allowed to feed undisturbed. There are about 800,000 to 900,000 acres under grain cultivation; 350,000 under coffee (plantation), 200,000 under cocoa-nuts and other palms, say 1,365,000 acres, or with root gardens, &c., 1,450,000 to 1,500,000 acres for the cultivated land of Ceylon, it being remembered that while some rice fields yield two crops per annum, others are cultivated only at intervals of years. There is much room for expansion, especially in grain culture. At this moment we pay India annually £1,500,000 for five millions of bushels of grain, chiefly rice; our own production being certainly under twice this quantity. We therefore import fully one-third of the cereals we consume, a reproach which we hope another generation of attention to tanks, sluices, and anicuts will wipe away.

In Assam there are altogether 313 tea gardens comprising a total area of 246,580 acres, of which 107,321 acres are held in grants under the old rules, 415,179 acres in fee simple under the new rules, and 24,084 under cultivation leases, or rent-paying pottahs. Out of the entire area, total out-turn during 1869 being 4,940,189 lb., against 4,300,927, in the preceding year, which shows an increase of 639,212 lb.

PEAR TREE BLIGHT AND ASHES.

Conversing with E. B. Barnes, Esq., who sent us the Magnificent Duchess D'Angoulemo pear, he told us of his trees, about one thousand, and the use of ashes, as follows: He had directed a servant to save all ashes and put into a pile in his garden. He had one pear tree near the gate, and it had been so blighted and cut down to stop disease that it was a doubtful subject. On visiting the garden, he discovered a bank of ashes around and about this pear tree, and inquiring, he learned from this sable U. S. citizen that "de tree was dead anyhow, and no hurt in." But a rain having fallen to saturate the pile, the tree began to grow, finely, and has continued. Noticing this, he bought ashes from the old mill, of the bottomless hull variety, and ordered a full shovel, to every tree, but he afterward found there were some twelve to twenty that had none. It proved that nearly half not ashed died, but not one died that had ashes. Can ashes be a savior from blight?—M. W. P. in *Southern Farmer*.

LUNAR RAINBOWS.

Two Lunar Rainbows of very considerable brilliancy, were witnessed in our city on Sunday and Monday, the 26th and 27th inst., at early evening. As this sight is rarely seen among us it attracted considerable attention.

[Editorial.]

THE RAMIE, NEW ZEALAND FLAX &c.

The Ramie will most undoubtedly be very largely cultivated this year in California and very extensively in the Southern States, where its full value is now being known.

It is very important, however, to those who plant the Ramie or any other strong growing Textile Plant, or in fact Plants of any kind that the proper distances in planting should be thoroughly understood, for mistakes in the beginning of a plantation will result in a serious loss of income in all future years.

Begin Right, should be the Motto of every planter of the Ramie, and soil and distances in planting are *pre-requisites*.

We notice that some journals that profess to talk Agriculture and Ramie, manifest but very little practical or theoretical knowledge of this Plant, as well as upon other plants, and often become as "blind leaders of the blind." Such persons professing to teach, forget first principles, in one place they talk of *feeding the soil* in order to secure a crop—but in growing the Ramie they would direct that *three times* the number of plants should be placed on the soil where the Ramie could only feed one-third the quantity.

We see it stated in such Journals that the Ramie should be set *two feet apart* in the Rows, and the rows *three feet* apart. This would be about *three times* as many plants as the soil would feed when the plants begin to be established, for they are a fast, rapid growing, and succulent plant, a great feeding plant, and sapping the ground of its moisture, therefore, to secure good, strong growing plants, such as will make good fibre, they should not be set nearer than *six feet* in the Rows, Rows six feet apart also, and at between every sixth and seventh row a space of eight or *ten feet* for carriers or light wagon to take off the crop.

It must be remembered that *this crop* is to be grown *for its fibre*, and the better the fibre, the greater the price it will bring. If plants are grown too close the fibre will be poorer, having less nourishment, besides with ample space for the roots to feed the roots will grow vigorously and without check, and produce *two cuttings each year*, and with good *cultivation* on the *right soil* it can be made to produce *three cuttings* each year—for this reason an ample space should be given for the roots to go out for their food and moisture, and a wide space for wagons to bear off the crop—these remarks of course are meant where acres are grown.

When this ample space is given to the Ramie there will be room to layer the middle rows when an increase of plants are wanted. It is all important for those who go into the cultivation of the Ramie, that they should understand that the soil should be cultivated very deep and very fine, so that its fibrous roots shall find food and nourishment readily.

Cultivators of the Ramie can judge how great a feeder the Ramie is when we say that at Hilo, Sandwich Islands, where this plant grows and flourishes finely, the Ramie has grown *five feet six inches in three weeks*. Such a feeder needs space, for the growth of the branches of plant or trees are always an indication how widely its roots extend below ground.

We can always furnish growers of this plant *correct information*, and show them the fibre and goods made from the plant, and furnish them *Books of Directions free*, also at our office Plants of the Ramie.

THE NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

This is another very important fibre, which should be grown in California. It will grown freely on most of our waist lands, upon our hill and mountains—will grow on our "Tule" and "Swamp Lands"—is a most capital strong growing plant to hold together by its strong roots *River Embankments*, Tule Lands and Levees, thus helping on such redeemed lands, and in a little time becoming a source of great revenue, as the fibre sells readily in Europe, many entire cargoes being sent from New Zealand annually.

The Plant, the Fibre, Baskets and Cloth made from it can be seen at the FARMER office, where seed can be had, also all particulars of its growth and value.

LARGE SEED WAREHOUSE.

We call special attention to the large stock of Seeds offered by Moss. J. P. Sweeney & Co., in our columns this week. Having visited their Warehouse and seen their stock, we can say it is all they announce it. Purchasers of seeds can find it so by calling and seeing their stock.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the city, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing Clerk.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

Agriculture.

THOUGHTS FOR FARMERS.

The increased interest of the State, our institutions of learning and the people, in matters relating to agriculture, is sufficient proof of the better education of the masses throughout New England. Our public schools and colleges, as well as legislatures are guided by the popular will, so we see appropriations for seminaries and scientific surveys, all of which indicate a higher standard of intelligence, or there would be no one to demand or defend these things.

The farmer of to-day, worthy of the name requires more than ordinary information, if *success* is his motto. The person who reads most, as a general rule, thrives the best, no matter what his calling. It is the ignorant who look upon an agricultural paper as a useless expense, drag along in the old way, and manage, by eating the poorest the land affords, and selling the best of everything they raise, to get through and pay taxes.

Those who need large barns, raise something to fill them, own fat oxen and *fat* pocket-books, are the reading and thinking class. The strong right arm and broad-shoulders, are a great aid to any one engaged in tilling the soil, but the quick eye and active brain are the motive power, after all.

We are, from habit, accustomed to speak of farmers and business men as if they belonged to a separate order. This is a mistake, so let us change as soon as possible. The only difference I think of, between them, is that one is almost certain of a competence and the other works with failure staring him in the face. If the skillful cultivator of the earth is not a business man, in the broadest and most liberal sense of the term, I know not where one is to be found. The financier in our largest mercantile houses, whose immense business moves prosperously along, requires no more ability or sound judgment than he who successfully controls one of the big grain farms in the West.

Our fathers paid little attention to education, for the country was new, the villages scattering, and it required all their time to cultivate the land. But that generation has passed away, and given us the opportunity to begin where they left off. The *true* farmer of the present is wide-awake and diligent, and conducts his affairs upon the same principle that the merchant does his, though money panics, the rise or fall of cotton, or the depreciation or inflation of stocks, do not particularly affect him, or hinder mother earth from yielding her increase, or the farmer from reaping where he has scattered the seed. Those who raise the best stock, whose horses, cattle and sheep excel, are not of the number who reject all "new-fangled notions," or sneer at new labor saving machines. Their names can be found, every season, upon the list with those who sell what they produce at first class prices. The man who reads most, studies the hardest to improve, and makes the wisest application of his information, no matter what his calling, is the one who leads the world over. The more one reads, the more his ideas expand, and the greater his desire to advance. Knowledge is a stimulus to ambition, and the aspiring is ever active himself, and "wakes up" the sluggards all around him.

When I see a man who owns nicer cattle, faster horses and better sheep than his neighbors, I do not inquire whether he "takes the papers," or not, for I can tell without asking the question. Ignorance and progress are uncongenial, and do not go together. Civilization and advancement shake hands, help each other, and are ever found side by side.

A long New England winter is just upon us' and every farmer in Maine ought to make up his mind to put his hand to the plough next spring, a wiser man than when he finishes his harvesting this fall. Attend the meeting of the Club, exchange opinions with your acquaintances and friends, and do not fear or hesitate to ask questions of the one who sold the biggest cattle, the fastest colt or cut the most hay, of any in your town. Consult with those who have had the greatest experience or who have been best rewarded. If your corn, potato, or grain crop was a failure this season, and you hear of another who succeeded with any or all of these, go to him, find out all you can, and then endeavor to study out some method that will enable you to surpass him next year. Look ahead instead of backward, and never feel satisfied or contented when you have done *no better* than others around you.—FARLEY in *Maine Farmer*.

FARMING IN JAPAN.

The Hon. James Brooks writes from Japan: "Proud as I am of the arts, sciences and marvelous doing at my own country, I blush when I compare American farming with this. Here are the rice fields artificially created, luxuriant in beauty now, terraced from hill-side, up and down and watered by the hill streams, or not watered as the husbandman wills. There are barley fields and bean fields, and fields of all sorts of Japan agricultural productions. Forest caps all the hill-tops. Two crops are raised in Japan in one year, even on the rice fields, where the first crop is grain. The grain harvest is over in April or May. The rains come on June or July, and now the new crops are up, and the whole is one beautiful landscape of green."

DRINKING AMONG BUSINESS MEN.

The London journals which lately made an onslaught on drinking among ladies, now make a similar charge, with increased emphasis, upon the business community. It declares that the use of spiritous liquors among merchants, bankers, and brokers has increased of late years in the most alarming manner. "The American her system," it informs us, "which in New York and elsewhere has been carried to a height at which, through being so flagrantly scandalous and intolerable, it has almost begun to cure itself, has, unfortunately, taken root in London." "Secret drinking" among the mercantile classes "is free and uncontrolled;" and "the potations of city men are terribly on the increase." The reasons for this are several and manifest. One, it appears, is the telegraph. Formerly there was interval between sending his letters and getting replies, when a man of business could meditate calmly on his affairs. Now all things are decided off-hand, and consequently there is kept up a constant fever of excitement. Hence, a nervous exaustion ensues, and stimulants are resorted to. Another reason for excess is that business men, instead of living over their counting-houses or shops, as was once the custom, now almost invariably live several miles away. Most of them come to the city by rail, which works ill in various ways. In the first place, there is a constant anxiety about missing the train so that nervous fatigue begins with the day. Then the journey by rail is pronounced unfavorable to digestion, and, according to some medical, if taken every day, is injurious to the brain as well as to the stomach and nerves. Besides these disturbing agencies, "overwork," the "strain of business," and "anxieties of speculation," are set down as originating and nourishing those physical and mental conditions that lead men to seek the consolations of alcobol, and ultimately become slaves to its fascinating influence.

[Here is a Chapter of facts that will apply to San Francisco as well as to London, and the habits are as alarming as any where else.—ED. F.]

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

[Young Men and Boys, we will give you a valuable lesson, and if you have good habits you will find as in the case of the boy named, this will be to you a Grand Letter of Recommendation.—ED. F.]

A gentleman advertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applicants presented themselves to him. Out of the whole number he in a short time selected one and dismissed the rest.

"I should like to know," said a friend "on what ground you selected that boy, who has not a single recommendation."

"You are mistaken," said the gentleman; "he had a good many. He wiped his feet when he came in, and closed the door after him, showing that he was careful. He gave up his seat instantly to that lame old man, showing that he was kind and thoughtful. He took off his cap when he came in, and answered my questions promptly and respectfully, showing he was polite and gentlemanly. He picked up the book which I had purposely laid upon the floor, and replaced it on the table, while all the rest stepped over it or shoved it aside; and he waited quietly for his turn instead of pushing and crowding, showing he was honest and orderly. When I talked with him, I noticed that his clothes were carefully brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth as white as milk; and when he wrote his name I noticed that, his finger nails were clean, instead of being tipped with jet, like that handsome little fellow's in the blue jacket. Don't you call these thing letters of recommendation? I do; and I would give more for what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes ten minutes, than all the fine letters he can bring me."

ROOT CROPS.

A Root-Growers' Association exists in Scotland, and recently held its first exhibition at Inverness. There were nearly four hundred entries. The chief feature of the show was turnips, which consisted of four classes—purple-top Swedes, green-top Swedes, purple-top yellows and green-top yellows. The purple-top yellows were the least numerous class. We named these classes in order to show what turnips are most esteemed abroad, and mention this organization to illustrate how special industries are organizing abroad as in this country, with a view to promoting special interests. Why not have Root-Growers' organizations in this country? If such would stimulate more attention to root culture, they would render agriculturists an important service.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL BY ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE MANURES.

The great sources of fertility to the farm, are the refuse of the crops which they bear, modified by the farm-stock, and preserved and judiciously applied by the husbandman. There is not a vegetable matter grown upon the farm, be it considered ever so useless or noxious, but will, after it has served ordinary useful purposes impart fertility to the soil, and contribute to the growth of a new generation of plants, if it is judiciously husbanded and applied. There is not an animal substance, be it solid, liquid, or gaseous,—be it bone, horn, urine, hair, wool, or flesh, or the gases which are generated by the decomposition of these matter—but, with like care and skill, may be converted into new vegetable, and afterwards into new animal matter. To economize and apply all these fertilizing materials is the province and the duty of the husbandman.

There is a cheese on exhibition at Buffalo, weighing 3000 pounds, the product of a day's milking of 1200 cows, yielding 30,105 pounds of milk.

RAMIE! RAMIE! RAMIE!!!

Important to Farmers and others!

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supercede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable.

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation.

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

Full Information Furnished

AND

CUTTINGS FOR SALE

BY

THE PACIFIC RAMIE CO.,
P. O. Box 1539, San Francisco,
or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,
Alameda County.

36.15

D. D. WILLIAMSON,

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER

IN THE UNITED STATES

OF

Thompson's Patent

ROAD STEAMERS.

Adapted to transporting heavy freight or Passenger Coaches over common roads without injury to the roads, and at a great saving as compared with Horses or Mules.

ALSO FOR

Plowing by Direct Traction.

The Patent Elastic Tires of these Road Locomotives enable them to travel over any ordinary road or field and to climb any hill without injury to their machinery. The Boilers and nearly all the main parts are constructed of *Steel*, and the workmanship and material are equal to that of the best Locomotives. They are easily managed, and will turn with a Train in any ordinary road.

After a most thorough examination by Officers appointed for that purpose, they have been adopted by the British War Department for hauling stones, heavy guns, &c., and a number are now being constructed for various military stations. By a very simple operation, and at a small expense, they can be instantly turned into Stationary Engines, for

Driving Threshing Machines,

Cotton Gin Saws,

Pumps, Corn Mills, &c.

Unlike Horses, they can work twenty-four hours per day, and are under no expense when not used.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the agents,

JONES & HEWLETT,
Importers of Agricultural Machinery,
STOCKTON, CAL.

36.1

SPLENDID FARMS

FOR SALE

OR LEASE.

The Guadalupe Rancho,

Santa Barbara County.

Is now being surveyed and cut up into Farms in sizes to suit Purchasers, or those wishing to Lease for a number of years. Our Agents and Surveyors are on the ground, and those desirous of Purchasing or Leasing of this

Beautiful Rancho,

CAN BE IMMEDIATELY SUITED.

The Guadalupe is famous in the Southern Country for being one of the best if not the very best Ranches that section. It is

Abundantly Watered,

being in that respect unequalled; has a superb soil and a climate unsurpassed anywhere in California—all the Cereals as well as Potatoes, Beans, Flax, &c., can be cultivated there to great advantage, and for all kinds of Fruit and Grape growing, it is equally well adapted.

The Rancho is situated directly on the Coast, twenty miles south of San Luis Obispo, and it can be reached by Steamer to that point, or by the Coast Line of Stages. There is an embarcadero on the property.

Castroville *Argus*, Monterey *Democrat*, Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, Pajaronian, and Salinas *Standard*, Please copy and send bill to

W. H. PATTERSON,
609 Sacramento Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

36.16

Jackson Michigan WAGONS,

All sizes, *Shell* and *Iron* Axel with *Box Body's*;

California Rack-Body's or Running Gears

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Buying in large quantities for Cash, we are enabled to sell at very low prices.

The qualities of the above Wagons being now most fully established throughout the whole Country as being *superior* to any other

FARM OR TEAM WAGONS,

we solicit all who want a good serviceable Wagon to buy the

Jackson Wagon

which we guarantee for one year to all buyers

I. D. ARTHUR & SON.
Cor. California & Davis Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

36.12

YO SEMITE HOUSE,

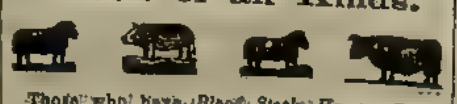
STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36 13

Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine*, also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address

Bayon Farmer.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz. Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock are equal to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and preserving its quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves if to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and sweetness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, sold at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs.

Cashmere Goats.

A SPLENDID BAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned now offer from their Flock of Cashmere Goats, about Two Hundred and Fifty very fine Cashmere Goats, Pure Bloods, and Grades, from three-fourth to seven-eights, 15-16 and 31-33, and of superior points, and as handsome animals as can be found of any Grades in California.

These Goats will be sold at the most favorable rates, and at the best terms to large purchasers.

Purchasers in want will please address

BUFFUM & STOCKTON,
Hornitas, Cal.,

where the Goats can be seen.

N. B. Price, Description, and all needed information can be had at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office. 36.13

WATER BROWN & SON,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

to **21 and 23 Barclay Street,**

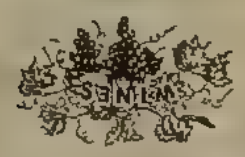
WALTER BROWN,
HENRY T. BROWN,
NEW YORK

Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31-23 1y

Horticulture.



Fifteen Hundred Dollars Premium,

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

We are authorize by the House of I. Landsberger & Co., the well-known and popular Wine Manufacturers of our city, to offer in their name the following

THREE GRAND PREMIUMS.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Brandy than was exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair by them of Mr. Schleifers manufacture.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Wine than was exhibited by them as the *Reisling* Wines from Messrs. Gunlach & Dressel of Sonoma.

Also

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD

For a Better Champagne than was exhibited by them at the same time as their own manufacture.

The Wines and Brandies *Premiums* competed for, are only to be Wine or Brandy made of Grapes grown in this State and exhibited at the late Fair of the Mechanics' Institute in this City.

The amount hereby offered will be Deposited by them in Gold, in any Bank, against an equal sum by any persons who contest for these Prizes. It being understood that the Brandies and Wines are to be of the same age and character as exhibited at the late Mechanics' Fair, and that suitable, proper, and well qualified Judges are to decide upon the merits to be adjudicated.

These offers are made in good faith by the House of Landsberger & Co., to test the merits and Justice of the late awards of the Institute.

MAGNITUDE OF STRAWBERRY BUSINESS.

Very few know how many strawberries are sent to our large Eastern markets. We are able to give approximate estimates of the yield for this season.

Norfolk, Va., shipped to New York, this spring, about 1,200,000 quarts. Delaware and Maryland sent to Philadelphia and New York about 3,000,000 quarts. The crop of Southern and middle New Jersey, sent to Philadelphia and New York, was about 1,000,000 quarts. From Northern New Jersey, Hudson River, Connecticut and Long Island, about 1,000,000 quarts were raised. Boston receives about 500,000 quarts, during the season; so that the aggregate of strawberries consumed in a belt of country reaching from South Carolina to Maine, is about 7,000,000 quarts annually. The value, this year, about 20c net per quart to the grower.—*Horticulturist.*

ANOTHER NEW VINE DISEASE IN FRANCE.

The *Progres de Lyon* gives a description of another new vine disease that has manifested itself in the vineyards of the central parts of France, and has already committed great injury to the plants. It is a small insect, very much like the cockchafer, which gnaws the roots of the vines and eventually kills them. But the same paper states that a very simple remedy has been discovered, and proves to be efficacious and not very expensive. It is merely to dig a hole about a foot deep around the stem of the vine, and place in it a handful of flour of sulphur, which is not only a cure and preservative against the new disease, but also a good manure for the soil; and it is worthy of remark that in Sicily and other volcanic localities, where the earth is always more or less impregnated with sulphur, the vines are perfectly free from oidium, phylloxera, and this new disease.

WINE AND BRANDY IN CALIFORNIA.

The business of manufacturing wine and brandy in California has become one of the leading features in that State. A company for the manufacture of grape brandy has been formed in Sacramento City (the only enterprise of the kind in the city), owing to the fact that grape growers of the vicinity have found it very difficult to find a market for their grapes at a fair price. The distillery to be erected will have a capacity of turning out six hundred gallons of brandy per day. It is not but a few years since the distillation of brandy began in California, and so rapidly has the trade advanced, that in less than five years French and other brandies will be driven from the market of the United States, and that of California substituted.—

[The *British Trade Journal* thus speaks of the Wine and Brandy trade of California—very flattering, truly.—Ed. F.]

Complain not of the shortness of life, but employ that time usefully.

THE "MAJETIN" *VERSUS* APPLE BLIGHT.

Number 2.

In England and other comparatively cold climates, the ravages of the American Aphis are restricted to a certain extent by the severe frosts which annually occur and which keep them within bounds, but in such a climate as that of Australia, the mildness of the temperature is exceedingly favorable to the development of insect life,—and accordingly, in Australia, the Cabbage blight (Aphis Brassicæ) has so overrun the country that the turnip as a field crop had to be abandoned, and the cultivation of the cabbage and cauliflower is a matter of considerable difficulty, crops being sometimes destroyed all over the country by this petty depredator. The American blight too, runs rampant, and the apple trees, soon after it makes its appearance in an orchard, become clothed with blight, and soon decay and perish. Its effect upon the fruit is also most injurious, and this was particularly discernible during this season (1870-71), by the premature ripening of the fruit upon trees much affected, many kinds also exhibiting a hollowness quite unnatural to the variety, whereby their keeping properties became deteriorated, and, as a consequence, their value proportionately less.

The ravages committed upon apple orchards by this pestiferous and unconquerable insect being so great it is no wonder that cultivators have tried so many schemes as remedies, have thought much of the desirability of escaping somehow or other from its power. Accordingly, the fruit growers of the colonies have unsuccessfully attempted to use as stocks, the pear stock, the whitethorn, and others still more unsuitable than these. The most recent and undoubtedly the most successful attempt is that which has been made by Messrs. Lang and Co., of Melbourne and Ballarat. Their experiments have been conducted during the last eight years at their Nursery, at Warrenheip, and by their courtesy I am enabled to give pretty full information of their experiments. I visited the nursery at Warrenheip, in 1870, and was much impressed with the importance of the attempts there made to cultivate the Majetin apple on a large scale as a proof blight stock, whereon to graft the apple, and with the success of their attempts.

Messrs. Lang & Co. informed me that their attention was directed to this apple in 1762, and to the descriptions thereof given by Geo. Lindley in his "Guide to the Orchard. "Lindley says that at the time of the publication of his book, forty years ago it was noticed that an old apple tree growing at Norwich in England, which had been grafted three feet high in the stem, had been for many years attacked by the "Aphis lanigera," or American blight, below the grafted part, but never above it; the limbs and branches continuing perfectly free, although all the other trees in the same garden were infested more or less with this blight. The variety was a Norfolk apple named the "Winter-Majetin."

Messrs. Lang & Co. concluded that if this variety was so very free from blight as described it should form a valuable stock for the apple, and they accordingly procured some trees from England and have been engaged experimenting and increasing their stock during the past seven years.

I found the "Majetin" Stool Grounds, at Mount Warrenheip, containing seven hundred Majetin roots or stools, all perfectly clean, and very healthy, side by side with the Crab, Paradise, and other stocks, which although looking extremely well, were all more or less infected, and even when the roots of the Majetin were grow so closely that they entwined round each other; in each case the Majetins were clean and healthy, and the Crabs were more or less covered with Aphis lanigera, the soil of Mount Warrenheip is one of the most liable of all to encourage the American blight, so liable indeed, that many varieties declared to be free from blight in other parts of this colony are not so there, including some sorts that have been supposed to resist blight altogether in other situations. The "*Winter Majetin*" is therefore, the only one that has stood, the test and proved itself to be indeed *proof* in the rich chocolate-colored volcanic loam of Mount Warrenheip.

Such being the case after the lengthy experiments by Messrs. Lang & Co., of Ballarat, it has been found necessary to give every attention to the propagation in great quantities of the "Winter Majetin," as a stock on which to work all other good varieties of the apple.

Although the Majetin has thus proved to be very valuable as a stock, Messrs. Lang & Co. took care in a recent circular of theirs to notice that it cannot prevent other varieties grafted upon it from being attacked by the blight; here are their own words:—

"To prevent misapprehension as to what is to be expected from this stock, we must remark that all that we claim for it is that the roots of apple trees properly grafted on the Majetin stock will always be entirely free from blight, in fact, all below the graft will be clean. It is not expected, it is not pretended, that apples naturally subject to the blight, such as the Ribston Pippin, will be made clean by being grafted on the Majetin stock. But it is a matter of the highest importance to have secured a stock for apples which will defy the blight below ground, for those conversant with the abominable insects know too well that it is in the roots below ground that they multiply during autumn, and harbour during winter, and, if they can be kept from harbouring in the ground, it will not be such a difficult matter to keep the stems and branches clean."

It was found in the nursery at Warrenheip that some apples were more liable to the attacks of American Blight than others and that some varieties escaped its ravages almost entirely. Observations conducted for several years have permitted of a classification being made.

(*To be Continued.*)

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE;

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.51f Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL,

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, FREE.
No. 5—Bulbs, FREE. Address.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER N. Y.
35.8.3t.eow

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

A FINE FARM FOR SALE.

A very fine Tract of Land of some Eighty Acres, superior in quality, with or without buildings. The Land is the best in the County, watered with living streams all the year round, with a small Orchard and Vineyard in bearing, and with wood on the place for years. The land this dry year has been very productive.

Any one wanting a good tract of land should look to this Farm. It is situated some 2½ miles from Petaluma on a good road.

For Particulars apply to the Editor of

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street San Francisco.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

NEW

AGRICULTURAL

BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO CALL attention to what has been unusual in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivators. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to ILLUSTRATE WITH EXPLANATORY CUTS in those parts needing such illustration; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible prices, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer Books of the highest standard and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Monantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

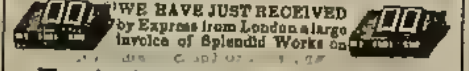
FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully illustrated.—Price.....$3 00

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and outdoor Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on In-door Plants By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style. For Sale at the FARMER Office.

WARREN & CO.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

for Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE;

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

AND

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shall be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and where they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be *Five per cent*, together with the packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements,

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture!

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS,

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries.

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens for a day through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and time systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.
Headquarters 320 Clay Street, up-stairs.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1871.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220, Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Nature History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any extra space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As hereto ore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the Money must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of *our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

We pay our respects to the Honorable Legislators of the Senate and the Assembly with a copy of the FARMER, being the *Eighteenth Year* we have so done.

Our European letter and the valuable Letters from our Home Correspondents, are worthy of special note.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of our Public Schools, ending June 30, 1871. A very full and comprehensive Report, for which we return thanks to the State Superintendent.

Natural Resources of Oregon.—We are indebted to Messrs. Combs & Baker of Portland, Oregon, for a Pamphlet bearing the above Title, for which they have our thanks.

The Flora of Melbourne, Australia.—We have a valuable Catalogue of Seeds and Plants from the large Nursery and Seed Establishment of Messrs. Thomas Lang & Co., of Ballarat, the well known Florists. We return thanks for same

Resources of Minnesota.—We have a very valuable Book of about 100 pages, with maps and full data, of the rapid-growing region of Minnesota, giving a fine picture of its attractions to settlers. We are indebted for this to the Governor, for which we are duly grateful.

College of St. Augustine.—We have received a Register of the College of St. Augustine at Benicia, with full reports of the Institution, of which we shall speak hereafter.

Magazines, Circulars, Pamphlets

We have received, The School Festival, a Magazine for Sunday Schools, by Sewell & Co., Chicago, Ills.; also, Sower & Reaper, a pamphlet for same circulation, by S. M. Kennedy, Editor, St. Louis, Mo.

Insurance.—A Pamphlet on *Insurance*, The Am. Exchange and Review, giving important statistics by the Review Publishing Co., Philadelphia.

Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, a Monthly, with statistics on these matters. New York publication.

A PRIZE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

To any person buying a Howe Sewing Machine during the Holidays this year: 1871, I willgive as a Premium an assortment of E. Butterick & Co's Celebrated Patterns, amounting to $5.00, provided the claim is make for the paterns when the machine is bought.

H. A. DEMMING, Agent,
36 19 113 Kearney St., San Francisco.

ADVERTISING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our Advertising columns, we know, will receive special notice from our readers and all who are looking for the

BEST HOUSES TO TRADE WITH,

As we never advertise any but the best business houses and those of the highest standing, we can always recommend our readers to them in the fullest confidence.

We call special attention to our NEW ADVERTISEMENTS this week, being confident *no Journal in our State* can show so many FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISEMENTS. Our Patrons are confident we can accomplish for them great benefits in return for their patronage.

The present HOLIDAY SEASON we can secure great good for all our Advertisers.

CROPS, SEASONS, PROSPECTS, PLANTING.

After all the complaining of the summer and autumn of Drouth, Loss of Crops, Ruined Farmers, &c., the Rains have commenced and murmuring has changed into rejoicing, and many that were almost despairing are now full of Hope and laboring to make good the losses of the past by a renewed hope and better energy for the future.

Whatever doubts may have been felt in regard to the Rainy Season a few weeks since, none are entertained now, for, for there is every indication that we shall have all the rains needed, and those who live where floods sometimes come, think *they will get too much.*

The History of the past points out the winter of '71 or '72 as the year of floods, and the early pitting of snow on the mountains would give an assurance that this is to be the Winter of Storms and Floods, and we find many persons who are wisely making their preparations for it already. We refer to *years of floods* in another column.

The Planting prospect is a good one, and a very large amount of grain has already been sown, and wherever *summer fallow* was practiced such land is nearly all planted, and as soon as another rain comes so as to wet the soil a little deeper an immense area will be planted.

Whatever may have been said or written about *Short Crops*, such statements look bad in the face of the fact that there is now in our State at least 75,000 Tons surplus over our wants, and it may reach 100,000 tons. This amount laid over with a falling market, and the shipping season gone, and ships gone too in ballast, that should have been loaded with grain, works an injury to our State, not only to our pecuniary resources, but shows poor calculation and bad judgment.

When Wheat had advanced to 285x290 this Journal then said, Wheat had reached its *zenith* in price, and would recede, this has proved true, and from that date it has steadily fallen, and this week it would be hard to place large amounts at $2,50, had all our surplus of Wheat been sold when it was at 275x285 our State would have had the handsome sum of about Five Millions of Dollars added to the capital of the State, calling the amount of Wheat only 80,000 tons, at 275x280, this would have made a great difference among our farmers, and a great difference to all.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

It is very gratifying to know that our Farmers are waking up to the great importance and value to every community of FARMERS' CLUBS, and it is to be hoped that every community will take measures to form Clubs and establish Libraries also for their Club.

The Santa Cruz farmers have done great good by their meetings and disseminated valuable information, in addition to becoming better acquainted with one another and exchanging ideas, and giving to each other their practical experiences.

San Jose has an efficient Farmers' Club, and is doing good work.

A well conducted Farmers' Club, with a good Library, can do as much good to the cause of Agriculture and its advancement, as a church can do in advancing the general well-being of the citizens in the moral interests of a community.

We learn with pleasure that Sacramento is about to form a Farmers' Club, and take measures to promote the cause of Agriculture in a special manner.

Our other great Counties should now take measures to do the same, and at such clubs the great needs of this interest can be discussed, and when legislation is required, take measures to have it presented to the Legislature now just assembled.

Farmers' Clubs is the very place to bring up and mature plans that require Legislation, and now the season of winter and more leisure among Farmers; now is *the time* to form such clubs all over the State.

We hope to hear that every county in the State will take action at once and form clubs. We shall be glad to aid all such clubs, and place before them Books, Pamphlets, seeds, etc. for their distribution and benefit.

SHIPPING FRUIT EAST.

Honor where honor is due, and credit where credit is due, should be the motto of all.

We notice that several of the packers and shippers of Fruit at Sacramento, take all the credit of sending choice Fruit over the Railroad to feed our Eastern friends with our Luxurous Varieties, whereas the shippers should always *report where the Fruit was grown*, so as to do equal justice to every county. If this is not done the leading Shipping Depots would have the credit of growing, as well as shipping, and thus do great injustice to the counties where the fruit is raised, and to those who have labored to furnish choice fruit.

Recently we learn of Five Car loads of very choice Pears which were raised by that well known and successful Fruit-grower, B. S. Fox, Esq., of San Jose, and sent to the Sacramento. The Packers and shippers of that city took the credit of the Pears, when it really belonged to San Jose, and the credit of that splendid collection of Pears really was due to Mr. Fox. Honor where Honor belongs should be the word.

ONE CENT A COPY.

One cent a copy! here's the *Evening Post*, one cent a copy. This sounds like the 'Old times' cry in New York and Boston. One cent a copy in San Francisco, and pray, boy, said we, how can I make change? Oh, just give me a five cent piece and here's your change. We gave the little fellow a silver half-dime and received four bright new cents. This was our first purchase of a *one cent paper* in California, after a residence of nearly Twenty-three years. We shall keep this paper and the bright coin, to commemorate the event of a cent paper in the Golden State.

THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT!

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Congress has again assembled at Washington, and the great wheels of our Government are once more at their full working power.

Both Houses of Congress are at work in earnest, wasting, however, some of the members who are now electioneering for new leases of their office.

Changes in the Cabinet, the arrival of the Russian Prince Alexis, with exciting news relative to the Governments of England and France, all make up the prominent subjects of talk, thought, and speculation as to the consequences to trade, money market, and general business, in the event of Napoleon again ruling the Empire of France, or the death of the Prince of Wales, which might hasten that of the death of Queen Victoria, events which must undoubtedly soon occur, and which would greatly excite Anglitate, and might cause Revolutions in both nations.

OUR OWN STATE.

The present week has been a very eventful one for California in many events, which must have a bearing on its future prosperity.

San Francisco, the Metropolitan City though not the Capitol, has made a great change in her Governmental Officers in the direct governing power, Mayor, Supervisors, etc., also in her Fire Department, Health Department, Educational and other Institutions, and we believe the changes will work to the general good of all our City Institutions. We can say, however, that San Francisco never had a better Mayor than Mr. Selby or one that made a more earnest, upright, honest or faithful Head of the Government, or one who has retired with more honor from his post of duty.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR

The present week also inaugurates another gathering of Senators and Assemblymen at our now nearly completed Capitol, who will, during this week, set the machinery of Legislation in motion, and prepare to install into the Gubernatorial chair our new Governor, an event that must necessarily make many changes in all departments, as there has been a complete change of party, the new party now coming into power being Republican, the retiring being Democratic. In justice to our late Chief Magistrate, Governor Haight, it must be said, aside from all political bias, he has administered the Government as he believed Right and Just, and has acted as an Honorable and Conscientious Magistrate, Man and a Christian, and retires with Honor and respect of good men of all parties.

Our new Governor comes into the Gubernatorial power under the most favorable auspices for our State. Admitted to be a man of eminent ability, a classical scholar, a true man and a Christian in the highest sense of the word, we believe he will do all in his power, by a firm, impartial and wise administration of the Government, irrespective of party, so as to win the approbation, not only of all good men, but that of Heaven and his own conscience. Such is our estimation of the man who to-morrow will take the Oath of Office, that makes NEWTON BOOTH

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

The arrangements of Inauguration Day being delayed until to-morrow (Friday), as our intentions is to be at the Capitol, we shall defer till our next the Message and the particular events of this very important event to our State and our people.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

A glance upon our Honorable Senators and Assemblymen during their early work of putting the wheels of our State Government in motion, presented to us a fine, healthy and intelligent body of men, who by their ready preparation for duty, convinces us that we have the right kind of men for the work in hand. All Honor to every-wise Legislator, who sees that in working for the Good of the State, his own highest interest is best promoted.

APPLE BLIGHT.

We call special attention to our Orchardists to the valuable Essay on the APPLE BLIGHT, of which we now publish Number 2.

This Essay came to us in the form of a Pamphlet, prepared by W. H. Tegg, Esq., F.R.H.S., being upon the Natural History of the "*Aphis Lanigera*" or American Blight, and the devastations committed on Apple Orchards, with an account of the experiments as to the stock most fitted to resist the ravages of that pest, and the mode of propagation thereof, together with elaborate analyses, of the wood and roots.

This "Apple Blight" more properly understood as the Wooly Aphis, or *mealy bug*, resembling a little tuft of cotton in the joints of the twigs on branches of our apple trees, has become a very serious evil. We have seen whole orchards affected by it, and the present summer we pointed out to Mr. Polhemus, on the Donohue Ranch, numerous apple trees which was so infested as to be beyond hope. We have seen this pest in many orchards, and therefore it is very important that this discovery should be widely known. Number 1 of this Essay was published on our Number 19 November 9th, and is worthy of careful reading, we shall continue the subject.

We return thanks to the Author for his kind courtesy in sending the Essay to us.

The book was published by Geo. Robertson, Esq., Melbourne, also in London, and has been highly esteemed by Horticulturists abroad.

Plow Deep, PLOW DEEP,
That the early sun through the soil may peep.
Plow Deep, PLOW DEEP,
While the sluggish man may yawn and sleep,
And your Garners will be filled, and the Gold you will keep!

OUR FLORISTS.

The season of Planting is now with us, and those who desire to lay out Garden grounds and plant choice kinds of Plants and Flowers, should now visit the Gardens and Greenhouses around our city, and note the varieties so as to make a wise selection.

Among the many excellent and extensive collections of plants and flowering vines and shrubs around our city, we can mention that of Messrs. Mayer & Co., Florists on Post Street, whose propagation grounds and houses are near "Lone Mountain," which can be easily reached by the Central Railroad cars, connecting with Lone Mountain cars, making a pleasant ride and showing how rapidly our city is growing.

We made a visit to these grounds recently and was politely entertained and shown over the grounds and through the houses by Mr. Herring, one of the Partners and, we may say, the working head, as we find Mr. Herring a thoroughly scientific and practical Florist, and the plants under his skilful care, show him to be a master of his business.

We found in this Garden a large and fine collection of garden shrubs and plants, and in the Greenhouses a very handsome collection of the best varieties of Plants. We can therefore recommend with confidence our readers to visit these Gardens when making their purchases, assured they will be well treated.

SEASON OF FLOODS.

There is some curious data relative to the Flood periods of our great Valleys. We remember well the great flood of '62 at Sacramento, for the Fire and Flood cost us *dearly*.

During that flood we made many inquiries as to former years, and remember well, being informed of great floods in years before, when the Indians reported that they had seen the waters at Sacramento, *ten feet* higher than that of '62.

We learned that a great flood had occurred in 1821—22, also in 1841—42. We all know we had enough of it 1851—52, and again in 1861—62, and thus every decade, therefore, we may look for a nice flood in 1871—72, and wise are they who are in exposed places if they make ready for it, and not be caught napping.

"One ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure".

MESSRS. A. ROMAN & CO.

We have before us a very elegant Letter of Invitation from this well know Pioneer Bookstore. It reads thus:

CHRISTMAS RECEPTION FROM DEC. 4 TO JAN. 1.

Availing ourselves of a leisure hour, we called to respond to their courtesy and found, as we had anticipated:

A rich repast, spread on cloth of Gold,
Food for the hungry, craving mind;
Pure, gushing springs for a thirsty soul,
Where all who seek can always find.

Food which is better than a glutton's feast,
Food for the mind that will forever last,
For here, refreshing food on every page,
Rich gems of thought, and Truth, for every age.

It is indeed a most interesting place to spend an hour or two, and we therefore invite our readers to be sure and visit the new and splendid Bookstore of Messrs. A. Roman & Co., announced by their Advertisement in our columns

CLIPPINGS OF NEWS.

The Great Fire of Chicago will soon be shown to the world in the form of a Panorama, as it has been painted for that purpose.

Our National Government will do its share in rebuilding Chicago, as it will expend $4 000,000 for that purpose—$1,000,000 in lands and $3,000,000 in Buildings.

London is making itself famous by her *Churches* and *Theatres*, having recently erected *one Sheet-iron Church* that will hold two hundred worshipers. They have also erected *several* Theatres called *Penny Theatres*. Will the one church counteract the evil of the many low Theatres?

SCATTERED GEMS GARNERED

The *future destiny* of a child is *always* the work of the *Mother*.

Education is a better safeguard than a standing army.

He that cannot laugh and be gay should fast and pray till his face breaks forth into light.

Away with those dark-minded creatures who go thankless and growling through life in this beautiful world, and claim to be birds of Paradise.

Henry Ward Beecher says that "Mankind has two nurses, Pleasure and Pain; two schoolmasters, Joy and Grief; two guides and interpreters Sorrow and Gladness."

A wife is better chosen by the ear than by the eye. A good wife is the gift of God, and the workmanship of a good husband. Many blame the wife for their own shiftless life.

RAMIE ONCE MORE.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Drury, a cultivator of the Ramie Plant on the American River, who will offer well-rooted plants and cuttings for sale this season.

The experience of Mr. Drury in the cultivation of the Ramie has given him confidence that this noted fibre will do admirably on all our River banks, and on Tule lands, for the plants grown by Mr. Drury, have made seven feet strong growth this year, the plants making ten and twelve stalks to each.

Mr. Drury, as will be seen by his advertisement, has plants in this city, to show to all who desire to purchase.

We call attention to the Letter from Mr. Drury upon his experience in growing the Ramie this year, it will be found interesting and valuable.

GROWING THE RAMIE.

BY A PRACTICAL CULTIVATOR.

AMERICAN RIVER, SACRAMENTO, December 4, 1871.

EDITOR FARMER—*Dear Sir:*

My experience in cultivating the Ramie Plant so far has been upon a small scale, although I consider it applicable to any extent in its cultivation.

The soil best adapted to its vigorous growth is a sandy loam, retentive of moisture, although heavier soils will produce the Plant with vigor, but they will be more inclined to wood and branches, and less length of stem, and I also conclude, a coarser fibre, but the yield in pounds may be as great or more. In putting out roots for Nursery culture I prefer eight feet distance between the hills, as in layering or for rooting I find it difficult in procuring soil to cover the stems, as they are so numerous they will cover the ground often the first year, and only the outside stems can be layered when the inside must be cut away near the parent roots, and layered in separate ground prepared for the purpose, by having the ground well pulverized and free from lumps.

The most convenient way I have found to layer the Ramie, is to take a common fence board 16 feet long 6 inches wide on one side, nail a narrow board 4 inches wide in the center, when lying on the ground the face side will have an angle of about 45 degrees to the surface of the ground, having the ground prepared and the board in possession, I commence at one end and with my shovel remove the earth to form a small trench about 6 inches deep, bringing the earth to the face of the board firm that it will remain, then I level the bottom of this trench to about 3 inches wide with my hands, also pulverizing all the lumps. Having my Ramie prepared I collect stems of about the same length and place them in the small trench about 1½ or 2 inches apart, leaving the top end out an inch or two at the surface, then replace the soil lying next the board, covering them up about 4 inches deep, then select other stems as before, placing them next those having the top ends above the surface, so continue to the end without intervals. Then moving the board a sufficient distance, perform the same operation, leaving about 2 inches between each row of layers. As each layer is finished I press the earth lightly with my foot, making it a little compact. In this way I have the surface completely occupied with Ramie stems. I notice in a short time the end of the stems at the surface show buds and green leaves, leaving the butts of the stalks to nourish the top; they propagate more rapidly than cutting them in short pieces as grape cuttings, although I consider cuttings propagated as grape-cuttings more reliable for transplanting than any other, as none will grow but those from the strongest part of the stalk, while from layered cuttings, when divided into pieces of 6 or 8 inches, the top joints not having wooding substance sufficient to support the many fine roots, decays before the roots are strong enough to absorb the moisture from the soil sufficient for their propagation.

A person purchasing roots or cuttings need not expect all he buys to live. Layered cuttings can be purchased for much less than cuttings rooted as grape-cuttings as such are all from the best part of the stalk, and will support their own roots for a long time, without being so particular about the ground

In layered stalks for cuttings there is generally 2 or 3 cuttings, if the stalk is of much length say 3 or 4 feet, that will require the utmost care in preparing the soil and putting them in, as their roots are very fine and tender, and the wood part of the cutting soon decays when separated from the butt of the stem.

I have found that in layering, some stalks 3 feet long, well-rooted the whole length, when separated from the parent root and put in new ground, one-half and two-thirds of the top end would decay; some would have roots strong enough to carry the whole stalk through.—

If I were to put out a field for fibre or nursery I should prefer cuttings rooted as grape cuttings, even if I were to pay a third more for the same. I consider that good cuttings cannot be furnished by large quantities for less than $10 per 100, when the fibre can be sold for 10 cents per pound; and had I a plantation I would sooner grow the stalks for fibre than for cuttings. In cutting the young roots not often more than one good reliable cutting can be obtained, while if it is left to grow to a stalk 2 or 3 cuttings or a good stalk for fibre is obtained. I esteem that good vigorous roots, of one year old, worth $20 per 100, either for cuttings or fibre, and I believe before a vigorous root would decay, except from injury, that amount could be realized with interest, either for cuttings or fibre.

If one man can attend to, and put out, 30 acres, and the second year 30 acres more, and attend to the whole 60 after the second year, except in harvesting, which I believe he can with ease. I can see of no crop so profitable, even at one crop a year and at a price of ten cents per pound.

In putting out a field for fibre where I was obliged to irrigate, I would prepare raised beds, of 4 feet wide and 6 feet between, so that I could run the water between and have it soak up among the roots. I planted some in beds of that description, and the roots would shoot out as low as the surface between the beds. The sun would strike upon the sides and more roots would penetrate the soil than upon a plain surface, warmth and moisture being the two great requisites to the rapid growth of this plant.

I have only been able, as yet, to cut my stems once a year. With a warm spring and plenty of moisture, I could probably cut two crops. The average number of stems to a single root second crop, was about 60, from 4 to 6 feet in length. Those I put out in layers formed a dense row of stalks, so closely connected it was difficult to tell from which roots the stems sprang from.

If these few items of experience are of any service to any one in deciding upon cultivating Ramie plant, they are welcome to these considerations. W. M. D.

OBITUARY.

Died, December 5th, at Sacramento City, Mrs. Pauline A., wife of Cyrus H. Hubbard, aged 33 years, only daughter of Mrs. Almira T. and Sydney Smith, of that city.

Like a Beautiful Flower that is cherished in the Home of all who love the good and true, so was this young, beautiful and most gifted Lady, who has now been so suddenly *Transplanted* from earth to Heaven: transplanted is not Dead.

Noble in spirit, kind, loving, and most affectionate, she made *her Home* and her Father's Home happy by her presence; like a sunbeam her presence would ever enliven, cheer and rejoice all that came within the Halo of its radiance. Her earthly form has left its wonted place, but her spirit and its influences, with her treasured goodness and *Memory* will last Forever.

These are the comforts that now remain for all the deeply Bereaved ones.

Birth into this life was the death of the embryo life that preceded, and the death of this will be, birth into some new mode of being.

Furniture Warehouse.

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE RICHEST STYLES,

THE HANDSOMEST PATTERNS

AND ON

THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS

AT

N. P. COLE & CO'S

Furniture Warehouse

220, 222, 224, & 226,

BUSH STREET.

SPECIAL STYLES PREPARED

FOR

CHRISTMAS

AND

NEW YEARS

AND THE

Holiday Seasons.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N22

RAMIE ROOTS

FOR SALE

IN LOTS TO SUIT,

BY

W. W. DRURY,

AT

RAMIE NURSERY,

ON AMERICAN RIVER,

Near Central Pacific Railroad Bridge, south side,

SACRAMENTO,

AND BY

John S. Drury,

AT C. F. RICHARD'S & CO'S DRUG STORE,

S. W. corner Clay and Sansome Streets.

N B. Circulars containing all needed information relative to the Ramie, its Culture, Propagation, Preparation for market, &c., had on application as above.

36.22

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKER.

A valuable Help for S. S. Teachers containing LESSONS for every Sabbath. An Undenominational Monthly. Terms $1.50 a year in advance. LESSONS PAPERS FREE TO CLUBS of Ten or more. Send 10 Cents for Specimen Copy. Lessons for 1872. List of Lessons for 1873.

THOSE Subscribing Now FOR 1872, will receive the December Number Free.

Address, J. W. McIntyre, Publisher, ST. LOUIS, MO.

New Fresh Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS, CHOICE AND RARE

From "VICKS" Best Seeds,

FINEST VARIETIES BULBS,

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS,

NARCISSUS, JONQUILS, &c.,

New and Splendid Lilies,

ALL OF THE CHOICEST KINDS.

Also Collections of Australian Seeds.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

FAMILY WANTS,

Family Necessities,

Family Luxuries

BOWEN & BRO'S

HEADQUARTERS

FOR BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, SPICES,

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS.

SPECIALIE

For Christmas and New Year's,

The Finest Dehesa Layre Raisins put up in Malaga for our House.

New Citron & Currants,

Harrison's Cider for Mince Pies, Choice Wines, Brandies, and Spices for Seasoning Puddings, Pies, &c.

CHRISTMAS CANDLES

Cheap to Dealers and in quantities.

EXTRA SPECIALS.

Fowler's Celebrated Eagle Crop Tea, packed by the well known Merchants, Russell & Co., China.

Pure Java Coffee,

Best in the Country.

Rare Vintages California Wines

At Greatly Reduced Rates.

Champagnes

Much Less than Market Rates.

New Fresh Eastern Cranberries.

Choice Varieties English Crackers, Bent's Butter and Water Crackers.

German Fancy Basket, New and Elegant Patterns for Lunch, School, and Traveling, and Ladies Work Baskets.

A GRAND ASSORTMENT AT

BOWEN & BRO'S,

36.22 428, 430 & 432 PINE STREET.

NEW STORE.

A. ROMAN & CO'S.

Christmas Reception!

—FROM—

December 4th to January 1st,

WE ARE NOW READY TO RECEIVE OUR FRIENDS and the PUBLIC at our

New Establishment,

NO. 11

Montgomery Street,

LICK HOUSE BLOCK,

Where they will find displayed the Largest and most Magnificent Assortment of

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED AND HANDSOMELY BOUND

GIFT BOOKS,

JUVENILES'

Toy Books and Games,

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS,

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PORTFOLIOS,

GOLD PENS,

FANCY ARTICLES,

Useful and Fancy Stationery, Etc.,

From which a desirable selection can be made for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S

PRESENTS.

☞ Orders by Letter from the Interior promptly executed

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A. ROMAN & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers, Importers and Stationers,

11 Montgomery Street

LICK HOUSE BLOCK.

36.22

RAMIE,

The Great Textile Plant

For California.

Ample experiments for the past year has proved that in our State this Plant will become one of the most profitable articles that can be grown.

The great success that has already attended its growth in the South, and the very superior Goods, manufactured from this fibre, has caused a great demand for it in Europe, and opened up a market that secures a certain sale for years to come of this fibre.

THE RAMIE

has been now used as a fibre for the manufacture of fine Goods in England and in France for years to mix with silk on account of its glossy nature, and so great has been its success that it cannot be but a little time before all the fibre that is grown here will be wanted by our own manufacturers.

The question of Separating the fibre is now settled, as New Machinery is being finished in our California Foundries to perfect this work and prepare the fibre ready for Shipping abroad.

The undersigned has been engaged in growing the Ramie for two years, and carefully studying its properties; and having a

GOOD STOCK OF STRONG PLANTS

for sale, would invite all who desire to secure this valuable fibre to call and examine the same at the nursery where they can see the Plant in all its periods of growth, and procure plants ready for transporting to any part of this Coast.

The undersigned wishes it to be understood that no Plants will be sent from his Grounds that are not

GOOD WELL ROOTED PLANTS.

They will be packed in parcels carefully of 100, 500, or 1000 or more.

For Terms apply by Letter to

Joseph Grabrm,

Haywards,

or to J. P. SWEENEY & CO., Seedsmen,

36.19 409 Davis St., San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 & 411 Davis st., cor. Washington & Jackson.

J. P. Sweeney & Co.,

Seedsmen and Florists,

Dealers in all kind of

FARM, GARDEN, VEGETABLE, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Shrubs, Vines, &c.,

The undersigned having been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in this city for the last EIGHTEEN YEARS, have acquired a thorough knowledge of the wants of our CALIFORNIA FARMERS, GARDENERS, and FLORISTS, and we now have in our newly fitted up store, one of the Largest and most Complete Assortment of Seeds to be found in this State, and we therefore invite all who desire Seeds to call on us and examine our Stock, as we Guarranton all our Seeds to be Fresh and Pure.

The undersigned can offer the Present Season their Seeds with full confidence they will suit all their Patrons, and they now assure them, their Prices and Terms shall be satisfactory.

We offer this season all the most desirable kinds in large quantities, such as

Farmer's Stock Seeds.

CABBAGE, ONION, TURNIP, BEET, PARSNIP, CARROT, PEAS, BEANS, CORN, &C.,

ALSO

CALIFORNIA

Pure Alfalfa,

Grown in this State and Perfectly Clean.

CHOICE GRASS SEEDS

Of the most Desirable kinds,

ALSO

The Surprise Oats.

These are WHITE OATS, for seed, raised by Jonathan Hunt, Esq., of Oakland, and Gen. John Bidwell, of Chico.

They were first imported, three years ago by Mr. Hunt, and has been thoroughly and successfully tested by him. They took the FIRST PREMIUM at the Bay District Horticultural Society's Fair, in 1870, as well as the State Fair at Sacramento, in 1870 and 1871, and the Northern District Fair at Marysville.

They are now offered to the Farmers of the Pacific Coast as FAR SUPERIOR both in WEIGHT and PRODUCTIVENESS to ALL others at present cultivated.

They have been raised to the amount of 130 BUSHELS to the ACRE, with a weight 45 POUNDS per BUSHEL.

Price, $8,00 per 100 Pounds; less quantities at 10 cents per pound.

We invite all seed buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY, & CO.,

409 and 411 Davis st.,

36.22 San Francisco, Cal.

H. H. HEWELTT. ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

JONES & HEWELTT,

IMPORTERS OF

Agricultural Machinery

Hardware, Steam Engines,

Clipper Mowers,

ALSO

Hall's Thresher,

Haines' Improved Headers, &c.

GREAT STOCK OF PLOWS.

Among them the following:

Boston Clipper Plow,

Peoria Plow,

The Moline Plow,

Collins' Plow,

AND

Matteson & Williamson's

FAMOUS

GANG PLOWS

OF ALL SIZES,

TOGETHER WITH

Belting, Rope, Blocks,

Tar, Pitch, and Rosin,

and all needed Goods in the Agricultural line.

STOCKTON, California.

New York Office, 89 Wall Street.

Notice to Farmers.

JONES & HEWLETT are the Sole Agents in Stockton for the Sale of our celebrated

NASH & CUTTS'

Premium Grain Seperator.

All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing from other parties in Stockton.

Sacramento, September 29th, 1871.

NASH, MILLER & CO.,

36.13 Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

J. ROCK'S

NURSERIES,

SAN JOSE,

Fruit and Ornamental

TREES.

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It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early, is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell. We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

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Address WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay st., San Francisco.

Home Miscellany.

A PICTURE OF CALIFORNIA.

The following "Picture of California" is found in the Poems of the well-known "Bayard Taylor," entitled,

ON LEAVING CALIFORNIA.

O fair young land, the youngest, fairest far
Of which our world can boast,—
Whose guardian planet, Evening's silver star,
Illumes thy golden coast.—

How art thy conquered, tamed in all the pride
Of savage beauty still!
How brought, O panther of the splendid hide,
To know thy master's will!

No more thou sittest on thy tawny hills
In indolent repose;
Or pour'st the crystal of a thousand rills
Down from thy house of snows.

But where the wild-oats wrapped thy knees in gold,
The ploughman drives his share
And where, through canons deep, thy streams are rolled
The miner's arm is bare.

Yet in thy lap, thus rudely rent and torn,
A nobler seed shall be:
Mother of mighty men, thou shalt not mourn
Thy lost virginity!

Thy human children shall restore the grace
Gone with thy fallen pines:
The wild, barbaric beauty of thy face
Shall round to classic lines.

And Order, Justice, Social Law shall curb
Thy untamed energies;
And Art, and Science, with their dreams superb,
Replace thine ancient ease.

The marble, sleeping in thy mountains now,
Shall live in sculptures rare;
Thy native oak shall crown the sage's brow,—
Thy bay, the poet's hair.

Thy tawny hills shall bleed their purple wine,
Thy valleys yield their oil;
And Music, with her eloquence divine,
Persuade thy sons to toil.

Till Hesper, as he trims his silver beam,
No happier land shall see,
And Earth shall find her old Arcadian dream
Restored again to thee!

FALSE EDUCATION OF OUR DAUGHTERS.

The Englishman nobleman who sends to Paris for his daughter's dresses is reasonable certain that he, and his daughter's husband after him, continue sending, and that in the training of his child he fostering no habit which cannot be rightfully indulged in. The American knows, if he knows anything, that the habits of luxury in which his child is reared unfit her for the duties of the life to which she will in all likelihood be called—that he cannot hope that his family wealth can long survive him, any more than that his daughter will love a man to whom that wealth will be unimportant. Experience and observation alike tell him that wealth in this country rarely continues in a family three generations, and that at any time he may find himself a poor man again. Yet he regulates his life and that of his children as if his wealth and theirs were assured forever, and as though the habits of a lifetime were to be broken like wisps of straw. His daughters are not fit to marry any but the rich men they experience so much difficulty in finding, and a man of moderate means is carefully to avoid asking them to change their habits of life. There are few sadder pictures than the one we see when such woman of braver heart than most of her sex chooses the portion of a poor man's love and vainly seeks to adapt herself to a life which she has hitherto known nothing. The habits of her girlhood bind her like strong fetters, her ignorance of domestic duties weighs her to the earth, the loss of social position or the fevered efforts she makes to support it wear out her life in bitter repinings, until her health gives way and she dies, leaving her faults to vex the world in her children, and her virtues undiscovered save by the husband, who hides from himself all else of her memory.—*Lippincott's Magazine for October.*

SUBSTANCE IN THE EYE.

A substance getting in the eye may either lie disengaged on its surface, or, having penetrated the coat, may there remain fixed. In the former case, it is easily removed by a camel-hair pencil or a piece of paper rolled into the side of a crow-quill, with the end softened in the mouth. Sometimes the substance sticks in the corner, when, if it cannot be removed with the probe or fine forceps, the point of a lancet should be *carefully* passed under it so as to lift it out. If the removed cannot be effected without considerable difficulty, it is better to leave it to be detached by ulceration, taking every precaution to keep off undue inflammation, by avoiding a strong light and fomenting with warm water, &c. To remove fine particles of gravel, lime, &c., the eye should be syringed with luke-warm water till free from them. Be particular not to worry the eye under the impression that the substance, is still there which the enlargement of some of the minute vessels makes the patient believe to be actually the case.

CROSS PEOPLE.

[Good-natured people may hold up the looking-glass to "Cross People" mirrored below, by a new contributor. One way to check cross children from crying is to hold them up before a mirror and let them see themselves as others see them. Let them see a good-natured laughing face in contrast with a cross, crying face and they will stop at once. Why not try the same experiment on cross adults? Let them see how their mouths draw *down* at the outer corners.]

The world is full of them! You'll find them in the cars the next time it rains; and sometimes, though very rarely perhaps, you *might* see one if you looked in the glass.

There are some people so thoroughly cross that it seems as if they were born into this world with their tempers in such a snarl and tangle that no gleam of sunshine has ever had a chance to penetrate the labyrinth. The people act on your disposition in the same manner that a thunder-cloud does on your intention of "dressing up." Seeing the cloud in the distance, even if no larger than a "man's hand," instantly every idea of the bright, pleasing "Sunday-go-to-meeting" is put out of you mind, and you sally forth in that most mummy-al—if I may coin a word—of all wrappings, a water-proof, and everything bright is hidden away. Now let such a creature as Human Thundercloud come along, and all your smooth, bright, pleasing words and actions are hidden under the wrappings of total silence, or you put up in defence an umbrella of indifference which you feel sure isn't worth much, and if you don't have to furl it in ignominious defeat, you'll go home with your pretty things all streaked.

We hear some of those people who have quantities of charity speaking of a Human Thundercloud and saying "Well, she's good!" What a contradiction her life must be, then, to her character! One thing I'm glad of, and that is, that charity doesn't make her a fib bigger by putting any modifications to her goodness, and so if she's good she is really very cross. And don't you think that swallows up the little "tiny-winty" bit of goodness?

The world seems to have gone all wrong with the poor creature. Her face is drawn up in one discontented frown from year's end to year's end again. Her nearest approach to an urbane manner is a short, curt way, that ordinary people—you and I, for instance, when we were little, and were made to smother our ugliness (yes, that's the word) in a premature withdrawal into our "sad little chambers"—would be called rudeness or crossness.

"Now I contend that Human Thundercloud has no right to such a disposition. To my mind she is constantly defrauding people of that amount of civil good-nature which it is the right of each one to demand of the other. Persons excuse or try to smooth over their crossness by saying, as if it were something to be proud of, "I'm a blunt one,—I am!" Did you but present their sharp, frozen edges to this warm, rolling world in the right way, I'll safely affirm that instead of being blunt, as they term it, the edges would soon be rounded off and melted, it may be gradually, but full surely, into shapely curves. I wonder if such persons were set on a deserted island in mid ocean they would snap and snarl at the bright birds and the busy buzzing bees as they do at human creatures. It is a truly enjoyable sight to see two savagely cross people together, the one venting his ire on the other. They always seem rather surprised and discomforted to find that there is any one else who dares to feel cross.

Am *I* never cross? Yes. Just come and stay a week at our house, and find out by observation, that I'm only a poor mortal like the rest, and its human to have some parts of the weaving all darkened by gray threads; but it's *inhuman* not to weave in some of the sunshine as soon as we see or feel that this rough gray thread is rubbing its coarse fibers against our neighbor's loom. Yes, I'm cross, often, and I write it not boastfully, but sadly, thinking of the many bright threads which I might have made good use of, but which have slipped through my fingers forever. It's human to have spasms of awfully savage crossness, but it makes one inhuman when its chronic.

A cross, constantly fretting disposition marks the face even more surely than the small-pox; for there has been discovered something to smooth away the unsightly touches of the fingers of disease; but science takes up her books and slinks off before crossness. A desert is a source of comfort in comparison with these people; for even in the sandy sea you can dig down, and at last strike the cool, bubbling water, that will bring a pleasant brook on the stern earth, and make it blossom as the rose. But the more you dig on cross people, the more they won't blossom, and the only reward for your trouble is your implements of good-nature with their edge broken and turned, and all over your whole being a dry burning of sand, it may be, or crossness, for these spasms are contagious. Think, when you meet these people, how much to be pitied they are, and how much of the "joys of the whole earth" they voluntarily put out of their lives; that an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and go on your way determined to use that best of cosmetics, "a merry heart," which "maketh a glad countenance." "A man may smile and be a villain," it is said, but I guess the smiling cheery "villains" have more friends than the cross, surly ones. Don't think I am trying to recommend villainly. My whole talk has been against a certain phase of that characteristic, you see.—JEANETTE HOLM, in *Phrenological Journal.*

In his lecture in Boston Theodore Tilton said a nation without divorce was a nation without virtue. France, he remarked, had no ground for divorce, and she was the most licentious country in the universe. Prussia had twelve grounds for divorce, and she was the most virtuous nation in Europe. South Carolina had no divorce, and she rots; Massachusetts had seven grounds for divorce, and she was queen of the realm.

DREAMING AND DOING.

STORY FOR THE BOYS.

"I wish I did not have to wear ragged clothes, and go without shoes!" thought Walter Burns, as he lay on the dry turf one bright summer afternoon, with the string of his hat in his mouth. "If I had a thousand dollars, I know what I would do: I would buy my mother a new dress and I would not let her work so hard."

As Walter lay dreaming of what he would do if he only had a thousand dollars, all at once he saw a little bird fly to her nest, and give food to four little birdies, who were stretching their bills wide open, all as hungry as they could be.

Then Walter took the string out of his mouth, put his hat on, and started up on his feet.

Now, ought I not to be ashamed of myself?" said he. "Here is this little bird: she does not sit dreaming and wishing she had some food to give to her children. No: she goes and gets it.

"Here am I, a large healthy boy, able to work, and able to help my mother; but I have been lying the better part of this fine day on the ground, dreaming dreams, and watching the clouds, or looking up at the trees, as if I hoped food and money would drop from them.

"For shame, Master Walter! If you can't do any thing better, go and let yourself out at a quarter of a dollar a day to pick strawberries. You can do that; can't you? The strawberries in Mr. Peck's garden are spoiling for want of somebody to pick them. Go and offer your help, and let folks see that you are not a mere idler and dreamer."

Walter ran off to Mr. Peck, and asked him if he did not want a boy to help him pick strawberries "Yes," said Mr. Peck; "go to work, and I'll give you five cents for every box you fill."

Walter went to work; and before sundown he had filled four boxes, for which Mr. Peck paid him twenty cents. In four days the little boy earned a dollar. How proud he was to hand it to his mother!

Walter had not been at work a week before a farmer near by, of the name of Carr, who had seen him in the field early and late, came up and said. "How much do you earn a day, at this my, lad?"—"About thirty cents," said Walter. "Come and help me, and I'll give you half a dollar a day," said Mr. Carr.

"No, you'll not do any such thing," said Mr. Peck, who had heard it all. "Do you think this right, Mr. Carr, to come and try to get away my best hand? Stay with me, Walter, and you shall have sixty cents a day."

Walter had no wish to leave Mr. Peck: so he accepted his offer; and in a month's time he was able to buy himself a new suit of clothes.

"This is better than lying ragged in the sun," thought Walter, as he took his three dollars and sixty cents home to his mother every Saturday night. Soon she was able to buy a new dress for herself, and to hire a little girl to help her do the housework.

"Doing is better than dreaming, mother, isn't it?" said Walter, as he saw his mother come to the table in her nice new calico dress. "Yes, my boy, said Mrs. Burns, "let folks see that you mean work and are no eye-servant, and you'll always get work."

[Here Boys, here is a lesson for every one of you that are now running about the streets in city or country and doing nothing. Go help your mother and prove you love her, and Heaven will bless and prosper you.—ED. F.]

GIRLS, DON'T TALK SLANG.

Girls, don't talk slang! If it is necessary that, any one in the family should do that, let your big brother, though I would advise him not to talk "Pigeon English," when there is an elegant systematized language that he can just as well use; but don't you do it. You have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or averse to it, to hear a young lady, when she is asked to attend some place of amusement answer—"Not much," or if requested to do something she does not wish to—"Can't see it!" Not long ago I heard a Miss who is educated and accomplished say, in speaking of a young man, that she intended to "go for him!" and when her sister asked her assistance at some work, she answered—"Not for Joe!" Now, young ladies of unexceptional character and really good education, fall into this habit, thinking it shows smartness to answer back in slang phrase; and they soon slip flippantly from their tongues with a saucy pertness that is not lady-like or becoming. Young men who talk in that way, do not care to hear it from the lips they love or admire. It sounds much coarser then. And, really, slang does not save time in use of language, as an abbreviation. No! is shorter and more decided than "Not much," "I am sure," is quite as easily said as "I'll bet!"

More than one promising wedding has been indefinitely postponed by such means; for however remiss young men may be themselves, they look for better things in the girls of their choice; and it does not help them to mend a bad habit to adopt it too.

OUR GRAND-PARENTS.

"Gertrude Rudolf, in *those* days, in *my* young days, it was not considered an outrage upon the proprieties and the conveniences for married people to have children. The sixth commandment was better observed than now. The seventh was also. Babies were not deemed nuisances, or occasional luxuries. They were welcomed as a heritage and a gift from the Lord. The women of my day, who married the men of my day, expected to become and were glad and thankful to become the mothers of their children. They were good, pure, sweet women, and their husbands honored and cherished them. Fifty years ago, Gerty, divorces were rare. Women were healthier, happier, and fairer to look upon. I've no patience with the women of to-day—heartless, bloodless, cowardly assassins, bartering all that is purest and holiest in life for the gratification of vanity and selfish ease."—*N. Y. Independent.*

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34.1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J., President

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Miscellany.

CUTTING GLASS AND STONE BY SAND BLAST.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, held on the 16th of March, an interesting paper was presented by Mr. James Hamblett, upon Tighlman's process for etching upon glass and cutting stone by a blast of sand. For this purpose the glass or stone is simply covered with paper, cut or perforated in the desired pattern, and then exposed to the sand blast, which cuts the material wherever the surface is entirely exposed in a very delicate and well-defined manner, the elasticity of the sand on the covered parts. We have not room for the details of the process, by which the sand is directed against the glass; but there seems no doubt that the method promises an important revolution in decorate and constructive art. In eight seconds a plane of common window-glass can be ground or roughened while ordinary sunk letters in marble an inch and a half long, can be cut out in less than a minute.

Attention was called by Dr. Kneeland to the agency of a similar principle in nature, and reference made to the observations of Mr. Blake upon the action of the drifting sand on granite at San Bernadino Pass in California. According to professor Wyman, glass windows on Cape Cod sometimes have holes worn in them by the drifting sand blown by the winds. Similar agencies exist in Australia on a large scale, and specimens of hard rock cut into fantastic shapes are not unfrequently found in mineralogical collections.—Editor's Scientific Record, in *Harper's Magazine for December*.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

Many think they never saw such discouraging times. The young probably never did; but we old ones have seen much worse. In 1816 I commenced farming on my own hook. I had just got married and was full of courage. The spring was dry, and we got in our crops in good season. On the 6th, 7th and 8th of June it snowed each day, and a sleigh passed my house in Lancaster, N. H., for the village, on the 8th. Not a bushel of sound corn was raised in the north of New Hampshire or Vermont, nor a bushel of ripe potatoes except Early Blues, and most of the wheat was frost bitten, and hay crops light; yet nobody starved, all were healthy and received the bountiful crops of 1817 with thankful hearts and good appetites. The year 1835 was another hard time—harder than this, for people were poorer, and means of transportation less. I repeat, don't be discouraged, trust in Providence, keep trying, and all will come out right.—*John H. Willard of Wilton, in Home Farmer.*

A SAGACIOUS DOG.

At the Atlanta General Passenger Depot one day in October, a blind man was standing, leaning against the wall outside of Captain Ballard's office, his baggage was lying inside the office and the train should leave on which the blind man was to go. The dog stood for an hour in a position where he could observe both his master and his master's baggage. A gentleman noticing the glances of the dog towards the baggage, walking forward and pretended to be looking up a valise, the watchful dog went towards him and growled as if to say, "don't touch this sir." When the intruder left the baggage the dog left also; but when he returned to the baggage to see if the dog really was watching it, the little animal went to it also and repeated his growling. The same was tried by another gentleman with the same result, the dog showing in each instance his watchfulness over his blind master's property. The value of this animal to his master can not be estimated too highly. The man stood quietly, seeming to have no concern for the safety of his baggage as long as the dog was near it.

OPIE AND GODWIN.

In these days, of frequent divorce it may not be unapropos to quote from a recent English book a good anecdote of Opie and Godwin. Opie was divorced from his first wife, and Godwin was an infidel. They were walking together near St. Martin's Church.

"Ha!" said Opie, "I was married in that church."

"Indeed!" said Godwin; "and I was christened in it."

"It is not a good shop," replied Opie; "their work don't last."—Editor's Drawer, in *Harper's Magazine for December*.

WANTED BADLY.

A first-class self-expanding chase (of rubber or other elastic material) for the last page of the *Rural New-Yorker*. Cause why:—We have, each week, from six to seven columns of advertisements to go into the space of only five columns! The man who "Edits the Advertisements" will pay a liberal reward for the required Article,—and also for an invention which will enable him to place every man's advertisement at the head of first column.

A good Harness blacking is made of four ounces of hog's lard, sixteen ounces of Neat's-foot oil, four ounces of yellow wax, twenty-nine ounces of ivory black, sixteen ounces of brown sugar, and ten ounces of water. Heat the whole to boiling, and stir it until it becomes cool enough to candle, then roll it into balls about two inches in diameter.

Opposition to the use of machinery in agriculture does not so often assume the form of violence as in some of the trades. English papers report a case, however in which an attempt was successfully made to break a new mowing machine by driving iron bars into the meadow, leaving about three inches above ground.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

[JAMES HEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

WM. HASELTINE & CO.,

PIONEER

Japanese and Chinese

BAZAAR,

No. 609 Sacramento Street,

Second Store above Montgomery St.,

San Francisco.

☞ OPEN EVENINGS. ☜

34.23

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-tSeel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For Sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office" 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

BEE KEEPER'S DIRECTORY.

By J. S. HARRISON, Apiarian, Sacramento.

THIS BOOK HAS BEEN PREPARED by the Author with great care and the devotion of much time. From the experience of many years as an Apiarian, the Author has given results that must be of great value to all who have Bees. Every person who contemplates keeping of Bees should have this book, a volume of over 400 pages, fully illustrated, price only $2 50.

For Sale at the Farmer Office

WARREN & CO.

ORANGE, LEMON, AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most delicable Fruit, can now be supplies with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters can have these at low at only the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairyman will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind; they are the YOUNG'S PATENT.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St. Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD,
President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, Secretary.

Schreiber & Howell,
General Agents, Home Office.

RANDALL'S

GREAT SHEEP BOOK,

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the FARMER Office, $3 00; by mail or express, charges paid $2 50. Send orders to the FARMER Office.

Address WARREN & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Tree and Shrub, Evergreen, Fruit and Herb Seeds Prepaid, by Mail. A complete and judicious assortment, 25 sorts of either class $1.00. The six classes (150 packets) for $5 00. Also, an immense stock of one year grafted Fruit Trees, Small Fruit, Fruit Stocks Young Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Seedlings, Bulbs, Roses, Vines, House and Border Plants, &c., &c., the most complete assortment in America. Prepaid, by mail. Also 2,000,000 Fruit Stocks, 60,000 Fruit Trees and Garden Seeds. Priced Catalogues to any address, also trade list, gratis. Seeds on Commission, Agents wanted.

Also 100 Bushels fresh Apple and Pear Seed, 1,000,000 Apple, Pear, and Cherry Stocks.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842. 36.12-

SWEET CHESTNUT TREES.

ONE-HALF A MILLION, BESIDES A Large General Nursery Stock.

A Sixteen Page Circular Free, also a Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Can send safely to California, Small Trees by Mail and Large ones by Freight or Express.

Address STORRS, HARRISON & CO., 36.1 3m Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

HUCKS & LAMBERTS'

CELEBRATED PATENT

H.&L.

AXLE-GREASE

This Extraordinary Lubricating Compound

Is produced by a chemical combination of suitable oily substances, purified by distillation, and

EFFECTUALLY

Freed from the resinous or pitchy matter which attaches to all oils, more or less, in their natural or unrefined state. In operation, the PATENT GREASE works free from Comb, or Gum:

PREVENTS

Friction by keeping the heaviest bearings in a soft oily state to the last; and, as its consistency is not altered by exposure to the hottest sun or coldest frost, (its liquifying point being 200 degrees) it follows that, on axles which have a tendency to become hot from too heavy abrasion, etc., the anti-friction will adhere to and keep them cool, when other substances would run off and become dry; thus the evil known as

"Firing of Wheels,"

Is by its use effectually prevented.

The Proprietors will guarantee one application of their PATENT GREASE to carry the heaviest loaded team from 300 to 500 miles without requiring to be re-greased on the road.

☞ N. B.—We respectfully caution our friends to ask for HUCKS & LAMBERT'S AXLE-GREASE, as there are several spurious imitations in the market, and see that their trade mark,

H.&L.

Is on the red cover of the packages

Depot, 320 Jackson Street,

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

146 Natoma street, San Francisco.

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CARDS,

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PROMPT,

CHEAP,

and GOOD,

At the LARGEST PRINTING HOUSE on the Pacific Coast, the

COMMERCIAL

STEAM

MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE,

No. 617 Clay street,

FRANCIS & VALENTINE,

33-1 Proprietors

PACIFIC ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that is strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHNOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA, which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN Bees are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE. Terms liberal

1872! 1872!! 1872!!!

THREE MONTHS FREE!!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

FOR

1872!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

FOR OUR NINETEENTH YEAR!

Great Reduction

FOR THE

"California Farmer,"

FOR

Volume Thirty-seven,

Three Months Free.

NEW TERMS FOR 1872:

WITH THREE MONTHS FREE FROM OCTOBER 1st.

The following are our new Terms for the FARMER:

Single Copies	$4.00
Six Copies	20.00
Ten Copies	35.00
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Fifty Copies	150.00

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

Eighteen Years,

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every part of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS.

THE CALIFOFNIA FARMER,

A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES, $5.00 BY CITY CARRIERS.

Subscribe Now.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 Clay St., San Francisco.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer or the wharf or landing place.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco December 23.

Money and Exchange Table

Sterling to England ..... 109½@110
Price of Gold ..... 109½@110½
Value of Greenbacks ..... 90¼@91
Value of Wheat in Liverpool ..... 10s 4d.
do do New York ..... 175@183 ½ bush

Money in New York, Boston and the Eastern States remain without material change, plenty, and at low rates.

Money has not advanced at the Bank of England, and although large calls for Gold to pay the Prussian indemnity, it still rules at 3½ per cent.

Money in San Francisco has advanced its interest rates and large amounts are called away.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The *Grain Market* presents a very dull aspect. There is but very little demand for Wheat at Home ports at all comparatively, abroad, with a still further decline at Liverpool, and heavy stocks reported East, and our own large stocks on hand to hold over, these all combine to make the Grain Trade very dubious.

The late rains have revived the hopes of Farmers and created new energy in all departments of trade. The present appearance of the weather indicates more rain, and the Mountains are full of snow which will give us rain in abundance. This will gladden the hearts of our Farmers and compensate them for any loss by their holding on to their Grain.

The late Rains, Fogs, and moisture has caused the Grass and early Grain to start, and give our hillsides and sunny Valleys a lovely look of coming spring.

The Barley, Oats, Corn and Small Grain, small receipt and full supply, prices are about the same as last report.

Hay and Feed Stuffs are in request, and command full rates.

The supply of Onions, Potatoes and Root Crops is large, and prices fall in some instances.

The Hop harvest has not been so large as in former years, but the value of the Hops are four or five times that of about one year ago. This is owing to the fact of the superior strength and flavor of California Hops which are now being highly valued in the East and in Europe, whither large lots have been shipped this year.

This high appreciation of California Hops will induce a much larger cultivation in all coming years in our State, as Hops will eventually become a great and profitable staple with us for shipment abroad.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$2 20	@ 2 45
do Extra	2 40	@ 2 55
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 90	@ 2 00
Barley, old, for brewing	1 95	@ 2 05
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	1 77	@ 1 80
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 80	@ 2 00
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@ 2 12
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	6 25	@ 6 50
do Extra	7 00	@ 7 25
Extra Family Flour,	7 25	@ 7 50
Oregon Superfine	6 25	@ 6 50
do Extra for shipping	6 25	@ 7 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@ 3 25
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	2 45	@ 2 50
Bran ₱ ton	28 00	@30 00
Middlings ₱ ton	40 00	@42 50
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@40 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@ 3 50
Potatoes	75	@ 1 00
Choice Varieties	90	@ 1 12½
Carolinas	2 40	@ 2 50
Onions	60	@ 95
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	20 00	@23 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	15 00	@18 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@ 8 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market is well supplied for so late in the season. A very fine supply of Grapes are still in market, chiefly Tokay, Muscats and Malagas, some Missions and Black Grapes, well preserved. We noticed some very fine Bege Plums from the grounds of Judge Rhoades, of San Jose.

Pears are not abundant, yet Easter Beurre and the few other Winter sorts show well. Prices of Grapes and Pears, however, have now materially advanced as will be seen by our rates below.

Apples are the chief fruit for general use, and Winter Apples are fine in quality and brilliant in appearance.

Oranges, Lemons, Bananas and Cocoanuts are abundant from abroad. Soon Oranges and Lemons from Los Angeles will supply our market with far richer, sweeter, and more delicious fruit of California growth.

Apples, ₱ box	1 00	@ 2 25
Apples, ₱ lb	3	@ 5
Pears, ₱ lb	6	@ 8
Plums, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
do Large	..	@ ..
German Prunes	..	@ 20
Peaches, ₱ lb	..	@ ..
do Dried	10	@ 12
Nectarines, ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Apricots, ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Cherries, ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Muscat Grapes, ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Tokay Grapes, ₱ lb	10	@ 20
Black Virgin Grapes	15	@ 20
Native Grapes, ₱ lb	8	@ 10
Grapes, white, sweet water, ₱ lb	5	@ 8
Melons, green fleh	15	@ 20
Watermelons	15	@ 20
Quinces, ₱ box	1 50	@ 2 00
Figs	8	@ 12
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@ 12
Strawberries, ₱ box	..	@ ..
" Chili and Extra	..	@ ..
Raspberries, ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Blackberries, ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Gooseberries ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Currants ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@ 1 00
Oranges ₱ doz	50	@ 75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@ 35
California Lemons, ₱ doz	..	@ 75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@ 1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@ 1 00
Bananas per bunch	2 50	@ 5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	20	@ 25

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Market in Autumn was never better supplied with Vegetables than at present, our mild Autumn giving the growers ample opportunity to grow continuous crops of all kinds of "Garden Stuff." A visit to our Markets will show this in the Peas, Beans, Salad, Radishes, and everything else, as fresh as those of a June market at the East.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	..	@ ..
do green	..	@ ..
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	..	@ 75
Brussels sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@ 25
Broccoli, each	15	@ 25
Cauliflower,	15	@ 20
Cabbage, each	12	@ 15
Carrots, ₱ doz	..	@ 25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@ 1 00
Cress, ₱ doz bunches	..	@ 25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	..	@ 25
Cranberries, ₱ gall	50	@ 75
new eastern, ₱ gal	75	@ 1 00
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	25	@ 50
Egg Plant	..	@ ..
Garlics	5	@ 8
Green Peas, ₱ lb	..	@ 12½
Green Corn, ₱ doz	20	@ 25
Sugar Peas	3	@ 4
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@ 37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@ 35
do cultivated	..	@ ..
Onions, ₱ lb	2	@ 3
Horseradish per lb	..	@ ..
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@ 50
do green, ₱ lb	..	@ 12
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@ 1 50
New Potatoes per lb	2	@ 3
do Sweet	2	@ 3
Pumpkins	3	@ 4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@ 25
Turnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@ 25
Pickles per gallon	50	@ 75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	..	@ ..
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@ 25
do yellow	..	@ ..
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@ 25
Green Peppers ₱ lb	12	@ 15
do Red	..	@ 25
Squash, Summer	4	@ 5
do Marrowfat	4	@ 5
do Hubbard	..	@ ..
corn, String	4	@ 5
Green Lima, shelled	..	@ ..
Spinage, ₱ basket	50	@ 75
Sorrel, ₱ bunch	..	@ 25
Tarragon, ₱ doz	..	@ 25
Tomatoes, ₱ lb	3	@ 5
Garlic	..	@ 12
Eschalot	15	@ 50

Wool, Tallow, Hides etc.

The Wool Market is less animated; arrivals moderate, although the Market is firm. Wool will soon flow to our market from Australia in large quantities.

Wool, Fall Clip	23@26
" Choice Extra	30@33
Medium	26@32
do burry	18@20
Wool-sacks, new	50@60
do second hand	40@50
Wheat Sacks, 6x36	13@15
Potatoes Gunny Bags	21@22
Dry Hides, ₱ lb	18@19
Green salted, ₱ lb	9½@10
Deer Skins	40@55
Sheep skins, wool on	30@50
do do pelt	15@25
Goat skins, each	40@60
Rendered Tallow	9@9½

Fish.

Lankins & Catania,

101x102 California Marke

The Fish Market is not so well supplied as usual. This is owing to the fact that heavy storms outside have prevented our fishermen from coming over the bar, and they are obliged to run into Tomales Harbor and send their fish into San Francisco from thence, else we should have no deep sea fish

Salmon, ₱ lb	..	@ 15
do smoked, new	..	@ 15
do pickled, ₱ lb	8	@ 12
Lake Tahoe Trout per lb	30	@ 37
Smelts	..	@ 12
Perch	..	@ 12
Rockfish	..	@ 12½
Codfish, dry	..	@ 10
Herring, fresh	..	@ 6
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@ ..
Tomcod	..	@ 25
Sardines, fresh	..	@ 12
Sea fish	..	@ 30
Mackerel pickled, each	..	@ 40
do fresh	..	@ ..
Sardines, ₱ lb	..	@ 12
Flounders	25	@ 30
Sea Bass	..	@ 12
Halibut	50	@ 75
Sturgeon	4	@ 5
Turbot	..	@ 62
Pompoon	1 50	@ ..
Eels	..	@ ..
King Fish	..	@ ..
Anchovies	..	@ 25
Perch	..	@ 50
Frogs per doz	..	@ 1 00

Shell Fish.

Solomon Tesmore,

57, 58, 59, California Marke

Shel-Fish, Oysters, etc., remain as usual, prices seem as unchanged as their shelly appearance.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@ 1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz		1 00
Eastern Oysters in cans of 30 each		..
Crew Fish	12	@ 15
Clams per 100	..	@ 50
Mussels per 100	..	@ 25
Boiled Crabs	..	@ 50
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@ 5 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@ 3 00
do small	..	@ 25
do soft	..	@ 50

Meats.

The Meat Markets are admirably well supplied, and all the choice cuts can be had at all our principal Markets.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	15	@ 25
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@ 25
do ramed	10	@ 12
do smoked	15	@ 20
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15	@ 20
do chops	15	@ 20
Veal, ₱ lb	12	@ 20
do cutlet	20	@ 25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@ 20
do leg	12½	@ 15¾
Lamb, ₱ lb	15	@ 18
Beef tongues each	75	@ 1 00
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@ 15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	16	@ 20
do Oregon	18	@ 20
do smoked	20	@ 22
Sugar Cured California	15	@ 20
Hams, California	..	@ 18
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@ 23
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@ 25
Whitaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@ 25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@ 22

Poultry and Game.

Richard D. Mowry,

103 & 104

The Poultry Market is fully supplied, and at lower rates, every kind that is wanted being abundant, so that lovers of poultry can have a feast of good things

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair	..	@ ..
do tame	1 25	@ 1 50
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz	..	@ 2 00
Geese wild, ₱ each	62	@ 75
do tame ₱ pair	2 50	@ 3 00
Chickens, Young, each	62	@ 75
Turkeys, ₱ lb	21	@ 25
Hens, each	62	@ 75
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 85	@ 2 00
do English	2 50	@ 3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	12	@ 15
Quails, ₱ doz	2 00	@ 2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 00	@ 3 50
do wild	1 50	@ 2 00
Hares, each	50	@ 75
Rabbits, tame each	40	@ 50
do wild, per doz	2 00	@ ..
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@ 35

Poultry and Game—Wholesale Prices

Hens, ₱ doz	6 00	@ 7 00
Spring Chickens	5 00	@ 6 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	19	@ 20
Ducks, tame per ₱ doz	6 00	@ 8 50
do wild	..	@ ..
do Mard	..	@ ..
English Snipe	2 00	@ 2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 00	@ 2 50
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@ 3 00
Pigeons, domestic ₱ doz	2 50	@ 3 00
do wild	1 00	@ 1 50
Quail ₱ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
Venison	6	@ 8
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@ 3 00

Dairy—Butter, Cheese, Eggs etc

The Dairy Market has undergone a great change, prices has fallen very considerably in fresh roll Butter and Eggs owing to the arrival from the East and Oregon of large quantities of this kind of produce. Our rates will show a large fall in Butter and Eggs, also a decline in Cheese in wholesale rates.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Cook ng)	30	@ 33
do Extra Choice	35	@ 37
do do packed	40	@ 42
do Eastern	25	@ 30
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	30	@ 35
Duck eggs	..	@ ..
Parrakeet Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@ ..
Cheese, ₱ lb	20	@ 25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	18	@ 20
Lard, California, ₱ lb	..	@ 12
Lard, Eastern	16	@ 20
do Oregon	18	@ 20
Honey new	17	@ 18
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	30	@ 35

Butter, Cheese, etc.—Wholesale

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	45	@ 50
do do packed	25	@ 30
do Eastern (new)	40	@ 50
Cheese, California	15	@ 16
Eggs, ₱ doz	40	@ 45
Parrakeet Eggs, ₱ doz	12	@ 14
Lard, ₱ lb	..	@ ..

New Productions of California.

Our New Products are steadily increasing in number and quantity, and are receiving attention abroad together with orders for their shipment. This should awaken our Farmers to the great importance of a more varied crop for their own good

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	3 00	@ 3 50
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	5	@ 6
Castor Beans ₱ lb	4	@ 4½
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	2 25	@ 2 50
Linseed Oil	85	@ 90
Hops, California	50	@ 60
do. Imported	..	@ ..
Alfalfa	15	@ 16
Mustard Seed	6½	@ 6¾
English Seed	5	@ 7
Canary Seed	7	@ 7½
Coriander Seed	9	@ 10
Broom Corn	9	@ 12
Bees Wax	3	@ 40
Pea Nuts	6	@ 8

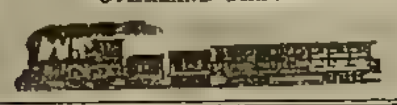
San Francisco Cattle Market.

Average Slaughtering Prices

Beef—American, 1st quality,	7	@	9 ¢ lb
do. 2d do.	6	@	7 "
do. 3d do.	4	@	5c. "
Veal—	8	@	9½ "
Mutton—	6	@	7 "
Lamb—	7	@	8 "
Pork—undressed,	6	@	8½ "
dressed,	8	@	9 "

Central Pacific Railroad.

Overland Trains.



Express Daily, via Oakland	Express Daily, via Vallejo.	November 5th 1871.	Express Daily, via Vallejo.	Express Daily via Oakland.
7 00 A M	8 30 A M	San Francisco	7 45 P M	8 30 P M
7 35 "	.....	Oakland	.....	9 10 "
7 53 "	.....	San Jose	.....	9 30 "
8 49 "	.....	Niles	.....	7 05 "
11 25 "	.....	Stockton	.....	4 24 "
.....	10 30 A M	Vallejo	5 45 P M	.....
.....	12 20 P M	Davis	3 10 "	.....
1 15 P M	2 00 "	Sacramento	2 30 "	2 35 P M
Road down	4 45 "	Colfax	10 45 "	Road Up
	12 45 A M	Reno	3 20 A M	
	9 00 "	Winnemucca	4 15 P M	
	10 00 A M	Battle Mountain	1 25 "	
	4 4 P M	Elko	8 45 A M	
	6 20 A M	Ogden	5 20 P M	

San Francisco and San Jose.

.....	3 45 P M	San Francisco	10 40 A M
7 10 P M	4 40 "	Niles	8 45 "
8 30 "	5 30 "	San Jose	7 35 "

5 30 P M	4 00 P M	7 00 A M	San Francisco, Stockton and Modesto.
8 05 "	11 04 "	4 04 "	Lathrop
9 10 "	2 50 P M	1 00 "	Modesto
8 30 P M	11 25 A M	3 25 P M	Stockton

5 30 P M	4 00 P M	7 00 A M	Sacramento, Marysville and Tehama.
10 35 "	3 25 "	1 05 P M	Sacramento
1 05 P M	4 55 "	10 15 "	Junction
8 01 "	8 35 "	6 50 "	Marysville
		10 20 A M	Tehama
		6 50 P M	

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *7 00, 8 10, 9 20, *10 40 and *11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 00, 9 20 and *11.20 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 18, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 40 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 25, *6 30, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 7 50 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 00, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 40 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M.

California Pacific Railroad.

Leave San Fran.	Leave Vallejo.	Arrive Calistoga.	Arrive Marysville	Arrive Sacram'to
8 00 a m	10 30 a m	1 30 p m	*4 30 p m	1 30 p m
*1 00 p m	6 00 p m	8 30 "	10 30 "	6 45 "

Leave Sacram'to.	Leave Marysville	Leave Calistoga	Arrive Vallejo.	Arrive San Fran.
*7 30 a m	6 00 a m	7 50 a m	10 15 a m	12 30 p m
2 30 p m	*9 00 "	2 15 p m	5 45 p m	10 00 "

Sacramento, Davis and Marysville.

*7 15 p m	*1 45 a m	Sacramento	*9 00 a m	*2 00 p m
8 00 "	12 45 p m	Davis	5 00 "	10 30 "
5 40 "	1 45 "	Woodland	7 35 "	11 40 "
10 30 "	4 30 "	Marysville	6 00 "	8 00 a m

San Francisco and N. Pacific Railroad.

Leave			Arrive
.....	*4 00 p m	San Francisco	*11 00 a m
.....	4 35 "	Donahue	8 45 "
.....	6 00 "	Petaluma	8 30 "
.....	6 00 "	Santa Rosa	7 30 "
.....	8 45 "	Healdsburg	6 45 "

California P. R. R. Co.'s Steamers.

*4 00 p m	*4 00 p m	San Francisco	*10 00 p m	*2 00 p m
6 00 "	6 00 "	Benicia	8 00 "	6 00 "
.....	2 00 a m	Stockton	5 00 "	.....
1 00 a m	.....	Sacramento	.....	12 00 m

*Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing Aug. 14, 1871.

Trains South—On Week Days.

Leave San Francisco	Leave San Jose	Arrive at Gilroy.	Arrive at Hollister.
8 10 A. M.	10 40 A. M.	11 50 A. M.	.....
*3 20 P M	5 50 P. M.	6 10 P M	9 10 P M
4 40 P. M.	.....	.....	.....

ON SUNDAYS.

8 30 A M	10 55 A. M.	12 10 P M.	.....
9 50 A M.	.....	.....	.....
3 30 P M	.....	.....	.....

Trains North—On Week Days.

Leave Hollister	Leave Gilroy.	Leave San Jose	Arrive at San Francisco
.....	.....	6 50 A M	8 50 A M
4 10 A. M	5 50 A M	7 50 A M.	10 10 A M
.....	2 00 P M	3 20 P. M.	5 50 P M.

ON SUNDAYS.

.....	.....	6 1 A M	10 30 A M
.....	1 45 P. "	1 " P M	5 30 P. M.
.....	.....	6 30 P M.	8 40 P M.

*On SATURDAYS this Train will leave San Francisco at 2.20 P. M., and Arrive at Gilroy at 5.40 P. M. and Hollister at 9 10 P. M.

†Will run as an Express train—for first-class fares only—stopping at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Fair Oaks, Redwood City, San Mateo, Milbrea, San Bruno. MONDAYS—Will leave San Jose at 6.30 A. M., and stop at all way stations, arriving at San Francisco at 8 50 A M.

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Will leave San Francisco daily at 10 30 A. M.
Will leave Hollister daily at 4 00 A. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't
A. U BASSETT, Ass't Sup't
J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

DR. J. F. MORSE

Has resumed practice, but from indifferent Health and Strength will confine himself exclusively to Office and Consultation business,

104 SUTTER ST., N. W. COR. OF KEARNEY,

Office Hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

24.17

MARKET ADVERTISEMENT

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34 14

RICHARD D MOWRY.

(SUCCESSOR TO A. A. LOUDERBACK.)

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GAME, POULTRY, Fancy Pigeon Depot.

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

Between Pine and Summer Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City 34.22

SOLOMON TESMORE.

Dealers in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

☞ Entrance on Pine Street. ☜

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurant supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME SEED.

We can offer a fine Lot of Fresh ORANGE LEMON and LIME SEED of the very best quality to all who wish to plant orchards of these Exotic Fruits.

It is now an established fact that all the Fruits named can be grown and matured with complete success in California and with great profit also as the fruit shown in our markets are grown in Los Angeles and elsewhere in our State, have proved to be the most delicious and finest in appearance of any fruit offered for sale. The Seeds of those fruits have been prepared with care, and are choice and clear,

For Sale at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

THE LAUNDRY.

NEW CLOTHES LINE.

We call the special attention of Laundry folks, and also every family who make use of CLOTHES-LINES, to the Newly Invented

WIRE CLOTHES LINES

just received at our Office.

The "WIRE CLOTHES LINE" is one of the best Inventions of the Age, being a Seven Strand Composition Wire Line which never corrodes or stains the clothing. The line once put up and made fast in the yard or on the "House Top," remains always safe and strong and will last a life time.

The expense is very small. Call and see this New Invention at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the California Farmer in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found their Readers Rooms

☞ OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or Stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show Written Authority from us.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such imposters we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up

WARREN & CO.,
Ed. & Prop. California Farmer.

SEED OF THE BIG TREES

Those who desire to procure, fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

Free for Three Months.

New Announcement!

WE PROPOSE TO GIVE TO ALL OUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS FOR

1872,

The California Farmer,

FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER,

Thus giving them Fifteen Months and including the Holiday Season for the Subscription Price of one Year.

The California Farmer,

THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the Farmer, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy.

REDUCTION IN PRICE

IN

Liberal Club List

OUR NEW CLUB LIST WILL SOON APPEAR.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or exertions make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
PROPRIETOR.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET,

SAN JOSE.

The undersigned for seven years connected with the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco, having taken this Hotel, and having had it thoroughly refitted and furnished, with many improvements, feels confident he can invite all Travelers to the Auzerais House, as a place where all will find Rest, Enjoyment and a Home.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it one of the best kept Hotels in the State.

H. S. GREELEY, Manager.

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on Trains.

ADVERTISE

FOR

Christmas and New Year.

The columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER is the place for all who will make their business widely known over the State.

All who have HOLIDAY GIFTS can secure THOUSANDS of readers by ADVERTISING in the

California Farmer.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

State Library

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1, 1872. NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING, BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No. 220 Clay street, (up stairs) below Battery SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $4, for six months, $2. For Club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. If payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed. City subscribers, delivered by carrier, $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Our Subscribers can send money by Mail safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.

Wells, Fargo & Co., in all their Offices in the State; Postmasters, in all places are requested to act for us.

Veuve & Bauer, Washington Street, San Francisco.

W. H. Loomis, " "

S. P. Rowell & Co., 40. Park Row New York

Watts, Bunnell & Co., Seedmen, High Holborn, London

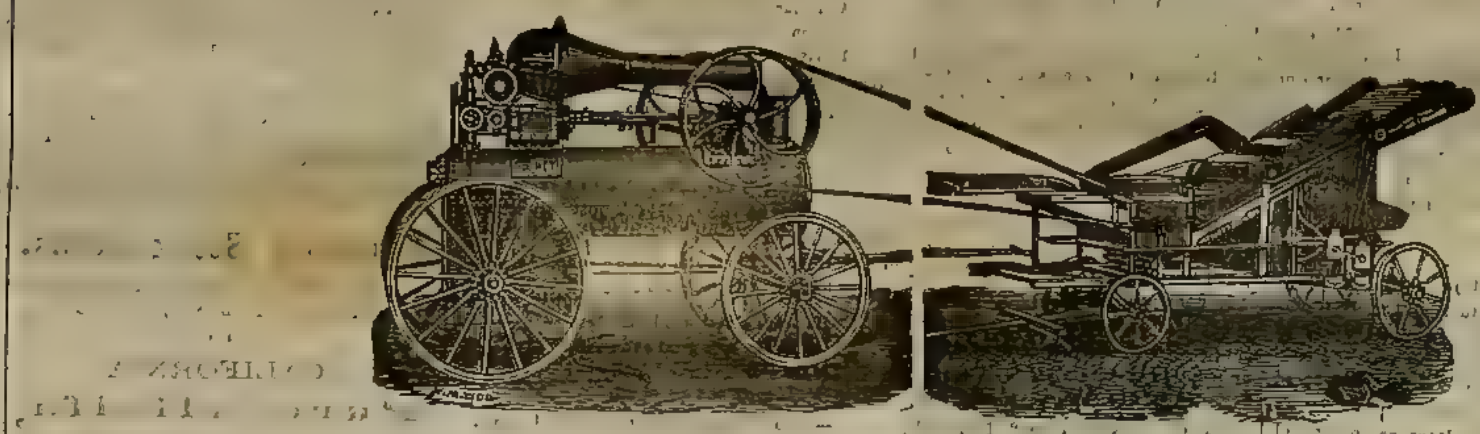
Vilmorine, Andrieux, Co., Seedmen, Paris.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to take the also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.



HOADLEY'S PORTABLE ENGINE AND RUSSELL'S THRESHER.

HAINES' IMPROVED ILLINOIS HEADER.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

No careful reader of the History of any Country, State, or district of country, but must notice and admit the great and important influence which Trees exert upon the Climate, Health and Beauty of that section of country, and how rapidly such districts deteriorate in all outward appearances wherever those places are denuded of Trees and left barren, and when our forests are levelled and all the trees are swept away, without their places being filled by the improvements of settlers, of Buildings, Orchards, Ornamental Trees, Vineyards, etc., very soon the hot winds of the desert, with wild animals, take possession, and such places become a desert almost, and it is from such barren spots that the squirrels come in hordes and other evils originate.

We are truly glad to see a Bill before the Legislature on "Forest Tree Culture," as presented by our Hon. Senator Beige, and hope it will be wisely compiled, scanned carefully in all its bearings, and make a Law that shall work for the real good of the State, and not be made a sinecure for improper persons to find an office to support them without work, but, should it pass, be under the guidance of those whose sympathies and love would be with such a work.

In this connection we give a Letter just received with a valuable suggestion made by the writer to which we call the attention of Senator Beige. The plan suggested by the writer is a capital one, and the same idea is carried out on many of the European Railroad lines. In England where trees are planted along the line of the Railways and where plants and shrubs are also planted along the banks, making it pleasant to the eye of the traveler, as well as giving a fragrant breath into the car windows as the cars sweep on at the rate of thirty to fifty miles an hour. Those who have passed from Liverpool to London know the pleasant appearance of that route, and we hope to see it on our own bright Pacific Slope.

We give the Letter annexed.

San Francisco, January 28, 1872

Col. Warren—Dear Sir:

Having read the excellent article in your paper upon the "Influence of Forest Trees upon Climate," permit me to suggest, as a means of increasing their growth in timberless lands, that the United States Government pass a law, that in all future sales of public lands, a clause shall be inserted in the title deed, compelling the settler to plant—and mention so many—trees per acre within a given period.

Also, that in case any more lands are given to Railroads, the company shall be compelled to insert a similar clause in all their sales to purchasers.

Most Truly, Yours, J. H. C.

Let the capital suggestion of our correspondent be carried out and a very great improvement would be seen over our whole State.

Will Senator Beige give his attention to this matter.

Distance of Sirius

The absolute intensity of the light of Sirius has been estimated at 224 times that of the sun; and its parallax, amounting to 0:33, gives for its distance from the earth the probably number of 52,000,000,000 of leagues. It follows that we do not see the Sirius of to-day, but of 22 years ago; the ray of light that we receive to-day, having been emitted by the star about 1844.

MESSRS. TREADWELL & CO.

In our last issue we spoke of the prospective return to active business again of the Gentlemen whose name has been long conspicuous as the Pioneer and head of the Agricultural trade on this Coast, L. L. Treadwell, Esq. We were agreeably surprised a day or two after writing that passage to receive the Card which appears in this week's issue, together with the offering of Agricultural Implements to our Farmers at very liberal rates.

We are truly glad to welcome back again to business the old firm of Treadwell & Co., who are now associated with a well known and wealthy firm here and with another merchant in New York, which will give them ample facilities to do a large and prosperous trade, which we trust will be given them by their old friends, and the patrons of Treadwell & Co.

The House of Treadwell & Co. was established August 3, 1849, and up to the time of their suspension it was the largest and most influential of the kind on the Pacific Coast, and was always enterprising, liberal and honorable in all its career, and ever foremost in introducing new and valuable Implements of all kinds, and, in perfecting Harvesting Machinery for the whole country. The good done by this house is incalculable.

We can truly say, that the Farmers of this State are largely indebted to the house of Treadwell & Co. for the high character and excellence of the needed Implements, which they would not have had but for the great enterprise of this firm in introducing such valuable inventions to this country, and at great cost too.

Our Farmers know too well that the drouth of the last two years was very severe, and to a firm doing the large business that this house did over the whole Coast, and with a capital spread among the Farmers to aid them, the loss was great and bore heavily on them. This was the principal cause of the calamity that met them.

The amount of business this House has done has been immense, approximating Fifteen Millions of Dollars, and it may be Twenty Millions.

Every person acquainted with Mr. Treadwell knows well that ever since he came to this country he has given all the energies of his mind and body to the Farmers' interests, and to offer them the Best Implements that Genius and Talent could devise.

Mr. Treadwell has been a most devoted business man. His patrons always found him at his warehouse where they could consult with him, and thousands can testify to many cases where he has rendered them great aid and benefit in their enterprises.

Mr. Treadwell has never left the State since his arrival, but has been one of the most active and devoted business men we ever knew, and we feel assured his friends will gladly hear of him resuming business again.

We feel called on to speak earnestly for him. We know him well; we were fellow passengers together "Around the Horn" in early '49, and those who have lived on Ship-board at Sea 153 days can say they know each other, and we can testify to his kindness, courtesy and gentlemanly bearing.

Mr. Treadwell now begins his business life anew, and is associated with Messrs. Berry and Place of this city, who are sterling men, and with Mr. Boardman of New York, a merchant of high standing and ample means.

The new firm commence with full confidence and earnest good-will, assured the friends and patrons of the old firm will rally again and give them a generous trade. This we hope, and this new firm are earnestly commend to our Farmers and the whole community, as a mercantile firm of public spirited and honorable men.

Messrs. Treadwell & Co. will occupy the large warehouse, planned and erected by Mr. Treadwell, their Old Stand on Market Street, which is the largest and most commodious warehouse on the Pacific Coast, and where they will always keep every article for the Farmer in every department, and in addition to this, one specialty of the new firm will be a Machinery and Supply Depot for manufacturing and milling purposes of every kind.

We have extended our notice in this case because we felt the case demanded it, and we rejoice now again to commend this House to the community as worthy their interest and Patronage.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We present on our Front Page this week very important Implements for the Farmer.

The First Illustration represents the "Hoadley Portable Engine" attached to the "Russell Thresher." Here are two very important weapons for our Farmers to use. They will now know where to find them.

The Second and the large cut is the celebrated "Haines' Illinois Header," with Wood's Improvement, and with Patent Adjustable Reel and Wide Draper. This famous *Header* has taken off more heads and done cleaner, *better*, and more *bloodless* work than any other Guillotine ever invented. Farmers, this cut shows a grand Machine.

INSURANCE AND SAFETY.

So much has been said and written upon Insurance lately, since the great calamity at Chicago, and the fate of so many Insurance Companies, that it is very difficult for a person to speak strongly without *good cause*.

The breaking up of some of our good Home companies was an event deeply to be deplored, and especially the Pacific Insurance Company, the largest and one of the best in our State, but that calamity involved a loss to the Company of nearly Two Millions of Dollars, and the result is known.

The Building, Business, Policies and good-will of the Pacific Insurance Company has been bought by the London, Liverpool & Globe, who having purchased their Building, are now in the place of the late Pacific, and holders of Policies in the Pacific now look to this Company, who assume all Policies and are amply able to make them good, having a solid Capital of *Twenty Millions of Dollars*, of which Three Millions are invested in this country. Their Annual Statement will soon appear, and will satisfy any one of their ability.

A Letter addressed to the *Post* of this city shows their manner of doing business, which speaks for itself.

The advertisement of the Company appears in our Columns.

Portland, Oregon, Jan. 18, 1872.

Editor Post: Being a subscriber to your paper since almost the first number, I have read a series of articles on the subject of fire insurance. While I concur with you in your remarks concerning the necessity of separating fire from life insurance matters, and the necessity of excluding from foreign companies that they invest their capital, or a share of it, in this State, I think you do injustice to the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company in other respects.

I was in business in Chicago before the great fire, and, like many others, lost my all. I had four policies, amounting to—$7,500; of this sum, $6,000 was in the Liverpool and London and Globe. When the local agent settled with me, he offered to pay me $4,000 down for settlement of all claims, and I thought I had made a good bargain; but in two days after I received a note from the general agent of the company, inviting me to call on him. When I did so he handed me a check for $500 with the information that as the loss had been total and beyond dispute that the company thought they could do no less than pay the face of the policy.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion at to the management of insurance matters, I think that the L. & L. & G. have acted nobly in this instance.

I take the trouble to write you this, because I think you desire to be just to all and that you are independent enough to admit a communication, even if it does not dovetail with ideas expressed in previous articles. Yours, etc.,

Ezekiel Williamson.

EXTRA FINE LAWN GRASS.

The superior beauty of English lawns and pleasure grounds has been very often the subject of remark, and been ascribed to different causes. The truth is great care has been used to find the true quality and proper place for the various sorts of grasses that are cultivated in and indigenous to Great Britain. The extensive experiments instituted by the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, under the direction of Mr. Sinclair, were productive of much valuable information as to the relative value and quality of the different grasses. The subject has been so thoroughly investigated by these experiments, that kinds and quantities of seeds, suited to alternate husbandry, permanent pasture and pleasure grounds are well understood, and practicing upon the rules thus found, English farmers have greatly increased the value of their mowing and permanent pasture lands, while gardeners have been enabled to add greatly to the beauty of their lawns and pleasure grounds.

One great difficulty in this State in making good lawns the imperfect manner in which the work is done. The *first* error is in not preparing the ground in the proper manner—this should be done deep and fine. The *second* error is in not obtaining the right mixture of seeds, and the *third* is in not cutting the lawn often enough so as to make it grow thick and fine.

The varieties for a mixture for a climate like California are as follows:

Sweet Scented Vernal Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Hardy Fescue,
Italian Rye Grass,
Fine Red Top and
Sweet White Clover.

These well mixed, and the soil well prepared and attention in cutting, will secure a good Lawn.

A farmer lately went to his lawyer to know if he could get a divorce, because his wife was growing weaker every day, and couldn't work on the farm as she used to.

Agriculture.

AN OPEN DITCH.

A correspondent of the *Canada Farmer* reports the following consideration with a new settler in respect to draining a large tract of wet land. This man was an English laborer before coming to Canada, but with a large family was now prosperously settled on a large farm:

"How did the field turn out you were about to ditch?"

"I did nothing the first and second years. It was one mass of strawberry plants when it was dry, and there was a great swale across the hundred acres; so that with foulness of dry past, and the flooded state of the wet, I did not realize any sort of profit, and hardly expenses, from my crop; so that although it was rented land, I determined to drain it and I did so."

"Did you tile drain it?"

"No; I ditched it, and made a good job. My boys don't like to work in the wet; neither do I; so we watch for a dry time, and then put in the plow with a good strong team. We plow out as much as we can, and then get scrapers to work, each with a team. We take out the loose soil with the scraper, and remove it to low places, so that we both ditch and raise depressed places at the same time, and fill up the runs and gullies where they are not wanted. After going over the ground once, and removing all that the plow has moved, we plow again, and again scrape out. I never leave steep sides to my ditches, but prefer depressions in the ground; and for that purpose, whenever it wants it, we cross the ditch with the scrapers, as well as go lengthways. This saves further trouble, and all danger to sheep or cattle or horses, by getting on their backs in the ditch, and so being lost. Besides, I find that I get better grass in the slope than in the flat, and it all bears a heavy crop, except in just the water way, and when I put it into grain it bears a splendid crop right down to the water furrow in the bottom. Moreover when I do it in this way, I can always plow across the ditch if I want, and take it altogether it is a much better plan."

"Well but how about the economy of it? You must move so much earth that it must cost more than common ditching?"

"No it does not. A pair of horses with a good scraper will move an immense quantity in a day, and besides can put it just where it is wanted; but if I ditch with the spade, the earth can only be thrown out on each bank, as far as a man can heave it; and if you want it to go further you must cart it, and then you have to move it all again, so that it is twice the labor it would otherwise be. And besides all this, myself and my boys think it a deal the best plan for the horses to do the hard dirty work rather than ourselves."

"But you cannot go deep enough in this way?"

"Yes, I can. I have in other places made ditches three and even four feet deep, through rising ground; and although they are wider than the actual flow of the water requires, yet I find the profit of it in other ways."

"How long was the ditch in question across the 100 acres?" It was fully sixty rods long; it averaged two feet deep, and was wide enough for the team all through; it was well sloped at the sides, it only took us three days to finish it—three men and two horses, with plow and scraper."

"Did it answer well?"

"Yes, capitally; and this year I have a splendid crop, and good promise for future years. I have all the hollows near by filled up, have got rid of all the strawberries and other weeds, and now have a fine field instead of a rough pasture, that was a scandal to the farm. This is not the first work of the kind I have done either for myself or others, and I have always succeeded well, and the work done in this way has given the best satisfaction. You will see that this ditch has not cost me, even at a dollar a day wages for the men, and two dollars for the horses, not quite twenty-five cents a rod; and we have moved from three to four times as much earth as we could have done with spades and shovels; besides doing it for all time, for this will never founder or be trodden in by cattle, and all it can ever want again is a double furrow in the bottom of it, and generally a single turn water furrow will be sufficient. Besides, at the above rates you will see that we have earned excellent wages, although of course we don't found much on that."

[We give the above sketch of the Canadian plan of ditching as really worthy of careful notice of those farmers who have lands that are uneven and covered in part with water.

Drain lands to make them fertile is a very important duty, and one that will pay every farmer to observe.—Ed. F.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—Dorsey's celebrated stallion, Golddust, died yesterday. He was one of the most famous horses in the country, and the sire of many celebrated animals. A few days ago his owner was offered $50,000 for him.

An early spring—jumping out of bed at five o'clock in the morning.

We remember of a revengeful individual who, in the exuberance of his rage at some one who had offended him, said: "I'll have revenge! I'll do something terrible! By Joye, I'll give his little boy a tin horn."

COLONIES.

PAPER MATERIAL.

In a retrospective view on prior discoveries of paper material, it is not easy to ascertain how far substances also attainable beyond Australia may have been tested and even employed. That British true rushes (*Juncí*) are eligible, that they contain about 40 per cent. of pulp-substance, and that they form a splendid substitute for rags, is long since ascertained. From this observation and calculation the inference may be drawn that the generality of rushes, sedges, and kindred plants, all allied in structure and texture, may be drawn, under the prospect of similar facility for working and similar yield, into use. This the experiments here instituted prove to be the case. *Carices* and many grasses furnish approximately 30 per cent. fibre, malvaceous plants average 10 to 20 per cent., and not more is obtained from the stalks of beans, peas, hops, buckwheat, potatoes, heather, broom bushes, and many other plants tried. The yield from Victorian material is much larger, moreover the supply infinitely vaster, and locally much less expensively attainable and much easier worked. Besides, the substances just indicated are generally wanted in great agricultural countries for refertilisation of fields. Nettles produce about 25 per cent. of pulp fibre, fit for a beautiful paper, easily bleached. A main staple for admixture to rag-pulp has been found in pinewood and 12 to 15 per cent.. China-clay has been employed; wrapping paper made of 60 per cent. of pinewood, and tissue paper containing 40 per cent. pinewood; good printing paper obtained by adding 20 per cent. of aspenwood; blazed packing paper containing again 30 per cent. of pinewood; writing paper of superior quality, prepared in France, from 75 per cent. of esparto, and others solely made of that grass; paper prepared in Switzerland from wood solely, and turned out fit for packing and even inferior writing paper, and fair though not elastic millboards; packing paper made in Belgium, and printing paper prepared in Prussia, containing a large proportion of maize straw and the straw of other cereals.

PAPER FROM GRASSES.

Scirpus maritimus: Linne.—The *Saltmarsh Club rush.* This plant is almost cosmopolitan, occurs frequently in more or less brackish water of, at least extra-tropical, Australia. It seems like the following previously not yet tried, or at all events not yet extensively used for paper manufacture, for which it is singularly well adapted, being, like most rushes, so readily converted into pulp. The amount of bleaching material for all these rushes is trifling. It is sufficiently common here to deserve attention, though not so frequent as in Middle Europe. Apparently the paper is firm enough to stand the impressions of type.

Paper from Eucalyptus	11
Paper from Acacia	2
Paper from Grasses	14

Among them the New Zealand Flax, of which the Doctor thus speaks:

Phormium tenax: Forster.—The *New Zealand Flax-Lily.* Paper has been placed in the Exhibition from material grown in Victoria. The readiness with which the large richly fibrous leaves can be turned into pulp for a very substantial paper, entitles the plant not alone to our consideration, but also the fact that it may be permanently established with the greatest care in any swampy ground. At present the limited supply of the *Phormium* reared here is only sufficient to serve as tying material in gardens, vineyards, &c. The adaptation of the *Phormium* for paper-making is not a new one. Mr. Luke Natrade, as early as 1844, exported the New Zealand Flax prepared as raw material for paper, and, I may mention, in the form of square solid lumps, to lessen freight. The subject from that time to the present day has been one of almost constant discussion, and it is to be hoped that a local mill will ere long utilize so excellent a material. The paper here obtained from *Phormium* is the strongest of all.

SLOVENLY FARMING.

EDITOR FARMER: In traveling through this country, one sees a great deal of bad plowing. I have been surprised to see how slovenly some men should be in this particular, who make farming their business—it is however a good index to the general character of the man. In passing a farm if you see the lands laid off at random, and the plow allowed to cut so wide that you can count every furrow in the land, and, when they come to finish the land, to have it so crooked that it will be finished in spots and other places, probably one yard wide and twenty long, in different places along the dead furrow, and plowed deep enough to go to the bottom of the tracks of the horses that walked on the land—you may safely calculate that if the season is any way dry, the crop will be light; and you may calculate that the fences around that farm will be poor, the gates (if any there be) will generally be broken down, and propped up with a rail, or tied up with a rope, or else they will drag on the ground so that you can hardly open them, (hung in the ground, as a lady of my acquaintance once very appropriately said.) The stock on this farm will generally wear yokes; the hogs will run in the yard; the yard gate (if there is one) is likely to be barred up, and you will have to climb the fence where the hogs jump over, if you go into the house. Should you find it necessary to stay all night, when you take your horse to the stable, you will find that he has to stand with his hind feet on a pile of manure, and his fore feet in a hole about a foot deep, and the landlord will tell you that he has only wheat oats *for* your horse, and the chickens and pigs will get a good share of the feed, for the door will be fastened by laying a rail or two across it; and the good lady will have to gather up a few chips or hack off a little wood to cook the meals with.—A TRAVELING FARMER in Oregon to the *Willamette Farmer.*

THE BIRDS AVENGERS.

In the religion of the ancient Greeks every injured person, however he might fail of justice at human hands, was certain, soon or late, to be avenged by the terrible Erinnyes, the demons of ormens, whose hunt after crime is so powerfully described by Sophocles. These dreadful divinities started into life whenever a crime was committed, and pursued the criminal ever after, visible to him alone. It argues well for the humanity of the early Greeks that they held that the animal creation was within the circle of this supernatural protection. It was believed that the god Pan punished, through the Erinnyes, the wrongs of beasts and birds That Æschylus says:—

"When birds their young ones feeding,
Behold with grief exceeding
The spoiled nest empty, flit
Back and forth over it,
Borne on their oar-like wings,
Missing love's task that brings
Joy with it, and sent up their bitter cry,
The great gods hear on high,
And charge the Erinnyes, late
Or soon, the doom of Fate,
To visit on the spoiler, far or nigh."

"He stilleth the young ravens when they cry," is the language of Scripture: and, in Moslem addition, the Almighty is represented as preserving from the hoofs of steeds, and feet of men, the lap-wing's nest in the midst of a battlefield.

The thought of the old Greek poet has, in modern times, been expanded in the Ancient Mariner of Coleridge. The moral of that wonderful poem cannot be too often repeated:—

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us
Made them and loveth all."

—JOHN G. WHITTIER in *Our Dumb Animals.*

FENCES AND THEIR COST.

It has been said that the fences of the United States have cost more than the houses, including those of cities; more than the ships, boats and vessels of every discription which sail the water, salt and fresh; more than our manufactories of every kind, together with all their machinery, and if we except railroads, more than any one class of property aside from real estate. The improved lands of South Carolina is worth $29,000,000, and the fences which enclose them have actually cost $16,000,000, and to keep these fences in repair cost the owners $160,000 per year. The fences in New York have cost $144,000,000, and the fences of Ohio $115,000,000. Thirty years ago Nicholas Biddle estimated that the fences of Pennsylvania then cost $100,000,000. They must cost almost double that now. The fences of the whole United States is estimated to cost $1,300,000,000. These figures are astounding, and when we come to think that all this vast sum is paid out in order that he who owns a pig or a goat may turn it on the common, we are more astonished than ever. It costs more to fence the farm lands than the expenses of herding all the stock of the nation for a generation, and yet a good fence will not last a generation. It would be cheaper for the husbandmen to tax themselves the expense of herding the stock-growers' flocks than to fence against the animal world.

EDUCATION IN TEXAS.

The public schools of Texas, according to a recent act of the Legislature of that State are to be supported by the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and one-fourth of the taxes raised are to be applied to the same object. The law also establishes the salaries of teachers at the following rates of monthly compensation: Holders of third-class certificates are to receive seventy-five dollars; of second-class certificates, ninety dollars; and of first class certificates, one hundred and ten dollars. Principals of schools are to receive from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per month. The law also compels all minors between the ages of six and eighteen to attend school at least four months in the year, and imposes a fine for truancy.

FARMERS, COME SEE US.

Farmers, Stock Raisers, Vineyardists, Florists, and all who are interested in the cause of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture, are respectfully invited to call and pay a visit to the FARMER OFFICE when they come to visit San Francisco especially as we have much to offer them.

All the leading Agricultural newspapers in the Country are on file for their perusal.

Farmers will find a large *Library* upon every branch of Science, Herd Books of Stock, and we shall always have some samples of CHOICE SEEDS for every one of our Subscribers and Patrons that call.

Strangers from abroad will always be made welcome, and all and every information given them of LANDS, and FARMS *for Sale.*

The MUSEUM of the FARMER OFFICE will show them many Rare and Curious things of the early day of CALIFORNIA, and *specimens* of its *History* and *Resources.* We Bid all Welcome.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 & 411 Davis st., cor. Washington & Jackson.

J. P. Sweeney & Co.,

Seedsmen and Florists,

Dealers in all kind of

FARM, GARDEN, VEGETABLE, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Shrubs, Vines, &c.,

The undersigned having been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in this city for the last EIGHTEEN YEARS, have acquired a thorough knowledge of the wants of our CALIFORNIA FARMERS, GARDENERS, and FLORISTS, and we now have in our newly fitted up store, one of the Largest and most Complete Assortment of Seeds to be found in this State, and we therefore invite all who desire Seeds to call on us and examine our Stock, as we Guarrantee all our Seeds to be Fresh and Pure.

The undersigned can the Present Season their Seeds with full confidence they will suit all their Patrons, and they now assure them, their Prices and Terms shall be satisfactory.

We offer this season all the most desirable kinds in large quantities, such as

Farmer's Stock Seeds.

CABBAGE, ONION, TURNIP, BEET, PARSNIP, CARROT, PEAS, BEANS, CORN, &C.,

ALSO

CALIFORNIA Pure Alfalfa,

Grown in this State and Perfectly Clean.

CHOICE GRASS SEEDS

Of the most Desirable kinds,

ALSO

The Surprise Oats.

There are WHITE OATS, for seed, raised by Jonathan Hunt, Esq., of Oakland, and Gen. John Bidwell, of Chico.

They were first imported, three years ago by Mr Hunt, and has been thoroughly and successfully tested by him. They took the FIRST PREMIUM at the Bay District Horticultural Society's Fair, in 1870, as well as the State Fair at Sacramento, in 1870 and 1871, and the Northern District Fair at Marysville.

They are now offered to the Farmers of the Pacific Coast as FAR SUPERIOR both in [WEIGHT] and PRODUCTIVENESS to ALL others at present cultivated.

They have been raised to the amount of 130 BUSHELS to the ACRE, with a weight 45 POUNDS per BUSHEL.

Price, $8.00 per 100 Pounds; less quantities at 10 cents per pound.

We invite all seed buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY,
409 and 411 Davis st.,
36.12 San Francisco, Cal.

RAMIE! RAMIE!! RAMIE!!!

Important to Farmers and others!

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supercede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable.

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation.

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

Full Information Furnished AND CUTTINGS FOR SALE

BY

THE PACIFIC RAMIE CO.,
P. O. Box 1539, San Francisco,
or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,
38.15 Alameda County.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1863, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz. Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent, Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 21 2-100 per cent. For Lifegiving properties to all stock exposed to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and proving it a quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran chops, roots, or cut food of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other food and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, sold at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable food known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on the coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Food Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 8 AND 15 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

WATER BROWN & SON,

WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

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RAMIE,

The Great Textile Plant

For California.

Ample experiments for the past year has proved that in our State this Plant will become one of the most profitable articles that can be grown.

The great success that has already attended its growth in the South, and the very superior Goods manufactured from this fibre, has caused a great demand for it in Europe, and opened up a market that secures a certain sale for years to come of this fibre.

THE RAMIE

has been now used as a fibre for the manufacture of fine Goods in England and in France for years to mix with silk on account of its glossy nature, and so great has been its success that it cannot be but a little time before all the fibre that is grown here will be wanted by our own manufacturers.

The question of Separating the fibre is now settled, as New Machinery is being finished in our California Foundries to perfect this work and prepare the fibre ready for Shipping abroad.

The undersigned has been engaged in growing the Ramie for two years, and carefully studying its properties, and having a

GOOD STOCK OF STRONG PLANTS

for sale, would invite all who desire to secure this valuable fibre to call and examine the same at the nursery where they can see the Plant in all its periods of growth, and procure plants ready for transporting to any part of this Coast.

The undersigned wishes it to be understood that no Plants will be sent from his Grounds that are not

GOOD WELL ROOTED PLANTS,

They will be packed in parcels carefully of 100, 500, or 1000 or more

For Terms apply by Letter to

Joseph Graham,
Haywards,

or to J. P. SWEENEY & CO., Seedsmen,
36.10 409 Davis St., San Francisco.

Horticulture.

VINICULTURE IN ANCIENT ROME.

Centrali et agna pec tercus Liber in Gila,
Qui se gaudet una vina locata colant.
Centrali latus nimium nimbusque severus.
Qui timet irati cumina magna, bibat.

Liber is equally beautiful and never cross to those who do him honor, nor slightly treat the mirth creating wine; but he is angry with those who show off too much austerity. Let him therefore who fears the great divine's anger drink to his honor.

Tibullus III. N. 18—22.

In an empire which, while it was extending over the most fertile regions of the western half of the old world, and embracing the most intelligent nations and at the same time those most advanced in mental culture, numbering among its provinces the one where most probably the vine had originated, and united under its sceptre those domains where the hills were verdant at all seasons with the most perfect specimens of the vine—in an empire which had become mighty by the operations of the sword and the plow alike—which gave every access to the enjoyments of life by the vast wealth it possessed, and knew no restraints enjoyed by public worship—in such an empire the cultivation of the grape was to thrive and prosper to a great extent. And, to be sure, viticulture flourished in the dominions of Europe from the moment the victorious eagles of the Roman Legions were spreading their wings over them. Roman cohorts were the first to plant those vines along the Rhine and the Danube we are proud yet to behold to-day. Thus the name of Rome will hold its lasting place in viticultural records as well as in the history of warlike nations and the formation of States.

The first difficulties, by no means irrelevant, we encounter in describing vine-planting and wine-making, as they were transacted in that empire—be those relating to points of geography within which to confine our subject. Must we devote our attention exclusively to Italy, the native country of the Roman in the strict sense of the word, or have we to include the whole empire with the dominions it had taken when it was at the height of its glory? The former will be doing only a very limited part of what we have proposed to do; because we shall then give only a particular, not a general description of Roman viniculture—an error committed by all that have treated this subject before. The latter will be written the viticultural history—not of ancient Rome, but of the time previous to the Christian era; since the grape-growing countries that were no part of the Roman empire are not worth while mentioning. This would no doubt, lead us a great deal further than we intend to go. The golden rule of striking the middle-path will, as it ever does, point out to us what is best. In sketching grape-culture as it was among the Romans of old, we shall follow up the track of the Roman empire as it generally extended—stating how it sprung up and unfolded on the very soil of Italy; We shall picture Roman vine planting according to the records handed down to us—the place it occupied and the import it bore in their natural life; taking notice how it went with them to other parts of the world. We shall describe the wine-colonies they established, marking the improvements they gave rise to in countries where the wine had already been in existence, and how they were stimulated to imitate what was set before them. In thus depicting the ancient Romans as vine-growers, we intend to treat the subject in a befitting manner, neither unduly restricting nor unnecessarily exceeding its ordinary bounds.

When and how the vine was introduced into Italy, we do not know. It has been an indigenous plant on the Apennine peninsula and its succulent fruit been known from the time we can trace its primeval history. Then Romulus, the mythical builder of Rome, is said to have prohibited the wine offerings—as being too prodigal, and ordered libations of milk instead. The prohibition was repealed by Numa Pompilius, his successor, who, we are told, was the first to lay down the great principles of Roman economy, and forbade pouring wine on the funeral pyres. It appears from these royal mandates that wine was scarce, which is also corroborated by an account we have of the Consul Papirius in the days of the Republic (324 b. Chr.) having vowed to offer to Jupiter "a small goblet full of wine," when we went to battle against the Samnites. There is likewise a report to the effect, that Aeneas expressed his admiration of the luxurious growth of the vine when he came to Italy after the destruction of Troy. (1184 b. Chr.) Sophocles, who lived in the middle of the fifth century bef. Chr., in the play of Antigone apostrophizes the God of wine thus:—"O Bacchus! who art wandering around the blessed shores of Italia!"—thereby giving evidence of the great reputation the wine of Italy enjoyed in Greece at that very time. The primeval ancestors of the subsequent sovereigns of the world were aware, that wine was not a production of the Italian soil but had been transplanted there. According to the fabled legends it was none less than the God of Time herself that took the vine from Crete to Italy, in memory whereof he was represented with a pruning knife—afterwards to be converted into a sickle and scythe. The cultivation of the vine was assigned to Liber Pater, the divine dispenser of the rich blessings of the harvest and the good gifts of life. This God of ancient Italy was, as the etymology of his name would indicate, "the Liberator"—the God of cheerful mirth and wanton sports, which, as we will learn hereafter, were in ancient Rome always thought to be indissolubly connected with wine-making. When the mythology of Greece found its way into Italy Bacchus and Liber became identical; and tradition has it how Bacchus came to Italy upon his return from India—there to visit "some good friends" and to instruct them in the art of wine-making, and then went off to Spain.

But aside from the traditions of mythology relative to the introduction of the vine and its cultivation into Italy, we have yet two accounts, somewhat more redolent of reality. According to the one, it was the Aminean, a Picentine tribe, that first brought it to Italy; while the other says it was the Oenotrians. This legendary lore seems to have its foundation upon facts, as wine-making is likely to have entered Italy from two points—north and south. These two aboriginal people having actually inhabited two respective countries of Italy, they have in all probability both taken part in planting the vine therein.

The oldest inhabitants of the Italian peninsula we can trace, are the Japygians, who, it seems, were the residents of Calabria and Apulia in times previous to history. They were followed by the Italici including their principal tribe—The Latins, the settlers of central Italy. They were both of Indo-Germanic origin, invading Italy by the land-route—that is from the north. Their aboriginal home was the interior of Asia, which they had in common with the ancestors of Hindoos, Persians, Greeks, Germans and Slavi. These tribes emigrated from their aboriginal countries, spreading over India and Europe—there to become, the ruling population; carrying the art of taming cattle, tilling the ground, and melting metals, into those regions, where heretofore only savages had been gathering together the purpose of fishing and hunting. They seem to have introduced corn in most of its varieties—but did they also introduce the vine? We have endeavored before this to determine in what country the vine probably originated; and we believe it to have been a part of the extensive dominions that formerly were the common homestead of the Indo-German nation, since we find the propagation of the vine wherever the Indo-Germans went provided the inclemency of the climate did not interfere. May we not then rightly conjecture, that it was they who brought the vine? But to make the matter sure, it would be necessary for us first to find out whether the Indo-Germanic people already were using wine as a beverage: for they would not have carried vines about in the world without *some* purpose. From the fact that wine has the same denomination in all Arian languages, we are led to suppose that those aborigines did drink it; yet it is certain, that the word had no reference whatever to the juice of the grape at the time they were living as a collective people, and that the expression was not generally applied to it until later, when suggested by the synonymous idea it conveyed. We cannot, therefore, from any etymological reasons maintain, that the grape was taken to Italy by Indo-German emigrants although the fact that grape culture there reaches back to primeval periods renders it probable. Still it may be possible they had found the grape growing wild there, and only had the knowledge of cultivating it or learned it by practice. This opinion is warranted by the early reputation Italy enjoyed with the Greeks for being "*the* wine country," whence they call that part first known to them (Lower Italy) by the name of "Oenotria." This forthwith reminds us of the epithet "Vinland," which was given to America on account of the wild vines growing there From all we have said it may be concluded that we are not able to decide the question—whether the vine was a native plant of Italy or had been transfered there and leave it to everybody's discretion which to believe the more likely,

We may, however, say this much positively, that viniculture in Italy is of very ancient orgin though it must have been minute in quantity as will be seen by the prohibitory laws of Romulus and Numa Pompilius.—*Translated for the Wine and Fruit Reporter from the German of Arnold of Hilberg.*

NEW VARIETIES FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.

We observe among the many Nursery Catalogues received by us, large numbers of New Varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, which are offered by these Nurserymen and Florists, and to all such we would advise them to make themselves acquainted with California; for here a large field opens up to them for the introduction and sale of *all new and desirable* varieties in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

Judicious advertising of their new varieties may often secure great results for them.

We invite all Nurserymen and growers of Trees and Plants to send their business to the columns of the California Farmer as a means of increasing their sales.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making Scrap Books, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them

It will be seen by our advertisement of Old Newspapers for Sale that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals] those who want these collections will address

Thirteen First Premiums

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WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

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BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12: 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

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NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE;

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8 tf Post Office Address Folsom, Cal.

G. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

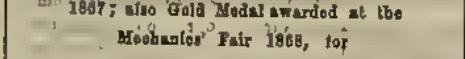
NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO



ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME SEED.

We can offer a fine Lot of Fresh ORANGE LEMON, and LIME SEED n the very best quality to all who wish to plant orchards of these Exotic Fruits.

It is now an established fact that all the Fruits named can be grown and matured with complete success in California and with great profit also as the fruit shown in our markets are grown in Los Angeles and elsewhere in our State, have proved to be the most delicious and finest in appearance of any fruit offered for sale. The Seeds of those fruits have been prepared with care, and are choice and clear,

For Sale at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

THE LAUNDRY.

NEW CLOTHES LINE.

We call the special attention of Laundry folks, and also every family who make use of CLOTHES LINES, to the Newly Invented

WIRE CLOTHES LINES

just received at our Office.

The "WIRE CLOTHES LINE" is one of the best Inventions of the Age, being a Silver Strand Composition Wire Line which never corrodes or stains the clothing. The line once put up and made fast in the yard or on the "House Top," remains always safe and strong and will last a life time.

The expense is very small. Call and see this New Invention at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office.

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the Young's Patent.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles, and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO., Farmer Office

TREES,

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

FOR AUTUMN OF 1871.

We invite the attention of Planters and Dealers to our large and complete stock of

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees.
Grape Vines and small Fruit.
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
New and Rare Fruits and Ornamental Trees.
Bulbous Flower Roots.

Descriptive and Illustrated priced Catalogues sent prepaid on receipt of Stamps, as follows

No. 1—Fruit, 10c. No. 2—Ornamental Trees, 10c
No. 3—Green-house, 10c. No. 4—Wholesale, free.
No. 5—Bulbs, free. Address.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Established 1840. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

36.8.3t.eow

Over ONE HUNDRED PAGES—printed in Two Colors, on superb Tinted Paper.—Four Hundred Engravings of Flowers Plants, and Vegetables, with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES,—Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.—The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the World.—All for TEN CENTS, to those who think of buying Seeds.—Not a quarter the cost—200,000 sold of 1871. Address,

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN

CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING

IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax now in Bloom or the first time in California, and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the California Farmer. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to o fate than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the Farmer office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*.

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34:2 320 Clay Street.

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA GLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.

305 Montgomery St., Russ Block,

35.21 San Francisco.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

for Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice Tea Seed just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

320 Clay Street San Francisco.

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

AND

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shou be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when the desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per Cent, together with the packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose factory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent press, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business, and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns, several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER,
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of implement will be purchased to order, and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED

Silk Culture.

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER, Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at this Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all to reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS.

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER;
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the modern systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found in the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all

WARREN & CO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, 1872.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

No Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found [illegible]

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must come with the advertisement.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our *special* weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of *our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.]

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.

Our Farmers will look upon the splendid machinery on our front page and value the implements they will use the present year, and learn where to buy them. They will also learn a lesson upon Drainage on the 36th page.

Manufacturers and mechanics should look to the facts we place in our Editorial columns upon the Industrial Interests.

The friends of Birds will read with pleasure the happy words of the gifted Whittier in their behalf.

Friends of Social Life will read the *Three Marriages* as truly typical of the only remedy for social evils.

The manner of *Conferring Favors* should be a lesson for all.

Our Grape growers and Wine makers will find an interesting article on the "Vine-culture of Ancient Rome."

LAID OVER.

A large amount of matter prepared for this number has been laid over to make room for the Industrial and Agricultural matter which occupies a large space. Next week notices and reports in full.

WIRE FENCE FOR FARMERS.

We call the especial attention of our Farmers to the Advertisement of Wire Material, advertised by A. S. Hallidie, for Farmers' use. This is one of the neatest kinds of fencing material, and as our Legislature refuses to pass the "No Fence Law," Farmers must at least fence in their orchards, vineyards, gardens, etc., and this is a neat article for such purposes, and safe also.

OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY from us.

We give this notice because we learn that persons have called on our Patrons in some sections who have no Authority so to do, and desiring to detect all such importers we shall be glad of immediate information of any such persons who thus turn up

WARREN & CO.,

Ed & Prop. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

True piety is not a morose, but a cheerful thing; whilst it makes me joyful it delivers me from frivolity; yet it causes me to be pleasant and glad.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The Empire of Japan is composed of three thousand eight hundred and fifty islands, containing a population of about thirty-four millions. The Government is of the most arbitrary and despotic character, and is founded upon the principles of ancient feudalism. From the earliest period of which we have record, the nation has been exclusive in almost everything which concerned its internal policy and its commercial relations with other people. Formerly it would not recognized the Ambassadors of civilized Europe and America, regarding these nations as barbarians, jealous of all other nationalities, the Japanese authorities placed restrictions upon the communication of their inhabitants with the outside world. For centuries it was found impossible to obtain information in regard to their municipal regulations, while only the most common facts relating to the habits of the people at large came under the observation of the most persistent traveler.

The great revolution in the internal policy of the empire was brought about in 1854, when intercourse was opened, in a limited degree, to all the Western powers; the Dutch, alone, having previously enjoyed this privilege since the year 1611.

There is no middle class in the country of Japan, and the greater portion of the population is a simple peasantry. These people are no better than serfs, and have been dependent for their liberty on the pleasure of the Diamios, or petty princes. There have been several hundred of these lords mostly descendants of the ancient kings, who at one period, maintained independent sovereignty. The power of the Daimios was greatly restricted in the sixteen century by Taiko Sama, the reigning King. This able ruler carried on a long and bloody civil war with his nobles, and when fortune declared in his favor, he raised himself to imperial power. Since then there has been a strong centralized authority that has kept in subjection both the nobles and their adherents.

The reforms introduced by Taiko Sama gave a more settled Government to Japan and the Central power become established on a secure foundation. The last barrier to this result was removed by the overthrow of the Tycoon, who divided the honors and likewise the responsibility with the Mikado.

The present Mikado, or Emperor of Japan, has manifested a willingness to throw open the whole country to foreign intercourse. Should this wise resolution prevail, we may soon expect to reap more extended benefits from the commercial relations that promise to follow so auspicious a beginning. Even now, numerous Japanese youth are being educated in our principal colleges, while the nation seems ready to adopt many of the habits and customs with which we have made them acquainted by the limited intercourse that has already taken place between us.

The Japanese are the most proficient of Eastern nations in many of the arts of civilized life. Among these is their knowledge of the raising of silkworms and the manufacture of silk. This employment has been understood by them ever since the fifth century. Rice and tea are two of their principal agricultural products, and they are skillful in the working of metals and making various wares. Some of these manufactures are not only useful, but wrought after the most approved models of symmetrical beauty.

Telegraphic communication has already been established between Russia and Japan. Wires are now in working order for the conveyance of messages between St. Petersburgh and Nagasaki, a distance of nearly five thousand miles. Is it too much to expect that before many years a like communication will be established between San Francisco and the Island Empire?

A sect of native Christian has existed in Japan from the earliest period; but until within the last few years they have been subjected to the most cruel indignities and persecutions. The efforts of the ruling power, according to recent reports, foreshadow exemption of this sect from such difficulties in future, and a disposition to do away with many of the pagan rites and ceremonies pertaining to the ancient faith of the mass of the inhabitants. This endeavor, however, promises to bring about a struggle with the priests, who are already apprehensive of danger to their former prerogatives, and the influence it enabled them to exert for their personal aggrandizement.

The Mikado of Japan has ordered the closing of the Buddhist temples, and the priests, like the monks of England in the days of the Reformation, will have either to starve or earn an honest livelihood. In a land where superstition and feudalism have hitherto held sway over a semi-civilized race, this is a delicate and dangerous exercise of imperial power. The decree, it appears, has caused little excitement in the cities, but was regarded as intolerable in the rural districts. The disendowed priests will no doubt help to fan the flame of discontent, and may yet succeed in seriously endangering the throne of the Mikado. Institutions venerable from age cannot be overturned without a convulsion. This has been shown in the history of all great reforms, both civil and religious.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

This distinguished Lady and highly accomplished and graceful Lecturer is again in our city after a visit to Sacramento, where she was most happily welcomed and well received.

This Lady will Lecture in Platt's Hall this evening. Her subject, "In-Doors," which means "Woman at Home." This is her *Grand Lecture* and all who attend will have a rich repast of well digested truths and happy illustrations.

We hope before this Lady shall leave us "A Complimentary" may be tendered to her as a token of esteem from our citizens, for the good she has done and the happy way she has taken to do it.

OUR INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

Much has been said of late years about our *Workingmen's Interests*, and many plans adopted for their improvement and benefit, but still the cry is, there are thousands out of employment and these interests are languishing, and the best kind of emigrants are afraid to come here for various reasons.

We give a Letter just received, touching "State Prison Labor," which we shall gladly like to see thoroughly discussed, and hope our Legislators will give this subject due attention.

We append the Letter just received:

EDITOR FARMER:

The great want of our State to remedy the "*dull times*" of which we all complain, is *Producers*, Farmers and Mechanics, who shall be fairly paid for their labor—and I wish through your valuable paper to call the attention of our State officials, the Legislature and the Public, to the course which has heretofore, and is now, pursued in the employment of the convicts at our State Prison.

There are now, under contract to three persons or firms, about 600 prisoners engaged in the manufacture of furniture, boots and shoes, and harness and saddlery goods. For the labor of these men the State receives the paltry sum of forty cents per day each.

Every one of these men, takes the place of a free man, who, if it was not for this prison labor, would find employment at wages sufficient to support himself and family.

Thus, this is directly throwing 600 free men out of employment, and indirectly many more.

The favored few who have the labor of these prisoners are, from the low price at which they get the labor, enabled to offer their goods at such low rates as to effectually prevent other dealers from manufacturing who, otherwise, would employ hundreds of mechanics.

I am informed by one of the dealers, that within three months from the time the contractor commenced the manufacture of horse collars, at the prison, thirty journeymen collar makers, who had heretofore been making good wages, left this State, being unable to find any employment at their trade here.

This only shows how this thing works in every article made at the prison.

This *must be* remedied in some way. What inducement has a mechanic in the East to come to our State to work in competition with a convict at forty cents per day? As the number of convicts increase, which is being the case very rapidly, other branches of manufactures will no doubt be started, unless the management be radically changed.

There are many ways in which these men can be usefully employed without injury to free men.

Our highways, turnpikes and bridges would find employment for them all, if properly directed.—Brick-making and stone cutting are among the employments of some of the best regulated institutions of this kind in the older States.

Anything but the present ruinous system. Far better that the State should pay to keep them in idleness, than to advertise to the world that mechanics are not wanted here as we have enough in the State Prison to supply the wants of the State.

WORKINGMAN.

We ask an especial attention to the above valuable Letter which we have received and lay before our readers as one of great moment now, as we have been spoken to many times upon this matter, and urged to give our views.

We have known of many cases where young and energetic men have been compelled to close up their business and go to work by the day or month for others, their own business ruined by the competition from this source.

We give our own views cheerfully. It is one of the first duties of the Representatives of a State to guard carefully all the Industrial enterprises within its borders, and not to permit any legislative enactment to go upon record that would in any manner cripple manufactures or the mechanic Arts, or check the rapid development of its Agricultural, its Mining, or any other productive interests, but on the contrary, it should be the duty of every Legislator to feel that he stands, in his relation to the State and these interests, as a Parent, and these interests are his children who come to him for his fostering care and protection, and that Legislator is false to his oath and to the trust confided to him who fails in his duty in this respect, as we have described.

The writer complains of the Prison labor very justly, for it is very well known that these convicts are contracted for at the low price of *forty cents per day*, the State bearing the expense of their board and keeping. This is about, and even less, than *one-half* the general price of *Chinese labor*, about which so much complaint was formerly made.

The State Prison convicts, we remember, have been employed in former years in making agricultural machinery and cooperage, also wagon work, and for large sums here. Each branch was extensively carried on, but at the present time a great number are employed in Furniture and Cabinet work, also Saddlery and Harness making, also in Whips and Whip-stocks, Horse Collars, Saddle Trees, Boots and Shoes, etc., and, we suppose as the number of convicts shall increase, other trades will be added.

It is all right and proper and very important, too, that convicts should labor; so should our Jail-birds, and loafers in our Houses of Correction, and hundreds about our streets; it would be a wise move to take them all and make them work, but we would not have them brought into competition with our established and legitimate tradesmen, who are our taxpayers and who build up and sustain the State.

The occupants of our Jails and Houses of Correction should clean the streets and do the scavenger's work. That is the work for the thief, and store breaker, and idle loafer, and the dissipated and quarrelsome brawler.

For the criminals it would be for the best interest of our State that they should be placed under guard, in gangs, and made to get out the rock from our quarries, to erect all our public buildings, to make brick, also to break stone and make highways, turnpikes and bridges, and all great public enterprises needed, so that our turnpike roads and bridges shall be FREE.

There are many ways in which convicts could be employed to great advantage to our State and without doing injury to well established trades, and with far more real profit to the State than as now, by crippling many of the well established manufactures as they are now doing.

We have, by our personal inquiries, found many cases where, from this convict labor and its effect, workshops were closed and laborers have left the State.

We know of many places where now the regular trade is being ruined by this competition, and employers will be compelled to close up and send away workmen who have families dependent on them for their daily bread. We could point to many cases where the aggregate would be, about 200 men and women would suffer, and where 150 young girls are learning to be self-supporting and to aid worthy parents, but whose prospects will be blighted if this prison labor continues to compete with our now well established enterprises, that have been struggling on so as to get a foothold, hoping eventually to make them prosperous.

Here, then, we have a case for the immediate consideration of our Legislators assembled at Sacramento, and to them we would appeal and ask them to take this matter into their serious consideration, and to examine it in all its bearings.

We now commend it to them and leave it in their hands, hoping all who feel an interest will freely communicate with us, for our columns are open to this question pro and con.

FLOWER CULTURE.

We are so often written too relative to the culture of Flowering Plants, and the culture of all kinds of Plants with other directions for the Garden, and having given many times separate directions as called for, we now give as the season is opening after one of the stormiest we have had for years, the following Chapter embracing many instructions we deem important:

"Of all kinds of flowers," remarks Mrs. London, "the ornamental garden annuals are perhaps the most generally interesting and the easiness of their culture renders it peculiarly suitable for a feminine pursuit."

"No tale of passion have I to breathe;
Yet, gentle reader, I fain would wreathe
A floral garland, whose leaves shall be
Emblems and tokens of love to thee.
FLOWERS! they bloom by the lowliest cot—
May they gladden, and brighten, and bless thy lot."

"It is astonishing," says the same excellent authoress, "how much beauty may be displayed in a little garden only a few yards in extent, by a tasteful arrangement of ornamental annuals. Many of the flowers now grown in our gardens are not worth culture, but they are grown year after year, because their cultivators know them, and do not know anything better."

The culture of annuals has two great advantages over the culture of all other flowers whatever. In the first place, it is attended with less expense than any other description of flower culture; and, in the second, all the enjoyment of which it is susceptible is obtained within the compass of six or eight months. The seeds of annual flowers cost a mere trifle, and the expense of stirring the soil, sowing them, and thinning them when they come up, is also very little; while the effect produced is as great or greater than that of many bulbs or tubers, and most perennials.

HARDY ANNUALS.

The flowering plants which are denominated hardy, are such as are capable of enduring any ordinary weather to our climate, such as the frosty mornings not unusual in April, and even in May,—as well as the sharper frosts of March; provided, always, that the plants be advanced beyond their seed-leaf, when exposed to sharp frost otherwise the hardiest may chance to be cut off, as we have seen the young leaves of the oak destroyed by an accidental frost in the early part of summer, in the northern climate.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

As one of the chief points in the cultivation of annuals is to have the seed germinate well and quickly, and to get the plants in their second leaf, it is obvious that a soil either very light and dry, or very heavy and wet, will be alike unfavorable in ordinary seasons; because in light, dry soils in a cold dry spring, the seeds have neither enough of warmth nor moisture to dissolve their albumen and stimulate the embryo; and in heavy, wet seasons, the embryo is rendered dropsical and perishes.

These evils must be obviated as far as possible by suitable digging, or by artificial shelter. The sludge from a pond or a canal, if it can be procured, or, in lieu of this, some well rotted dung or leaf mould, dug into a soil too light or dry, will tend to make it retain water, more particularly if it be raked very fine. In heavy, wet soils, an opposite course must be pursued, by repeatedly rough digging, by avoiding fine raking, and by digging in lime and ashes, so as not to overload the soil with them. In very wet soils it might be advisable to raise little hillocks about a foot in diameter, and less or more than a foot along the borders.

SEED SOWING.

The best time for sowing the seeds of annuals will in some cases depend upon the time when the plants are required to blow, and in others on the species. The middle or end of February is the best time for general sowing, and even this is too early for some sorts. Successions may be sown every fortnight, which will, of course, produce a succession in the flowering, though, as the season advances, the latest sown ones, owing to the greater warmth of the weather, will make such advances of growth as greatly to diminish the intervals of flowering.

The mode of sowing is to make circles of from four to twelve inches in diameter, according to the size of the sorts along the borders, making the soil smooth, scattering the seeds evenly, and not too thick, and covering them lightly by sifting mould over them. The rake is not a convenient implement in these sowings.

An excellent mode of protection the seedlings of annuals is to invert, over the small circles where they have been sown, flower pots of proportional size, raised above the soil by means of a bit of wood or brick, to the height of an inch or more, to admit air. In case of severe weather, they may be placed down on the surface, and the hole covered.

The flower pots over the seeds, after the first ten days, ought to be examined every two days, and as soon as the seed leaves are seen pointing through the ground, light and air should be admitted by raising the rim of the pot to the height of two or three inches. On the plants getting into their second leaf, and acquiring a little vigor the pots may be removed altogether, unless the weather prove bleak, when they may be replaced, as they should always be during the night, where the trouble of doing so is not an objection. At this stage of their growth, slugs and snails must be watched, or they will frequently devour all the young plants. These flower-pot protectors are very advantageous for keeping the seeds in the dark, and the soil sufficiently moist till germination commences;—for keeping the seeds warmer, by preventing the loss of heat through the pot; for warding off accidental frosts, and, what is no less important, our heavy rains, which often wash the soil off the seed, and even the seed itself away;—and for screening the seeds from the depredations of birds, of mice, and of rats.

When the inverted pots are not used, it will be advantageous, if the weather be dry and not very cold nor bleak, to give occasional light waterings, with a fine rosed pot, both before and after the plants come up. The evening is the best time for watering, during mild weather, the morning is the best when there is frost during the night. As soon as the plants are about an inch high, they ought, according to their kinds, to be thinned out, to admit light and to give room for those left to grow strong.

Little more is requisite during the growth of the plants than to keep them free from weeds, and, should they grow too close or crowded, to thin them a second time.

MODE OF TRANSPLANTING.

When the plants, either reared in the indoors or in a frame or hotbed, are fit for transplanting, cloudy rather than showery weather should be chosen; and if this does not occur, the after part of the day, towards evening. It is important to take up as much earth with each plant as will adhere to the fibres of the root. Some plants, such as poppies, will not bear transplanting on account of the fewness of their root fibres."

Each plant should be fixed in its new place so firmly as not to come out when gently pulled. In all cases, even in rainy weather, it will be indispensable to give a copious watering immediately after transplanting, and to shade delicate sorts for a few days with flower pots and cabbage leaves.

SEASON AND CLIMATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Practical experiments teach us that we are about *three months* in advance of our New England climate, and we can calculate that *February* with us is equal to our May in N. E; but a little careful attention and practical experience is an invaluable guide and instructor. We urge, however, that in all our Gardening operations, we should bear in mind our *Dry Season* and *deep cultivation* is of highest importance to the Gardener and amateur cultivator.

That the readers of the FARMER may be assured *we are posted* in this science of Culture, we are happy to say to them that this Chapter we take from the Catalogue we prepared and published at great cost, and distributed here in California just after our Agricultural Fair of 1852.

This was a volume of 70 pages on California Culture, prepared by us and published early in 1853, with a complete Catalogue of all Plants needed in this State. Copies of this book can be seen at our Office.

We make these remarks to show we are in a work we understand, and was an early Pioneer in a cause we have followed for nearly *Fifty Years*, having given *Two Public Agricultural Fairs* in this State and published this Journal for *Eighteen Years*, and although the recent publication of the State Agricultural Society says, every Agricultural work was *Pioneered* by that Society—we beg to differ, as extensive and costly labors and Public Exhibitions were given by us *years* before the State Agricultural Society was formed—even the origin of the Society was a part of our own labor, associated with some of the best old Pioneers of our State they labored long and well, and who now are scarcely recognised for past labors by new holders of office under the patronage of this Society, whose expenses as reported in the year of 1871, was over $44,000, including a few thousand of the Premiums—the full particulars were given in last week's *Union*.

FOREST AND FRUIT TREE CULTURE.

CULTURE OF THE SOIL AMONG TREES.

Sir Henry Stewart, concurring in these facts and observations, deduces the following practical conclusions respecting the influence of culture among trees:

First—that all timber trees thrive best, and produce wood of the best quality, when growing in soils and climates most natural to the species. It should, therefore, be the anxious study of the planter, to ascertain and become well acquainted with these, and to raise trees, as much as possible, in such soils and climates.

Secondly—that trees may be said to be in their natural state, when they have sprung up fortuitously, and propagated themselves without aid from man, whether it be in aboriginal forest, ancient woodlands, commons, or the like. That in such tree', whatever tends to increase the wood, in a greater degree than accords with the species when in its natural state, must injure the quality of the timber.

Thirdly—that whatever tends to increase the growth of trees, tends to expand their vegetable fibre. That when that takes place, or when the annual circles of the wood are soft, and longer than the general annual increase of the tree should warrant, then the timber must be less hard and dense, and more liable to suffer from the action of the elements.

Fourthly—that a certain slowness of growth is essentially necessary to the closeness of texture and durability of all timber, but especially of the oak, and that, whenever the growth of that wood is unduly accelerated by culture of the soil (such as by trenching and manuring), or by undue superiority of climate, it will be injured in quality in the precise ratio in which these agents have been employed.

Fifthly—that, as it is extremely important for the success of trees, to possess a certain degree of rigor in the outset, or to be what is technically called, "well set off," the aid of culture is not to exercise in every case to be precluded, by a consideration of the general rule. That if trees be in a soil and climate worse than those that are natural to them, then culture will be of some advantage; as the extra increase of wood will be of quality not inferior to what, in its natural state, it would obtain; or, in other words, it will correspond with that degree of quality and quantity of timber, which the nature of the species admits of being obtained; but culture in this case must be applied with cautious discrimination, and a sound judgment. That on the other hand, if trees be in a better soil and climate than are natural to them, and, at the same time, that the annual increase of wood be promoted by culture (as already said), it will be a decided disadvantage, and deteriorate the wood in the same way, if made be in their natural state the annual increase of timber, obtained by culture, will injure its quality, to a degree corresponding with the increased quantity.

Sixthly—that such appears to be a correct, though a condensed view of the operation of those general laws respecting growth, which govern the whole vegetable kingdom, and especially of their effects on woody plants, and of the salutary remedies, which science dictates to be laid on artificial culture, of which pruning, as well as manuring, forms a constituent part, as has been explained above, at too much length.—That it is by a diligent study of the peculiar habits of trees, and the characters of soils, illustrated and regulated by facts drawn from general experience, that rash or ignorant systems of arboriculture are to be best corrected, and science brought most beneficially to bear on general practice.

Professor London says:

With respect to the culture of the soil, it is evident, that young plantations should be kept clear of such weeds as have a tendency to smother the plants; and though this is not likely to take place on heaths and barren sites, yet even these should be looked over once or twice during summer, and at least those weeds removed which are conspicuously injurious. Ground which have been prepared previously to planting, trenching, being by hand or by the horse hoe, and digging or plowing (the two latter rarely), become necessary according to circumstances. The hoeings are performed in summer to destroy weeds, and render the soil pervious to the weather; the plowing and diggings in winter are for the same purpose, and sometimes to prepare the soil for spring crops. These, both Pontey and Sang allow, may be occasionally introduced among newly planted trees; though it must not be forgotten that, relatively to the trees, the plants composing such crops are weeds, and some of them, as the potato, weeds of the most exhausting kind. Sang uses a hoe of larger size than usual in preparing lands for sowing woods, Sang plows in manure, sows in rows six feet apart, by which he is enabled to crop the ground between with low-growing early potatoes, turnips and lettuce; but not with young trees as a sort of nursery, as they prove more scourging crops than exculent vegetables, nor with grain, as not admitting of culture, and being too exhausting for the soil. Marshal, and some other authors however, approve of sowing the tree seeds with a crop of grain, and hoeing up the stubble and weeds when the crop is removed.

Pontey observes, "that wherever preparing the soil for planting is thought necessary, that of cultivating it for some years afterwards will generally be thought the same; slight crops of potatoes with short tops, or turnips, may be admitted into such plantations with advantage for two or three years, as they create a necessity for annually digging or stirring the surface, and tend very materially to accelerate the growth of the plants. It may be objected, that such crops must impoverish the soil, and no doubt such is the fact, as far as common vegetables are concerned, but as to the production of wood, its support depends, in a great measure, on a different species of nutriment; and hence, I could never observe, that such cropping damaged it materially."

Osier plantations, for baskets, willows, and hoops, require digging and cleaning during the whole course of their existence, and so do hedgerows to a certain extent, and some ornamental plantations.

OUR WINE INTEREST.

The Wine interest of California is now assuming large proportions and, therefore, it is important that all the information possible be given relative to it.

We give below from Curtis' valuable Circular the following:

CURTIS' WINE CIRCULAR.

Office of J. M. Curtis,
(Late Manager Lake Vineyard Wine Company),
Wine and Spirit Commission Merchant,
No. 434 Jackson St., San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872.

The exports of Wine and Brandy from California, during the year ending December 31st, 1871, aggregated 750,000 gallons of Wine and 80,000 gallons of Brandy, of which 670,000 gallons of Wine and 70,000 gallons of Brandy were shipped from San Francisco, and 80,000 gallons of Wine and 10,000 gallons of Brandy from points in the interior. Fully ninety per cent. of the entire amount exported found a market in the States east of the Rocky Mountains, five per cent in Oregon and the Pacific Territories, and five per cent in British Columbia, Central America, China, Japan, and the Islands of the Pacific. The distribution east of the Rocky Mountains has been made by sea, via New York—490,000 gallons of Wine and 22,000 of Brandy; and by rail to the great cities of the West, 150,000 gallons of Wine and 25,000 of Brandy.

With an increase of export trade proportionate to the gain of last year, we shall need for export, in 1872, 1,100,000 gallons of Wine and 140,000 of Brandy.

The quality of Brandy (Grape Spirit) produced in California in 1871, approximated 450,000 proof gallons. Of that amount about 130,000 gallons were distilled from Wine or Grapes, by improved processes, and the product is better than that of any previous year. About 70,000 gallons were distilled from wine lees and pumace, yielding the usual inferior spirit, most of it utterly worthless except to makers of "New York" brandy. At the beginning of the last vintage the supply of Grape Spirit was very small; and during the last month of 1871, 21,000 gallons of the new yield were exported, leaving only 110,000 gallons of good Brandy to meet a probable export demand for 140,000 gallons. Yet prices are now lower than in any previous season.

Wine of the last year's vintage is now being rapidly transferred from the producers to the dealers, at about the same rates which ruled a year ago. These rates, last year, were considered by many producers unremunerative, but now owing to the very large yield of last vintage, and the diminution of the cost of production, which experience has enabled the vintner to achieve, are generally satisfactory.

FLUCTUATION IN FARMING.

There is a floating population among our farmers, and in their changes on the farms as well. A few years ago pork was in high demand; hogs were then the rush. Pork as well as beef is down now. Wool was a drug. Now it is at the highest point; every one is looking out, though as yet generally for sheep. Soon this industry will go with the rest. The dairy, especially cheese, is at a low ebb. Already there is a look-about for a change to something more lucrative. The more easily moved will drop into butter, to escape from it almost as soon as they adopted it. Cows will be at a low figure.—And so the change goes on from one to the other, and almost always for the worse. The farmer who is established in all the branches, and persistently carries them on, receives the benefit of them all, including what the fluctuating farmer is aiming at, but which he seldom reaches, as the change again takes place before he fully realizes the benefit; but he is sure to get all there is of the least profitable. This on account of his halting and changing, which experience has proved is not for the best, while the true, steady farmer, carrying all, is sure to reap all, the good with the poor, the poor losing but little to him, and the good making a good harvest. He always, every year, has some of this good harvest. He has been growing hops, as we have known him, for twenty years, and has realized a small fortune by the good years that have occurred, as they will.

There are those who, during all the long period of depression in the wool market, have realized good profits by keeping sheep. Not so much that the mutton and lambs were of account, as that the whole thing was judiciously managed—good sheep, well kept, realizing the best prices for wool, mutton, and lambs—and the yield as large (by good treatment) as not only to ensure against loss, but to make it an object to keep sheep, which paid as well in this case as the average departments of the farm, to say nothing of the superior improvement of the land. Now the harvest of this industry is being realized, as with the hop. The true dairyman established in his business, looks with little concern upon the present low condition of this branch. He has not lost any, and can even bear to be a little more reduced—not all can bear this; but the interest carried on in its best condition, is not suffering in actual loss, from the depression; this is the case in comparative sense with other interests. He knows well enough that the good time is coming, must come, and then he will share the full benefit which is not realized by the fluctuating. Wheat has just had its depression. Many were discouraged, some hopelessly, and embarked in other enterprises, or other branches of farming. And wheat is the great, the necessary staple, least liable to over-production. When will people learn to see things. Now, all the good farmers are on the side of the steady ones, and the poor on the side of the fluctuating. Or, we might say, there are some exceptions. These in the shrewd managers, speculators on the farm, having a proposition of what is going to "happen," from a close study of the past. They forecast and act; some are ready to act on the spur of the moment. But it requires more tact than the ordinary farmer has to succeed here. And then the systematic, persevering farmer, carrying all the parts, thoroughly and constantly, is the better of the two, with very rare exceptions. It is clear what is for the interest of the farmers. And now is the time when it behooves him to be steady.—F. G. in *Prairie Farmer*.

THE LAEMLEIN TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.

The Concert given by the citizens to the Laemlein Sisters, on Tuesday evening, was one of the best and most pleasing and agreeable Concerts given in our city for a long time.—Platt's Hall was handsomely filled and with a fashionable and select audience.

The return of these excellent Artists has created an interest in their favor, and their appearance won for them a most rapturous applause of welcome. The programme was a very excellent one, to which the audience demanded encores from all the artists.

The Beneficiaries sustained their parts grandly and rendered all their pieces in splendid style, and to the great approval and approbation of the audience who gave them great applause.

The Sisters performed singly the most difficult and chained pieces of Liszt's compositions, giving them in the best style. They also played a duet on separate pianos and also on one piano.

Miss Helen C Dingson sang twice in fine style and was warmly encored. The "String Quartette," of the Musical Institute, gave very sweet music, which was loudly applauded.

Mr. Gustave Heinrichs gave a sweet performance on the Clarionet. The whole concert was one of the best given for a long time, and will prove a handsome sum for the most worthy recipients of this Testimonial Concert.

SEEDS AND SEEDSMEN.

We call the attention of all who are in the great Sacramento Valley to the Business Advertisements in our columns of the well known Seed Stores of dealers in Sacramento. The earth is now ready to receive seed; now Buy and Plant.

We also call attention to the seed stores in our City where good and reliable seeds can be had—we only advertise the Best dealers.

"There was a frog who lived in a spring,
He caught such a cold that he could not sing."

Poor, unfortunate Batrachian! In what a sad plight he must have been. And yet his misfortune was one that often befalls singers. Many a once tuneful voice among those who belong to the "genus homo" is utterly spoiled by "cold in the head," or on the lungs, or both combined. For the above mentioned "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was ever devised; but we rejoice to know that all human singers may keep their heads clear and their throats in tune by a timely use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, both of which are sold by druggist.

THE DEAD OF BOSTON

During the year that has just past an unusually large number of prominent citizens of Boston have passed away. The list embraces sixty-five persons, including Father Taylor, the friend of the sailors, Nathan Hale, a brilliant journalist; Colonel F. W. Lincoln, son of the Lincoln of the Boston Tea Party, and grandson of Paul Revere; Hon. David Sears, a millionaire; George Tickner, a most eminent historian; Colonel Thomas E. Chickering, of the well known piano makers; Rev. Ezra S. Gernett, D.D., a victim of the Eastern Railroad horror; Edward Biddle, the United States Commissioner to the World's Fair at London; Thomas Gill, once reporter, who passed the last day of Mr. Webster's life at Marshfield and wrote a sketch of the scene, which has since become historic; John Tappan, for forty years Treasurer of the American Tract Society; Frederick W. Lorian, murdered by the Apache Indians. Nearly all were "well known citizens." What the harvest of death will be during the present year none can tell. It is well, perhaps, that we are not allowed to lift the veil of the future. We would not gaze upon its perspective if we could.—*Boston Corr. Chicago Journal.*

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BERRY & PLACE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
San Francisco, January 23d, 1872.
J. F. PLACE,
W. O. M. BERRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of TREADWELL & CO., and will hereafter carry on the business of importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Wood-working and Iron Machinery, Miners' and Farmers' Tools, Mill Supplies, etc., at the old stand of the late firm of Treadwell & Co., where the extensive stock of the former house (sold entire by the Assignee) and the stock in trade of the Machinery and Supply Depot of the late firm of Berry & Place, will be found for sale. L. L. TREADWELL, of the former house of Treadwell & Co., is authorized to sign our firm name and act as Managing Agent for the house in conducting its business, until relieved of his commercial embarrassments, and thereupon become a member of the firm.
San Francisco, January 23d, 1872.
J. F. PLACE,
W. O. M. BERRY,
L. L. TREADWELL,
H. W. BOARDMAN,
San Francisco
New York.

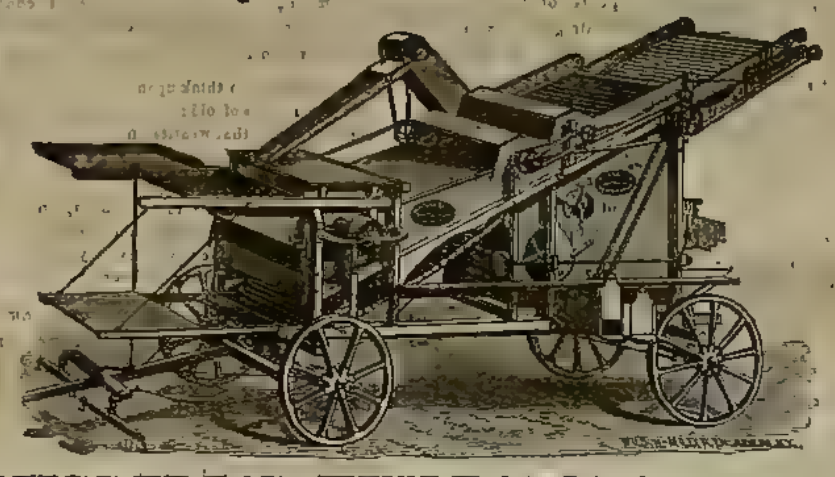
IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

TREADWELL & CO.,

With the Old Standard

HARVESTING MACHINES,

Hoadley's Threshing Engines,



RUSSELL'S THRESHERS,

Haines' Headers, Wood's Prize Mowers,

BALL'S & McCORMICK'S REAPERS,

Kirby's Combined Mower and Reaper, &c., &c.

WITH ALL THE LATEST CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS, SO JUSTLY PRIZED BY ALL CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

These Machines must be sold, and the supply being limited, and prices at first cost, they will be disposed of at an early day. Farmers who intend to buy Harvesting Machines for this season, would do well to order now, and make sure of their Machines before the season advances, and the Stock is sold, as it certainly will be before harvesting time. Don't fail to get our prices before ordering.

TREADWELL & CO.,
OLD FARMERS' MACHINERY DEPOT, SAN FRANCISCO.
37.5

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND RESERVED FUNDS

All Liable for all Fire Losses.

GOLD,

$20,000,000,00!

Assets in the United States over

$3,000,000,00!

W. B. JOHNSTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
37.5 432 California Street.

FOREMAN FOR A STOCK FARM

An Experienced Stock-raiser from New England—a man who have had years of experience in raising Blood Stock of all kinds—Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Swine—recently arriving here, desires, in order to obtain a knowledge of Climate and Season, a position as Overseer and Director of some extensive Stock Farm, where his knowledge and experience can be made available for the advantage of the Stockmen as well as to himself.

The advertiser has had that kind of experience that will benefit his employer, he desires a situation that may be for one or two years, and will give all his time and knowledge to the interests of the business.

The very best references can be given of ability and standing.

A Letter addressed F. H. M. and to care of the Farmer Office will meet with due attention.

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

PERSONS WHO ARE DESIROUS OF SECURING A few very choice and pretty specimens of rare Plants in Pots can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places—to gardens in the country or to conservatories or to parlor windows for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in greenhouses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons—all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS—to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us. WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE.

C. L. KELLOGG,

420 Sansome Street, near Clay, San Francisco,

IMPORTS &,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Flower Vegetable and Garden Seeds.

Also

TREE, FIELD, AND FRUIT SEEDS.

Specialties:

The Ramie Plant, Para Alfalfa and Mesquite Grass Seed,

With a Fine Collection of Bulbous Roots direct from Holland.

We invite our Customers to send for our Catalogue and favor us with their orders. 37.5.

A. S. HALLIDIE,

319 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fencing and Baling

WIRE

OF ALL KINDS, GALVANIZED OR OTHERWISE,

Galvanized Staples,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.
37.5

IMPORTANT

TO

NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest and best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs,
Rare and Beautiful Perenials Hannials,
Annuals, Etc., Etc.

also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD,

ETC

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, for

E. BALL & CO'S
WORLD MOWER and REAPER,

E. BALL & CO
TORNADO THRESHER,

We wish to call attention to the following "GANG PLOWS" of Sterling merit, manufactured for us and now on sale.

E. GARD'S MONITOR,
E. GARD'S PACIFIC RAILROAD,
E. GARD'S EUREKA,

Also Sole Agents for the following:

WOOLWORTH'S
AXE, PICK and SLEDGE HANDLES,

RUMSEY & CO'S
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, &c.

LEARY'S
PATENT RAILROAD LANTERNS,

ENTERPRISE MFG CO'S
SELF MEASURING MOLASSES GATES,
PAT. TAP BORES, COFFEE MILLS, &c.

Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

Gerrish Submerged Force Pumps.

36.21

1857. SEEDS. 1872.

W. B. STRONG,

8 and 10J street, Sacramento.

Garden,
Flower,
Field,
Fruit,
Tree and Shrub,
Grass and Clover Seeds,

FRESH, PURE and TRUE to name.

Seeds forwarded by mail to any part of the United States at 8 cents per pound.

My annual catalogue is ready and will be forwarded on application FREE.

ALFALFA.

50,000 pounds Californ Alfalfa, grown by J. Wilcoxson and others of the most careful and reliable producers.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Timothy, Red and White Clover, etc.

SEED POTATOES.—Early Rose, Bruce Prolific, Climax, Excelsior and other of the best tested varieties. An Eastern Agriculturist offers $1,000 for a Potato superior to the Excelsior in good qualities.

37.3 W. B. STRONG, 8 and 10 J st., Sac.

SEEDS—1872—FRUIT,

A. H. CUMMINGS & CO., 30 and 32 J street, Sacramento.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Fruit Trees and Shrubs, Clover and Grass Seeds,

Seeds forwarded by mail if desired.

Alfalfa grown by Julian & Parker, whose names are a sufficient guarantee.

SEED POTATOES, ALL VARIETIES.

Flower Seeds from the Celebrated Rochester Flower Gardens

All kinds of Fruit and Nuts constantly on hand at the lowest market prices. 37.3

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE GOOD AND reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-growers, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the BEST.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

Home Miscellany.

TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong;
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joys instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though this day may be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow,
And gaily sing the lark;
Fair hope has not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down-hearted,
But look for joy instead.

THE THREE MARRIAGES.

They met! gazed in each others eyes;
It needed but a glance
To show that love was written there,
Beyond all change, or chance.
Should sorrow, or should shame betide,
If even crime their lot,
If others spread seducing snares,
Their hearts will waver not.
Oh! blest are they, the tie Heaven formed,
Earth's troubles cannot sever,
They're one through life's short sorrowing span,
And they are one forever.

They met! friends whispered it were well
That they should join their hands;
It was esteem, expediency, not love
That forged their bands.
Peace may o'ershadow, joy may bless
The home that they have made,
They may in hope and quiet trust,
Enter the tomb's dark shade;
Yet they'll ne'er know the thrilling charm,
The radiance pure and bright,
Whose beams can make the bitterest grief,
If shared together, light.

They met! they loved not; yet, alas!
'Twas Mammon wrought the chain
That bound them in unholy bonds
Of wretchedness and pain.
What wonder they compared their lot
With dreams of early youth.
What wonder, if hell scarce can boast
Of torments worse than those
That made their sorrow-chequered lives
A weary scene of woes.

The first is a most precious gift,
To man but rarely given.
If it be thine, ah! value it
As a borrowed light from Heaven.
The second! wherefore shouldst thou risk
The freedom Heaven gave,
For what is oft times bitterness,
And ends but in the grave?
The third! if thou shouldst choose the third,
The fault, e're long, thou'll see.
Then may our God who loves us all,
Pity and pardon thee.

CURIOSITIES OF THE EARTH.

At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about four miles around it, wherever the earth is dug, when the workmen arrive at the distance of 63 feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit before the auger is removed, and, upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this newly-made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains or droughts. But what is most remarkable in this operation is the layers of the earth as we descend. At the depth of fourteen feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic work. Under this is found a soft, oozy earth, made up of vegetables; and at 26 feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still sticking on the stem, and the leaves and branches in a perfect state of preservation. At 28 feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shell, and this bed is eleven feet thick. Under this, vegetables are found again.

A THOUGHT RECORDED.

We have already called attention to the "tachypograph," or rapid type-writer, the machine which claims to report by machinery. In the following paragraph from the *Mechanical Advocate*, Boston, Mass., we learn that a still more wonderful machine is in progress:

"A remarkable machine is said to be the invention of a Mr. Adolphus Theodore Wagner, and is called a 'psycograph,' or apparatus for indicating a person's thoughts by the agency of 'nervous electricity.' The apparatus consists of a combination of rods or pieces of wood with a tracer and a disk for the operator's hand; also a glass slab or other non-conductor, and an alphabet. 'Upon a person possessing nervous electricity placing his hand upon one of these disks, the instrument will, immediately, work, and the tracer will spell upon the alphabet what is passing in the operators mind.'"

It is one of the worst errors to suppose that there is any other path of safety except of duty.

THE RUINED VALLEY.

It was in the early part of June. The weather had been unusually warm, the air sultry and close. Weary, I had sought my pillow for rest. Sleep did indeed come, but it was neither a continued or refreshing sleep, and, after restless hours I arose before the dawn and sought the open air upon the neighboring hills.

I had selected a lofty point, commanding an extensive prospect upon all sides, and there I awaited the opening day and the rising sun.

A strong wind had sprung up in the night from the west, and the sultry atmosphere of past days had left, and a clear and sweet air gave new life to both body and mind. Nothing could be more beautiful, nothing more calculated to elevate and purify thoughts than to witness a scene like the one just unfolding before me. At first, a pale yellow tinge faintly gleamed upon the eastern horizon, but quickly this expanded and deepened in color from faint tints to those of bright and burnished gold, each moment producing new beauty and power; from their low and distant bed these harbinger clouds rose upwards and onwards, mounting hill after hill, and then leaping upward to the very heavens with a bound. At this moment my attention was directed to the grove near me, from which issued a chorus of the sweetest melody that ever struck my ear. It seemed an anthem of praise—and so it was, for as I turned my head eastward, the glorious sun was lifting himself upward to gladden the earth. It was this beautiful advent that called forth the sweet anthems from the feathered songsters a moment before, and now there were added a thousand notes in joyous chorus, for from every tree, bush and plant, every living thing gave a recognition of coming day—unitedly they gave forth their morning song and praise to God.

Tears unrestrained flowed freely from my eyes as I beheld this universal evidence that God was thus acknowledged by created beings even in this lower order of his works; and my heart bowed in adoration as it joined to swell the morning hymn of praise that was now going up to him who said "Let there be light."

Refreshed and strengthened by this spiritual communion, and being in a proper state of mind to look forth upon Nature and her fair and glorious work, I gazed forth upon the scenery which now met my sight, as the early morning light rested upon it. It was indeed beautiful. Hills, valleys, streamlets and rivers, orchards, gardens, woods, groves and lawns were scattered in rich and varied profusion for miles around me, and my eyes feasted upon this vision of nature's own handiwork for many hours.

As I viewed and reviewed every scene that came within the reach of vision my eye would constantly turn to one spot more lovely than all the rest. There I loved to gaze, for it seemed a hallowed spot. There was a quiet and a charm resting upon this place, that, turn and gaze as I would, my eyes would be drawn back to it, for there they loved to rest. So often had I viewed it, that it seemed a familiar spot. The mansion was large and handsome; over the arched gateways the rose and honeysuckle shed forth their beauty and fragrance. Broad and smoothly pebbled walks around the borders of these grounds gave a taste and a charm to all the other arrangements that marked this "Vale of sweets," for the spot which I shall now more fully describe lay in a beautiful valley. High and strong walls and fences enclosed the best portions of these rich and fertile lands. Here a pretty stream ran through the centre of the grounds, giving freshness as well as beauty to the spot. It was the season of roses, and it required but little imagination to conceive that the fresh breeze which now reached me from that direction bore to me some of the fragrance that exhaled from the large parterres of roses that I could see were then opening their fragrant petals to the morning light. Trees loaded with early summer fruit, arbors covered with the grape, and fruits of every season were there. There, too, beneath the glass of many houses could be seen plants and flowers from every clime; the orange and the fig were there, and the lemon and the pomegranate; clusters of ripening grapes of every kind, from the pale yellow to the deepening purple, luscious and tempting; beautiful walks, shady arbors, and summer-houses, and cool retreats were there in abundance. Near the centre of these grounds just over a neat little bridge, I saw a miniature pond, the surface of whose waters was covered with the fragrant water lily. The more I gazed, the more I felt convinced that this was no ordinary spot; it seemed to me the home of flowers, for, gaze where I would, new beauties constantly developed themselves. My eye caught sweet little alcoves, tastefully arranged, where the busy bees were at work, culling from the flowers around their own home, their stores of transparent nectar and bearing it away to their own perfect cells.

My eyes now rested upon a beautiful temple near the grounds, surrounded by a chaste portico, with its columns beneath which seats were arranged, giving a quiet retreat at all times from the sun and heat of the day. I had scarcely comprehended all that was to be seen in this sweet spot, ere my attention was attracted by noticing some one leave the mansion and walk towards the retreat. I now saw the person distinctly, and quickly gathered from his appearance that it was he who claimed this spot as his home. In one hand he held a scroll, and in the other a flute. His walk was slow and sad, and there seemed in his gait a measured sadness. I had brought my glass with me, and now a deep interest in this person caused me to raise my eye, to ascertain if I could not read a deeper, truer lesson than mere imagination would teach. I was not disappointed—my conjectures were true; distinctly I could see by movement and gesture that sad thoughts were tenants of his mind. He had now reached the temple and seated himself; after a minute, he raised his flute to his lips and the sweet but melancholy strain that reached my ear fully confirmed all I had supposed. It was an air that had long been familiar to me; I listened with deep emotion. Suddenly he ceased playing, and, laying aside the instrument, wiped from his eyes the tears that had freely gushed from them. Such was the effect upon me that I could not turn away my gaze, and in a few moments he rose, and, drawing his hand across his brow, he raised his eyes upward, seemingly to catch inspiration from above, and broke forth, in tones soft and plaintive to the same strain he had been playing. Clear and free his song floated away upon the wings of the early morn, and, distant as I was, I could catch a portion of the song that came from his lips, for it was familiar. These were his words:

"'Tis sad, 'tis sad to think upon
The joyous days of old;
When every year that wearies on
Is numbered by some friendship gone,
Some kindly heart grown cold.
Could those days but come again
With their thorns and flowers,
I would give the hopes years
For those bygone hours."

He seemed much affected, and he turned away and rested against one of the pillars of the verandah, for a moment; but again he sang—

"'Tis sad, 'tis sad to number o'er
The faces glad and gay,
Which we have loved—some smile no more
Around us as they did of yore,
And some have turned away.
Could those days but come again
With their thorns and flowers,
I would give the hope of years
For those bygone hours."

His voice trembled ere he had finished, and quickly bowing himself upon the seat, he gave way to his sorrow. I wept also—there was an interest in my soul, awakened for him, beyond my own control. My attention was again awakened by the appearance of another person from the mansion. This person differed altogether from the former—he of whom I have spoken seemed to move, as if conscious of bearing high and noble purpose. The one now approaching moved quickly, and gazed around, as if in search of some one. There was that in his movement that told of one not satisfied with himself. The dress as well as the movements of these two individuals were widely different; the former wore the dress of an American, the latter, of a foreigner: the cap bearing upon its front the thistle, and the plaid upon his shoulder told that he was a Highlander; and as soon as his eye rested upon the former, who was now seated in the verandah, he hastened to his side. They seemed to meet as friends; yet there was in the deportment of the stranger enough to convince me that there were danger in trusting the "dangerous thistle." A cold shudder crept over me, as if danger was immediate to the friend who had so deeply won my sympathies. I turned away sick with the very thought, and feeling wearied even by the intensity with which I had interested myself, I laid my head upon my cloak for rest and meditation, when quickly I was lost in sleep.

So deep had been the impression made upon my mind, that the scene before me was continued in my sleep; but such a dream—fearful even to the dreamer; should it be only a faint shadow of a reality, how fearful. God save my friend from the fate which my dream fastened upon him by his treachrous friend.

How long I slept and dreamed I know not, but here is the fearful picture, and it can never leave my mind:

Methought I was still looking at this friend and the stranger, who were now engaged in earnest conversation, every moment growing more and more excited as I judged by their gestures. Presently they both arose. My friend raised his head slowly and pointed upward toward Heaven; he then waved his hand to the stranger as if bidding him depart, and turned from him and seated himself again, overpowered by strong emotions.

At that moment darkness seemed to gather suddenly, the heavens were overcast, dark and fearful clouds arose rapidly, the lightening flashed, the pealing thunder shook the very earth; a hurricane came on. I looked for my friend; there he sat, calm and immovable. His companion at that moment sprang to him, to arouse him, but quickly turning from him, left the verandah and walked away a few rods, when returning upon the opposite side he sprang forward and hastily climbing one of the columns of the portico, and placing himself upon the verandah, moved around to where my friend had sat, who had at this moment risen and was leaning against a column of the portico. Over this very column now stood the foreigner. Again a cold shudder chilled the blood in my veins, for it seemed as if some fearful treachery was preparing for my friend.

The gathering storm was approaching, and most fearfully was it thundering. The darkness had nearly shut out my vision. As I looked again the bright glare of the lightening revealed to me my friend still leaning against the column. But the stranger was suddenly transformed into a hideous serpent, so awfully hideous and monstrous that, though dreaming, I remember I closed my eyes to shut out the awful sight. When I looked again, the serpent was slowly and stealthily moving forward and bending down upon the very column against which my friend rested. I saw and felt the danger. I essayed to scream, but my tongue clave to my mouth with fear. I saw the slimy reptile move on in his deadly purpose; nearer he approached his victim. Coldness crept over me; I grew faint. I saw the serpent approach and make ready for his spring, his head compressed, his eyes glaring, his forked tongue blazed. All was now ready, victor and victim. I would have sprung forward, but I could not move—horror held me fast. A moment only of dreadful suspense, ere the serpent loosed his hold above and sprang upon the heart of my friend. A wild and fearful shriek of agony reached my ear. This was followed by a flood of lightning that seemed to burn into my very eye-balls.

Crash upon crash then came the bursting thunderbolts, and then all was still. I dared not look forth again for many moments, but when I gazed again, agony filled my soul. The storm had spent its fury on the brightest spot I loved. My chosen spot, with everything lovely, had been laid waste; destruction had seized upon everything beautiful and bore it down in its fury. The spoilers hand had marred everything lovely. The roses lay broken from their stems and were trampled down. Everything in and around had been the sport of fury, and desolation reigned triumphant. The running stream was choked by the mass of ruins that had been swept into it. Flowers were no longer there; the home of the busy insect was borne off—the home of the rare and beautiful plants had been swept away and nothing could be seen but nakedness and ruin.

With agony of feeling I looked for my friend. Amid the ruins of the beautiful temple lay that friend, cold and dead. In his agony he had torn open his dress, and upon his breast I distinctly saw the wound of the serpent's fang. My friend had fallen a victim of treachery; and the spot which I had selected as the most beautiful, a few hours before, I now gazed upon in sadness, then turned away to look no more upon—THE RUINED VALLEY.

MANNER OF CONFERRING FAVORS.

There is no benefit so excellent in itself that it may not be sweetened and improved by the manner of conferring it. The virtue rests in the intent, the profit, in the judicious bestowing; but the beauty and ornament of an obligation lies in the manner. The whole is perfect, when the favor is accompanied by delicacy, good nature, and with dispatch. He that puts a man off from time to time, robs the favor of half its worth. There is little grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers. If there be occasion for delay, let us be careful as to the manner, for demurring is next door to denying. A benefit should be made acceptable by all possible means, even to the end that the receiver, who is never to forget it, may bear it in his mind with satisfaction.

There are some who spoil a good office after it is done, and others in the very instant of doing it. There must be so much entreaty and importunity; nay, if we do but suspect a petitioner, we put on a sour face look another way, pretend haste, company, business, talk of other matters, and keep him off with artificial delays, let his necessities be never so pressing; and when we are put to it at last, it comes so hard from us, that it is rather extorted than conferred. The manner of saying or doing a thing goes a great way in the value of the thing itself. It was well said by him that called a good office that was done harshly, and with ill-will, "a stony piece of bread;" it is necessary for him that is hungry to receive, for it is almost choke-a man in the going down. A pause, an unkind tone, word, look or action, destroys the grace of a courtesy. Some have the gift of a suitor with the point of wit, or cavil; as in the case of the Cynic that begged a talent of Antigonus: "That's too much," says he, "for a Cynic to ask;" when he fell to a penny, "that's too little," says he, "for a prince to give." Whatever we bestow, let it be done with a frank and cheerful countenance. A man should not give with his hands, and deny with his looks. A flat denial is oft times infinitely before a vexatious delay, as a quick death is a mercy compared with a lingering torment; but to be needlessly put to waiting and intercessions after a promise is passed, is cruelty.

It is not the value of the present, but the benevolence of the giver that we are to consider. On the other side, many benefits are great in show, but little or perhaps nothing in effect, when they come hard, slow, or at all unawares. That which is given with pride and ostentation, is rather an ambition than a bounty. Great public actions require public rewards, but the good offices we do for a man in want, distress, or under reproach, these should be known only to the receiver. He that gives to be seen, would never relieve a man in the dark. He must be a wise, a friendly, and a well bred man, that perfectly acquits himself in the art and duty of obliging.

THE WORLD.

In the world there is nothing durable; and if there were it would not be suitable to us, because how long soever that might last itself, yet we could not last to enjoy it. Though our temporal goods and comforts were not movable, yet we are; though they might stay with us, yet we could not stay with them; and though they should procure many advantages and pleasures for us, even that would make the pain and loss of parting with them greater, and by attaching us to life here, might cheat us out of life hereafter; so that contentment with an ill lot is not less called for by reason than piety, and would seem not to be the difficult virtue it is often esteemed to be.

TRUTH.

I believe that nature herself has constituted truth the supreme deity, which is to be adored by mankind, and that she has given it greater force than any of the rest; for, being opposed, as she is on all sides, and appearances of truth so often passing for the thing itself, in behalf of plausible falsehoods, yet, by her wonderful operation, she insinuates herself into the minds; sometimes exerting her strength immediately, and sometimes lying hid in darkness for a length of time; but at last she struggles through it, and appears triumphant over falsehood.—*Polybius.*

Truth gives a sense of security to the feeblest man, as lying does of insecurity to the strongest. The true man has but one answer to give to interrogators, one story to tell them, nobody's face to fear.

The best Christians are more careful to reform themselves than to censure others.

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Miscellany.

A CURIOUS STORY.

The Bank of England possesses some singular traditions and experiences. We heard the other day an anecdote, from an authentic source, although it related to something that happened many years ago, before the lifetime of the present generation. The directors received an anonymous letter, stating that the writer had the means of access to their bullion-room. They treated the matter as a hoax, and took no notice of the letter. Another more urgent and specific letter failed to arouse them. At length the writer offered to meet them in the bullion-room at any hour they pleased to name. They then communicated with their correspondent through the channel he had indicated, appointing a "midnight hour" for the rendezvous. A deputation from the Board, lantern in hands repaired to the bullion-room, locked themselves in, and awaited the arrival of the mysterious correspondent. Punctual to the hour, a noise was heard below. Some boards in the floor were, without much trouble displaced, and in a few minutes the gay Guy Fawkes of the Bank stood in the midst of the astonished directors? His story was very simple and straightforward. An old drain ran under the bullion-room, the existence of which had become known to him, and by means of which he might have carried away enormous amounts. Inquiry was made. Nothing had been extracted, and the directors rewarded the honesty and ingenuity of their anonymous correspondent—a working man, who had been employed in repairing the sewers—by a present of eight hundred pounds.

EXPERIMENTS ON DOGS.

Two dogs were taken, as nearly possible identical in size and condition: one of them was fed every day with 20 grammes of bread, 10 grammes of fresh butter, and 10 of sugar; and the other with 20 grammes of cocoa, 10 grammes of roasted coffee. This last ration, it is observed, contained less solid matter, by weight, than the preceding. The first dog grew very thin in a short time, and died in twenty-nine days, showing all the symptoms of an insufficient nourishment. The other continued healthy, though he grew thin, but not so much so as the first dog. The experimenter, having been called away to duty at the fortifications just after the first dog died, he was unable to feed the second as he had purposed, and the animal not receiving any nourishment died at the end of four days.—*American Chemist*, July, 1871, from *Comptes Rendus*.

RAILROAD DUST.

A Manchester scientist has recently given an account of a microscopical examination of dust blown into a railway carriage and collected on a newspaper placed on a seat near the open window. This dust shows a large proportion of highly magnetic fragments of iron. The particles were long thin and straight, the largest being one-hundred-and-fiftieth of an inch. The weight of the dust collected was 5.7 grains, and the proportion of iron particles amounted to 2.9 grains. The iron, which was separated by a soft magnet, consisted of fused particles of dross like clinkers, which were more or less covered with excrescences and spikes and elongated into tails. There were also small angular particles like cast iron having a crystaline structure. The other portion of the dust consisted largely of cinders, fragments of glass, a few bits of yellow metal, grains of sand and bits of coal. It is thought probable that the magnetic strips of iron must be lamina from the rails and wheel tires, and that fused iron particles came from the coal or from the grate bars. This dust was collected near Birmingham.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

JOURNALISM THIRTY YEARS AGO.

At a recent meeting of the Boston press the following good story was related by a member in illustration of the journalism of thirty years ago. Mr. Stockwell, of the Boston *Journal*, said that when he was the only reported of that paper, he once asked the editor whether it would not be well to run out to Brighton and make a brief report of one Daniel Webster's speeches, and that the editor pushed his spectacles from his eyes and decided: "Well, no, I guess not, somebody will send us in something about it in two or three days."

EXTENT OF RAILWAYS.

From a carefully prepared estimate of railroad communications now existing, it appears that there are 450,000 miles of railroad in Europe 180,000 in America, 14,000 in India, 10,000 in Australia, and 30,000 miles of submarine cables to different points. This gives a total of 684,000 miles which is increasing at the rate of about 100,000 miles per year.

The postal telegraph system in Great Britain may be set down as a substantial success, the official figures for nearly a year's operation showing about $5,000,000 receipts against $1,250,000 expenditures. This settle the matter so far as the paying character of the enterprise is concerned, while public opinion is unanimous in declaring its great usefulness, and the inability of the community generally to get on without it.

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No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value: because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

320 Clay street, up stairs.

$16.00 for $5.00.

The Phrenological Journal

Is a First-Class Family Magazine, devoted to Phrenology, Ethnology, Physiology, Education and Literature, with measures to Reform, Elevate and Improv Mankind Physically, Mentally and Morally, its articles are of the highest interest to all. It teaches what we are and how to make the most of ourselves: The information it contains on the Laws of Life and Health, is well worth the price of the Magazine to every Family.

Terms.—Published monthly at $3.00 a year, in advance, new Volume (the 54th) begin with January number. On trial 50 cents.

The Christian Union

Is a First-Class Weekly Religious and Family Newspaper, Edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER, and published at $3.00 a year.

Arrangements have been made by which the "PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL," $3.00 a year; "THE CHRISTIAN UNION," $3.00 a year; and a pair of superb *Oil Cromos*, "WIDE AWAKE" and "FAST ASLEEP," price $10 will be sent for $5. Here is a chance to secure a first-class family magazine; a splendid weekly paper; a fine pair of chromos all for $5.00. Address, with P. O. orders, or S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[JAMES MEALL.] [WM. HASELTINE.]

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Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable

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SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS, FOR 1872; Now ready Consisting of over 130 pages, on rose-tinted paper, with upwards of 40 separate cuts, and SIX BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATES! ver, a beautiful design, in colors. The richest Catalogue ever published. Send 25 cents for copy, not one-half the value of the colored plates. In the first order, amounting to not less than $1, the price of Catalogue, 25c., will be refunded in seeds. New customers placed on the same footing with old. Free to old customers. y of seeds, size of pac ts, prices an d premiums offered, make it to the advantage of all to purchase seeds of us. See Catalogue for extraordinary inducements.

You will miss it if you do not see our Catalogue before order Seeds.

Either of our two Chromos for 1872, size 19x24—one a flower plate of Bulbous Plants, consisting of Lilies &c.—the other of Annual, Biennial and Perennis Plants, guaranted the

MOST ELEGANT FLORAL CHROMOS

ever issued in this country. A superb parlor ornament; mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 75c.; also free, on conditions specified in Catalogue. Address

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Horse-Cars pass every Fifteen Minutes.
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....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCES

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORRILLA, which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from to

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities, at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN BEES are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

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The Pioneer Herald

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Established 1854,

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Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

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TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

FOR

1872!

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FOR

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Single Copies	$4.00
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WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing place.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 1.

Money and Exchange Table.

Exchange on England	109½@109¾
Price of Gold	109¼@1 9¼
Value of Greenbacks	92½@93
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	10s 4d.
do do New York	170@180 bush

Money in New York, Boston and the Eastern States remain without material change money at 6 to 7 per cent.

Money has not advanced at the Bank of England, it still rates at 3½ per cent., and loans at three per cent. and less.

Money in San Francisco is again quite easy. At Bank 1 and 1½ per cent—large and long loans 9@10 per cent.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market is a little more lively on account of some shipments to Liverpool, which reach in amount nearly 400,000 centals. The decline in price enabling shippers to take the risk of a falling market, and holders see they must realize at every chance they have for sales, as the prospect is a very large crop next year and low.

The Flour market is dull by reason of large supplies, Oregon sending a goodly share, and Millers not having a large demand, the prices are on the low grade

Barley is active, prices better, while Oats are dull, Corn lower, Rye and Buckwheat steady

Hay is abundant, prices steady, while Bran and Middlings have declined considerably.

Potatoes, Onions and Beans are plenty and low.

The Wool market is pretty well cleared of stock preparatory to the new clip, which will soon be on the market—prices at present nominal.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs	$2 00	@	2 10
do Extra	2 10	@	2 20
Barley, new ₱ 100 lbs	1 45	@	1 55
Barley, old for brewing	1 60	@	1 65
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 20	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 65	@	1 85
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 60
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	5 50	@	5 75
do Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Extra Family Flour,	5 75	@	6 00
Oregon Superfine	5 25	@	5 75
do Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 00
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Bran ₱ ton		@	25 00
Middlings ₱ ton	32 50	@	33 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	40 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 50
Potatoes	40	@	60
Choice Varieties	80	@	90
Carrots	1 00	@	1 50
Onions	1 00	@	1 50
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	18 00	@	22 50
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	15 00	@	18 00
Straw ₱ ton	6 00	@	7 00

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit market has little change now, it is about the same for the month through.

Apples, ₱ box	1 00	@	2 00
Apples, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Pears, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Quinces, ₱ box	..	@	..
Figs	..	@	..
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Lemons, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
do Oranges, ₱ doz	75	@	1 00
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	3 50
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	20	@	30
do Almonds ₱ lb	25	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable supply large and good and of the best—no one complains

Asparagus, wild ₱ lb	..	@	..
do green	..	@	..
Artichokes (dry) ₱ doz	..	@	50
Brussel's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	10	@	15
Cauliflower, each	10	@	15
Cabbage, each	12	@	15
Carrots, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Celery Root, ₱ dozen	..	@	50
Cress, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ dozen	..	@	..
Cucklemas, ₱ gal	50	@	75
new ₱ gal	..	@	25
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	..	@	50
Egg Plant	..	@	..
Garlics, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Green Peas, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Green Corn, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Sugar Peas, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	35
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@	15
do cultivated	..	@	..
Onions, ₱ lb	2	@	3
Horseradish per lb	..	@	15
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb	10	@	10
do Sweet	3	@	5
Pumpkins	2	@	4
₱ ripe, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	..	@	..
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	..
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₱ lb	..	@	25
do Red	..	@	25
Squash, Summer	..	@	25
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard	..	@	5
do Hiten	..	@	..
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	..
Sprouts, ₱ bbl	50	@	50
Salsify ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Garlic	..	@	10
Extract	10	@	15

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

101x102—California Marke

The Fish supply is fair and on the increase—soon a bountiful supply of all kinds.

Salmon, ₱ lb	15	@	18
do smoked, new	12	@	15
do pickled, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Lake Tahoe Trout per lb	40	@	50
Smelts	..	@	15
Perch	..	@	15
Rockfish	..	@	15
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh	10	@	12
do smoked ₱ box	..	@	1 00
Tomcod	..	@	25
Sardines, fresh	..	@	12
Soleifish	..	@	37
Mackerel pickled, each	40	@	50
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₱ lb	..	@	12
Flounders	25	@	37
Sea Bass	..	@	..
Halibut	..	@	..
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	..	@	50
Pompano	1 50	@	..
Eels	..	@	..
King Fish	..	@	..
Anchovies	..	@	12
Perch	..	@	50
Finger per doz	..	@	1 00

SHELL FISH

SCHOMER & TESMORE,

57, 58, 59, California Marke

Shell Fish plenty and good, and growing better. Soon our planted Oysters will equal the famed Baltimoreans

The Meat market at retail is high and well supplied

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz		@	75
Eastern Oysters in Lard		@	1 00
Crew fish	10	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs each	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small		@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS.

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	30	@	35
do sirloin and rib pieces	20	@	25
do corned	10	@	15
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₱ lb	15	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	20	@	25
do leg	18	@	20
Lamb, ₱ lb	18	@	25
Beef tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs Tongues, each	10	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	18	@	20
Sugar Cured California	16	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Bufield	..	@	23
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWRY.

103 & 104

The Poultry market is well supplied with all kinds. Game rather scarce and higher, other kinds same rates as last.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
do tame	2 50	@	3 00
do Teal, and sma. Duck ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Game wild, ₱ each	50	@	60
do tame ₱ pair	4 00	@	5 00
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Hens, each	75	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	1 50
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Quails, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	1 00	@	2 50
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	35

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES

Hens, ₱ doz	7 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	9 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	18	@	22
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	12 00	@	14 00
do small	1 00	@	1 50
do Mallards		@	3 50
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 00
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail ₱ doz	1 75	@	2 00
Venison	..	@	..
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER CHEESE, EGGS ETC

The Dairy market grows abundant in supply, good rains, good feed, give promise of nice Butter and at low price, plentiful supplies now.

Butter, Calif rnia, ₱ lb (Cooking)	33	@	35
do Extra Choice	45	@	50
do do packed	..	@	35
do Eastern	25	@	30
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	60	@	65
Duck eggs	..	@	..
Partridge Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₱ lb	30	@	35
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey new	30	@	35
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	..	@	35
do do packed	25	@	30
do Eastern (new)	50	@	30
Cheese, California	18	@	20
Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	20
Partridge Eggs ₱ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	14½

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool, Fall Clip		@	25@30
" Choice Extra		@	32@35
Medium		@	30@32
do Burry		@	18@20
Wool-sacks, new		@	70@75
do second hand		@	50@60
Wheat Sacks, 2½ lbs		@	13@15
Potatoes Gunny Bags		@	21@22
Dry hides ₱ lb		@	17@19
Green salted, ₱ lb		@	14@16
Deer Skins		@	42@45
Sheepskins, wool on		@	30@50
do do plain		@	15@25
Goat skins, each		@	40@60
Refined Tallow		@	8½@9

New Productions of California.

The Stock of Hops well sold out. A large amount of acres will be planted this year to hops—they now pay well.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	..	@	3 00
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	6	@	8
Castor Beans ₱ lb	3½	@	4
Castor Oil ₱ gal	1 25	@	1 35
Linseed Oil	85	@	90
Hops, California	50	@	60
do Imported	..	@	..
Alfalfa	16	@	25
Mustard Seed	3	@	4½
English Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	5	@	7½
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	30	@	40
Pea Nuts	5	@	8

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

The Beef market is being largely supplied over the Railroad with live Stock (cattle), and prices decline some. Sheep, Lambs and Calves are rather scarce and prices well up.

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	9	@	10½ ₱
do 2d do	8	@	9 "
do. 3d do.	7	@	8½ "
VEAL—	7	@	10 "
MUTTON—	10	@	11 "
LAMB—	10	@	12½ "
PORK—undressed,	9½	@	7 "
dressed,	10	@	12 "

RANDALL'S

GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, $2.50 Send orders to the Farmer Office. WARREN & CO.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and which was pronounced

"The Best Churn Exhibited at the State Fair, and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for the sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in quantities to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

NEW RAILROAD TIME.

C. P. R. R.—COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1872, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave San Francisco

Via Oakland, as follows:

7:00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3:00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train for Stockton, Modesto and Sacramento

6:30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

Via Vallejo, as follows:

7:30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Train for Napa, Sonoma and Calistoga, and Sunday Train for Davisville and Knight's Landing, leaving Vallejo at 11:00 A. M.

4:00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with trains for Napa and Calistoga; also, for Benicia, Fairfield, Vaca, Dakota, Dixon, Davisville, Woodland and Knight's Landing.

Via Donahue, as follows:

2:00 P. M. Steamer Antelope (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Donahue with Train for Lakeville, Santa Rosa, Saint Rosa and Healdsburg.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

OVERLAND TRAINS.

Express Daily, via Oakland	Express Daily, via Vallejo	January 10, 1872.	Express Daily, via Vallejo	Express Daily, via Oakland
Leave	Leave.		Arrive	Arrive
7:00 A M	8:30 A M	San Francisco	7:30 P M	8:30 P M
7:36 "	.....	Oakland	.....	8:00 "
7:50 "	.....	San Jose	.....	8:10 "
8:35 "	.....	Niles	.....	7:05 "
11:27 "	.....	Stockton	.....	4:22 "
.....	.....	Vallejo	.....	.....
.....	.....	Davis	.....	.....
1 15 P M	2:00 "	Sacramento	2:00 "	12:35 P M
Arrive	5:15 "	Colfax	10:20 "	Leave.
Read Down	1:45 A M	Reno	2 10 A M	Read Up
	9 10 "	Winnemucca	4 15 P M	
	12:00 M	Battle Mountain	1:25 "	
	4 40 P M	Elko	8 45 A M	
	6:20 A M	Ogden	1 20 P M	
	Arrive		Leave.	

San Francisco and San Jose.

Leave.	Leave.		Arrive.	Arrive.
.....	3:00 P M	San Francisco	10:40 A M	.....
7 10 P M	4 45 "	Niles	8 35 "	5:30 P M
8 30 "	5 30 "	San Jose	7 50 "	4 10 "
Arrive.	Arrive.		Leave.	Leave.

Sacramento, Marysville and Tehama.

Leave.	Leave		Arrive.	Arrive.
*8 45 a m	2:25 p m	Sacramento	1:05 p m	*4:45 p m
10:25 "	3:25 "	Junction	10:15 "	3:25 "
1 10 p m	5:15 "	Marysville	10:20 a m	12:00 m
8 00 "	8:35 "	Tehama	6 50 "	5 30 p m
.....	9:30 "	Red Bluff	4:00 "	.....
Arrive	Arrive		Leave.	Leave.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, *7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10 and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 00, 9 20 and *11.30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 30, *6 40, 7 30, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 40, and 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, *6 50, 8 50, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 7 [illegible] 10 20 P M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, 8 30, 7 00 and 10, 65 A. M., and 3 30 P M.

Leave Fruit Vale, 8 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P M

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Leave San Fran.	Leave Vallejo.	Arrive Calistoga.	Arrive Marysville	Arrive Sacram'to
8:00 a m	10:34 a m	1:40 p m	4:00 p m	1:30 p m
4:00 p m	6:45 p m	8:15 "	10:25 "	5:40 "
12:30 a m	10:35 a m	1:30 "	6:15 "	.....

Leave Sacram'to.	Leave Marysville	Leave Calistoga	Arrive Vallejo.	Arrive San Fran.
*8:30 a m	6:00 a m	7:30 a m	10 15 a m	12 15 p m
5:30 p m	*10:30 "	*2:15 p m	5 30 p m	7 30 "
.....	10:15 "	3:00 "	5 50 "	7 30 "

San Francisco and N. Pacific Railroad.

Leave			Arrive
...	*4 00 p m	San Francisco	*11 00 a m
...	4 35 "	Depot	8 45 "
...	5 00 "	Petaluma	8 20 "
...	6 10 "	Santa Rosa	7 30 "
Arrive.	6 45 "	Healdsburg	6 45 "
			Leave

California P. R. R. Co.'s Steamers.

Leave	Leave		Arrive.	Arrive.
*1:00 p m	*4:00 p m	San Francisco	*10:00 p m	*8:00 p m
6:00 "	6:00 "	Benicia	8:00 "	6:00 "
.....	2:00 a m	Stockton	6:00 "	.....
2:00 a m	.....	Sacramento	.....	12:00 m
Arrive.	Arrive.		Leave.	Leave.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Time Schedule—Commencing January 14, 1872.

Trains South	Through Trains.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only
Leave—			
San Francisco	8 15 A M	*3 35 P M	4 10 P M
San Jose	Arrive 11 35 "	7 55 "	7 10 "
Gilroy	1 00 P M	.....	.....
Hollister	Arrive	.....	.....
Pajaro	Arrive 2 00 "	.....	.....

Trains North.	San Jose Only	San Jose Only	Through Trains.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	11:00 A M
Hollister	.....	.....	6 45 "
Gilroy	.....	.....	1 00 P M
San Jose	6:45 A M	7:50 A M	2:25 "
San Francisco	Arrive 9 15 "	10:15 "	5:20 "

* Leaves at 2:30 P. M on SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted), leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4 15 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. O. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such personal facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

Do you want an agency *local* or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new Patented *Wash Wire Cloths Lines?* They last forever; samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 3-9-1y

MARKET ADVERTISEMENT

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season, and Terra plus constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34 14

RICHARD D. MOWRY,

(SUCCESSOR TO A. A. LOUDERBACK.)

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GAME, POULTRY.

Fancy Pigeon Depot.

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

Between Pine and Summer Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Orders attended to at the Shortest Notice.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City 34 52

SOLOMON TESMORE.

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

☞ Entrance on Pine Street. ☜

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurants supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

YO SEMITE HOUSE

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style,

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

35-3 PROPRIETOR.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIA GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties.

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of Valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

New Announcement!

FOR 1872,

The California Farmer,

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

The California Farmer,

AND THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payment is delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the TERMS above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the FARMER, but to secure other, valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy of the

REDUCTION IN PRICE

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,

320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

Demorest Monthly of Fashions.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

A splendid offer to our Subscribers: We will send the above Popular and Valuable Magazine, for one year with the Splendid $8.00 Chromo, together with our FARMER for only $7.00 or, for $1.00 extra, Hiawatha's Wooing, or for $9.00 we will send Demorest's Monthly for one year, both Chromos, and the CALIFORNIA FARMER for one NINE DOLLARS.

This is a Splendid Chance to secure the best Magazine, and two Elegant Chromos, for nearly half the value. Send the amount to this office, and the Magazine and Chromos will be promptly forwarded.

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them much before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know who *satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands read out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of imp emegts for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their manager and let our people know what they have to sell We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.
320 Clay st., San Francisco

New Fresh Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS, CHOICE AND RARE

From "VICKS" Best Seeds,

FINEST VARIETIES BULBS

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS,

NARCASSUS, JONQUILS, &c.

New and Splendid Lillies,

ALL OF THE CHOICEST KINDS.

Also Collections of Australian Seeds

For sale at the FARMER Office.

State Library

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1872. NUMBER 14.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No 220 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO

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By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, $2. For five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. If payment is delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed. City subscribers, delivered by carrier, $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

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Our Subscribers can send money BY MAIL safely inclosed at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.

Wells, Fargo & Co., at all their Offices in the State.

Postmasters, to all places are requested to act for us.

Ware & Bauer, Washington Street, San Francisco.

W. B. Loomis, " "

G. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row New York

Ware, Purcell & Co., Seedmen, High Holborn, London

Vilmorin, Andrieux, Co., Seedmen, Paris.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with a paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the Money must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, February 24.

BREEDING HORSES, LAND MATTERS.

The discussion still waxes strong as to the points to be kept in mind in the breeding of horses for France. One school requires the animal to be divided into two distinct classes for ordinary work and the saddle, the order desires to combine these ends, to produce a horse at once light and strong—powerful at the shoulder for draught, and equally light for the saddle.

The area of cultivated land in France is 124,000,000 acres, about three roods being the average extent of each holding; the number of proprietors being 9,000,000. This subdivision of the land is the consequence of the abolition of primogeniture. The French cling to the smallest patch of soil as to life; it is the best of all securities, not a little advantage in these times of change, and recalls the Scotchman's advice to his son on getting married: "make sure of the fortune; the wife may change, but the siller never." Many of these Lilliputian landed proprietors are in a state of indigence, their portion of "free territory" lying on their hands like a white elephant. Thus there are chronic lawsuits about marking divisions, the expenses of the contests too often exceeding the value of the plots themselves. It is not surprising then, that the plan of uniting several of the small holdings, submitting them to a common cultivation, sharing alike expenses and profits, is making way. The general wealth of the country will be increased as a consequence also.

EMIGRATION, AGRICULTUAL ASSOCIATION

It is to be regretted that public writers discourage emigration in France; the antipathy is already strong enough. Algeria is opposed on account of its climate, and America is objected to as being "too far!" Yet Monsieur, by his natural intelligence and fertility of resources makes an excellent colonist, and becomes a "model man" if he returns to die in the old country.

In Germany the most noteworthy feature in rural economy is the rapid extension of agricultural "stallons"—they may be said to exist everywhere, and are the result generally of private enterprise. In France the government is expected to establish these useful institutions, as in a few other countries also. Italy has now ten of these useful establishments, Switzerland has five, Sweeden two, Holland and Belgium one. The parent station was founded in 1861 at Leipsic, having a double mission—scientific and practical. There are instances where farmers have handed over their soil and plant to the agricultural philosophers. The end of all is the same—comparative resources, by practical experiment, in animal and vegetable physiology—the teaching in the laboratory and in the field, the analysis of soils, plants, and manures at a nominal tariff, the testing of the nutritive value of food for animals, and the controlling of seeds offered for sale. At Lodi, a station confines its labors to experiments in cheese making, and one at Paris, to edible cryptogamic plants, at Bonn there are twenty manufactures of chemical manures, that never sell a sack of their products till bearing the "hall mark" of the laboratory attached to the "station" in that town. Equally efficacious has been the supervision in the case of adulterated seeds. France now demands that a station be attached to each of her 320 colleges and normal schools scattered over the country.

It is generally considered that intense cold destroys insects. France since 60 years has never had so severe a winter as that now expiring, and yet never were caterpillar's nests so abundant. The law has been put in force compelling owners of trees to gether every caryealis, and bring them to a fixed spot to be burned.

INSECT MATTERS.

A new type of *phylloxera* has attacked the vines, as if the old was not sufficiently destructive. No "perfect cure" has yet been found, but the ravages of the insect has been diminished by an application of farm yard manure saturated with tar water every third year close to the roots of the vine. It has been suggested to import slips of the vine from America to graft on French stocks, but entomologists assert this would be only adding fuel to the flame, as the *phylloxera* is the same foe in America as here. Dryness of climate is held to be one of the principal causes of the disease. The mode of existence of the insect, its manner of multiplication are mysteries, and the "male" has never yet been discovered. Rewards are offered for his apprehension.

The "Egyptian" is the name of a new variety of black-red beet. In form it resembles a large flat turnip. It is peculiarly suited for shallow soils, and in addition is precocious; sown in April, it can be lifted in the following July.

Eastern Correspondence

SETTLERS ARE COMING.

We give the following Letter from Kansas, to show that people in the cold regions are now turning their attention to our "Sunny Land," and that this year will witness a great rush of Settlers from all the cold regions to this State.

We have the last week many letters of a similer kind; not only from Kansas, but other States, all of the same character. We hope owners of Lands here will take the *hint* of our correspondent if they wish ready customers.

——, Kansas, April 2d, 1872.

COL. WARREN, DEAR SIR:

I have just received the second copy of your valuable Journal, and am in hopes of raising a Club of ten subscribers soon. In the meantime please keep my name on your list of Subscribers, I will send the amount of subscription in a short time, as I wish to get all I can. Your paper has passed from *one to another* of my neighbors and read with *great* interest I can assure you. Several are making arrangements to sell out and come up California this fall, among them myself and family.

The long cold winters are unfavorable for stock-raising; thousands have died and are still dying from the cold. The weather is very cold here now. It does me good to see your paper, all others are laid aside, for its perusal. By-the-by, why don't parties who have farms for sale both *large* and *small*, improved and wild, advertise them in your paper? I am asked every day what the *price* of land is per acre in California, many have the idea that land is worth $100 per acre, and too high for men of small means to buy. Your paper has caused an excitement here among the Stock-raisers, and many are coming out this fall to look and purchase. I send with this a package of Seed Corn, something new here, and for table use it can't be beat, for bread. It is also superior to all other Corn—does well during a drouth, is *very* superior for fodder, the growth is six stalks to two grains. I have none to sell—this will give you a sample.

N. B. I can send you seed of the Slippery Elm, Black Elm, and Box Elder trees, if you wish them.

* * *

FARMER'S NEWSPAPERS.

We would especially remind all our Farmers that come from whatever section they may, East, West, North, or South, or from Europe, or the Colonies, they can always find the Best Agricultural Newspapers from all these sections on file at the *California Farmer's Reading Room*, 220 Clay street, up Stairs.

The Reading Room and Museum Free to all, with a large Library also.

Home Correspondence.

THE GREAT YOSEMITE VALLEY.

CLARK'S STATION, April 10th, 1872.

COL. WARREN, DEAR SIR:

Your very kind Letter of the 29th of March, has been received.

A few persons have already visited the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees and Yosemite Valley. They go to the Valley *via* Mariposa and Hite's Cove, there is still too much snow on the regular routes for horses to go through, I think parties may be able to get through by this route in about two weeks from now. The best time to visit the Valley is about the full of the moon in June. The Falls are then at their full volume of water, the Valley is then clothed in its richest robes of burnished emerald, adorned with all the brilliant hues of the native flowers. There has a large amount of snow fallen on the mountain heights above Yosemite the past winter, which will supply a good volume of water over the Falls much later this season than last.

Within the last year there has been some very important trails made about the Valley which opens up to the Tourist some of the most magnificent views which points have hitherto been inaccessible. I trust you will try and find time to make to make another trip to Yosemite this season, to keep yourself posted on the improvements slowly progressing there, and to again traverse those romantic aisles in this most magnificent Temple of Nature.

Whose walls are the Nevada Mountains cloft asunder,
Whose cheering lights the sun and moon and stars supply,
Whose choir the winds and Falls, whose organ thunder
And whose dome, the sky.

We shall want you before another Legislature convenes, to speak a good word for Yosemite.

Perhaps the time may come when California's Representatives in the Legislature, and citizens may learn from foreign Tourists to better appreciate this most magnificent gift of Congress, and try and do something to make it more easy of access to all who love to worship at the shrine of Nature's grandest works.

We have been having a very lively time in this vicinity for sometime past in the way of Earthquakes. Generally two or three shakes in twenty-four hours. As yet no damage is done here, only a few rocks thrown down from the walls of Yosemite. Yours truly, GALEN CLARKE.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

The grain trade has been characterized by extreme quietude. The markets throughout the country have been very inactive, and millers have operated with much caution, the few purchases effected being for immediate consumption. Consequently, the tendency of the quotations has been downwards, though, as a matter of fact, the business transacted has scarcely been sufficient to test prices. The show of English wheat has been limited; but the market has been liberally supplied with foreign. The condition of the samples has continued indifferent. The accounts with regard to the autumn sown crops are generally favorable. The continued mild weather has had the effect of stimulating vegetation, and the growth both of grass and corn crops has been rapid. Should no frost intervene we may look for an early maturity for the wheat plant.

Spring corn generally has been inactive. Malting barley has met with less inquiry, while grinding sorts have ruled inactive. Oats have been in limited inquiry only, and inferior corn is cheaper; while beans and peas are nominally unaltered in value.

Mr. George Dornbusch thus reports the state of the floating grain and seed trade:—"During the last eight days 119 grain and seed laden vessels have been reported arrived at ports of call, viz., 57 wheat, 21 maize, 10 barley, 3 rye, 3 beans, 8 linseed, 3 rapeseed, 2 cottonseed, 4 valonga, 1 palm kernels, 1 groundnuts. The floating grain trade has, considering the ample quantity offering been sluggish, and sales have been effected principally in fine cargoes. Wheat—Fine cargoes steady, but secondary sorts difficult to sell even at a reduction of 1s 6d. Maize quiet and 3d to 6d cheaper. Barley—Fine cargoes steady; secondary cheaper. Rye steady at last week's prices. Linseed has shown firmness, but closed quietly. Rapeseed inactive."

English Red Clover seed offering has been taken off at late prices. Fine samples of German Red were full as dear, with a fair demand. All White Seed realized very full rates. The best sorts of Trefoil were in moderate request, at no quotable change in value. White and Brown Mustardseed were in limited demand, and there was no change to quote in either sort. Grasses realized very full rates, with a good sale generally. New Spring Tares met rather more demand from country buyers, and prices were well supported.—*The British Trade Journal of March 1st.*

LOSS OF CATTLE IN TEXAS.

Both the late and cold weather and the drouth have occasioned an immense loss of cattle in many portions of Texas. Indeed, the stock interest has not received for many years such a severe blow. According to the Texas papers, it is estimated that 200,000 head of cattle have died during the past few weeks in Western Texas. The loss has been fearful between the Guadaloupe and Nueces rivers. In Goliad alone 25,000 animals have been skinned and about an equal number in San Patricio and Karnes counties.

The San Antonio *Herald* says that in a space of one mile opposite Helene, 1,000 or more animals have been skinned. Within a space of three miles near Kennedy's Ferry, near the Nueces, 5,000 more have died, and many of the carcasses have been stripped of the hides.

At last accounts the cattle were dying in Texas at a fearful rate, from starvation. After the cold weather came a terrible drouth, and there was literally no grass for them to subsist upon. So the loss of stock in the counties above mentioned in Victoria, Dewitt, Gonzales and other neighboring portions, this Winter and Spring, may be estimated at about one-half. We rejoice to learn that abundant rains have recently fallen over all the State.—*New Orleans Picayune, March 21st.*

A CURE FOR HOG AND CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Business calling us to a corn-popping establishment in Philadelphia, a few days since, we got to discussing the merits of pop-corn as a remedy for dospepsia in human beings, and in the course of conversation the proprietor informed us that a new use had been found for the refuse parched corn of his factory. Some Jersey farmers had been induced to purchase it for feeding to poultry in consequence of its cheapness. The result was, that on several farms where it had been used, and where hog and chicken cholera had prevailed, the disease had entirely disappeared, and that wherever others had used it the same results followed. Now, whether the cure was effected by the pop-corn as such, or whether it efficiency was due to its having been parched or roasted, we do not pretend to say. We simply state the facts, leaving our readers to draw their own inferences. At all events, there is no difficulty in making the experiment, and if it be found that pop-corn is more valuable for this purpose than the ordinary large kind, farmers can readily grow a small portion of it each year, to be held in reserve for the purpose named.—*Journal of the Farm.*

SCIENTIFIC AIDS TO SWIMMING.

A French inventor has patented an apparatus for swimmers, but we think that any frog might bring an action against the man for infringement of a device secured to the batrachians by indowment of nature. For the hands he has large membranous fin, which is held in its place by loops passing over the fingers and a strap around the wrist. The surface presented to the water by these fins is so large as to add greatly to the effectiveness of the strokes of the arm, but not so large as to exhaust the muscular power. Their effect is to reduce very much the effort required to swim without them. But the greatest ingenuity is displayed in the form and fitness of the fins, which are attached to the ankles, and are so formed that they act upon the water, both in the movement of bringing the legs together, and throwing them back. They act so finely in "treading water," as swimmers call it, that one can really walk, if not on the water, at least in it. The difference between swimming with this apparatus and without it, is very much like the difference between rowing a boat with the handle and the blade of an oar. The swimmer has no trouble in using the fins at first trial, and is surprised to find with what ease he can swim without exhaustion. He easily swims twice as fast with the apparatus as without it, and he can sustain himself for hours upon the water, or swim miles with it.

OUR POST OFFICE YARD AGAIN.

The present barren and forlorn condition of our Post Office Yard is the subject of many remarks by the daily visitors to this "Fountain of News," and the receptable of Information and Remittance of our Business men.

How dilapidated, says one; What a barren look, says another; What a disgrace to our city, says a third, while all unite in saying, what a shame after the expenditure of so many thousands of dollars to see such a place where so many pass daily, and which could have been made beautiful and permanent by the expenditure of *one-quarter* of the money, had the work only been given to those who understood what they were about—but if a valuable chronometer should be given to a Gun-maker or a Blacksmith, instead of a Watchmaker, the result would be Ruin to the Chronometer, and so with our Post Office Yard.

The Sandringham White Celery is a variety raised by the gardener to the Prince of Wales, and is said to be the peculiar delight of his Royal Highness.

WALTER BROWN & SON'S WOOL CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK April, 1872.

The month of March opened with a fairly active Wool Market, but owing to a gradual withdrawal of buyers, trade soon relapsed into a quiescent state, which continued through the month and resulted in equaling prices, but failing to discover any traces of weakness among holders; notwithstanding their very high transactions a further evidence of the sound basis upon which the existing high standard of values have been formed.

The cause of the dullness may be mainly attributed to the Congressional agitation of the Tariff question, which has had the effect of unsettling buyers, who quite naturally have moved with great caution while any uncertainty as to the probable fate of the measure remained. The general opinion now seems to be that no change in the present Tariff will be made during this session of Congress; but until the subject is definitely disposed of, it will serve to restrict operations in the Eastern markets, and check the tendency to extreme prices in the West, which has already developed in many sections.

The woolen machinery now employed is confined chiefly to the Eastern and Middle States, and much of this has been stopped from time to time during the winter for want of a sufficiency of water and other causes; yet there are comparatively few manufacturers who have large stocks of Wool on hand, many having a supply for only four to ten weeks, and it therefore seems reasonably certain that the present month will develope an active consumptive demand, which will probably continue up to the New Clip. But should buyers procrastinate, and not enter the Market until that period when the least excitement at the seaboard would be doubly felt throughout the Wool growing districts, they would themselves be the most to blame for the stimulus such a course would give to prices.

The principal offerings in fine descriptions are Cape and Australian wools. The stock of Domestic fleeces being reduced to a merely nominal quantity, manufacturers are availing themselves of the new Australian, the choice parcels of which, at current rates, are regarded as being cheaper than Domestic, at the figures which it promises to be marketed at. It is probably in this view that a number of manufacturers propose laying in a large supply of these wools and not purchasing any of the new clip until compelled to do so late in the season.

Strictly medium wools of domestic growth are very scarce, and in the event of an improved demand, consumers would soon find it difficult to get supplies, and would have to avail themselves of the best substitutes now in stock of foreign grown wools, some of which have considerable merit and are really cheap.

PULLED WOOLS.—Owing to the dullness of trade, ordinary and inferior lots have suffered a decline of two to three cents, but choice parcels have maintained their February values. With a very moderate stock on hand, and the season for Long Wools rapidly passing away, we look for an active demand, and improved prices.

CALIFORNIA WOOLS.—Transactions have been light, without any special change in prices.

TEXAS WOOLS.—Desirable parcels are held firmly. Sales have been small. Inferior lots are neglected, and somewhat lower in price.

FOREIGN WOOLS.—The "Game Cock" and "Alice," which arrived from Melbourne, during the month, brought some very choice Australian Wools, a large portion of which goes directly in consumption. These wools are highly appreciated by Manufacturers, because of the rare features they possess in quality and staple, making them more desirable, in many respects, than Domestic fleeces at an equal cost, when scoured. Considerable attention is being given by consumers to these Wool, and the late arrivals are meeting with ready sale at present quotations. Holders of all descriptions of Foreign Wools are firm, and an active movement is looked for at an early date, within the range of present values, there being nothing in the character of European advices which would indicate any softening of prices.

TUB-WASHED WOOL.	
Choice	90 @ 95
Fair	85 @ 89
Inferior and Burry	70 @ 80
PULLED WOOL.	
New York City extra Pulled	75 @ 76
New York City super Pulled	80 @ 82
New York City No. 1 Pulled	57 @ 60
Western super and extra	75 @ 80
Country extra Pulled	80 @ 85
Country super Pulled	82 @ 90
Country No. 1 Pulled	60 @ 65
Canada Pulled	75 @ 80
CALIFORNIA	
Spring Clip, fine	45 @ 50
Spring Clip, medium	45 @ 56
Spring Clip, low grades and burry	38 @ 42
Fall Clip, A 1	40 @ 42
Fall Clip low grades and burry	36 @ 40
Extra Pulled	— @ —
Super Pulled	— @ —
Low Pulled	— @ —
AUSTRALIAN.	
Australian Clothing	68 @ 72
Australian Combing	70 @ 75

(We have omited quotations for Wools nominally out of stock.)

Canadian Wonder is the name of a new dwarf bean, which is said to be wonderfully productive. The pods in England grow straight, and over a foot long.

Agriculture.

NEW CATTLE CAR.

[The great and laudable interest now felt for "Dumb Animals" is a sure proof of *Humanity in Man*, and *Woman too*. The vast amount of Stock now transported on our Railways, induces us to publish the following excellent new Invention for transporting Cattle by Railway, and hope the Central Pacific will adopt it, as they are prompt in securing all improvements on their line.

This new Car is the Invention of S. W. Remer, Esq., of Taunton, Mass.—Ed. F.]

The car is thirty-six feet long, eight feet two inches wide (inside), is divided into four compartments eight feet eight inches long by eight feet two inches wide, having the capacity of carrying four animals in each compartment. The animals are secured in the compartment in a lateral position, which affords great relief from oscillation which is one of the primary if not the principal cause of the great shrinkage of cattle in transit, and also prevents them from injuring one another by trampling, &c., &c. Along the top of the car are three tanks, protected from the weather and flying cinders by a light weather boarding for the purpose of carrying water and food for the cattle; the weather boarding being hung on hinges to afford ventilation in inclement weather. The food and water are conveyed through pipes and troughs to each of the compartments, which have end and side doors so arranged that cattle can be taken out or in from either of the compartments without disturbing those in the others. At both ends of the car is a door opening into a gangway the whole length of the car, affording the easy exit and entrance for the person having the stock in charge. In each of the compartments is a series of loopholes to furnish light and air in pleasant weather; these loopholes and the doors being fitted with slides to close in bad weather, while the ventilators in the top of the car heretofore mentioned can be opened, securing good ventilation without exposing the cattle to the weather.

The floor of the car has a rise of two and one-half inches, channelled and piped to drain off the offal, which is simply done by turning up the cock of the water-pipe and letting the water run on the floor and pass through the compartments carrying all the offal with it, and passing out through pipes leading from the bottom each compartment, thus adding very materially to the sanitary condition of the stock. Under the centre of the body of the car is a box about 9 by 3 for the purpose of carrying a floor, which fits about half way up in each compartment, making a double floor for the purpose of carrying small stock, such as sheep, hogs, &c., which are also cared for in the same manner as the larger stock; this box is also made the receptacle of tools, pipes and troughs when not in use.

The dividing partitions when not used to secure stock are so hinged that they can be thrown up to the top of the car and secured, the pipes and troughs disconnected and placed in the tool box, all being the work of a few moments, and then the car is ready to receive freight, which can be placed in it in about half the time it takes to load an ordinary car on account of the ready access thereto, thus utilizing the car at both ends of the route. The old style of car after discharging its freight at its southern or eastern terminal is usually sent back empty, no shipper or insurance company desiring to hazard goods in it.

ALSYKE CLOVER.

Alsyke, or *Perennial Hybrid Clover*, which takes it name from the *Alsyke* district near Stockholm, was first introduced into Sweden. Within the last century, vast improvements in agriculture have enabled this valuable clover to be brought to great perfection, and it is now held in high estimation by the Swedish farmers, and extensively cultivated by the leading agriculturists in Great Britain and Ireland. The root is fibrous, and the heads globular. The plant bears a greater resemblance to the White than to the Red Clover, and may be described as the Giant White Clover, with flesh-colored heads. The advantages it possesses over every other variety of clover are: Its perennial or permanent character—its greatest hardiness (for no winter will kill it)—its capability alike of resisting the extremes of drouth and wet—the much greater weight of herbage it produces during the season, and the certainty of a plant, when other varieties fail, from the land having become clover-sick. Its powers of production are inexhaustible as is proved by the wonderfully curious formation of the plant, from the single crown of which innumerable heads are continually being produced all through the season, and tillering out laterally over the ground. The hardy nature of the plant is proved by the fact of its thriving by transplanting. A single plant may be taken up and divided into ten or more parts, the fibrous roots just cropped, and each part will produce a luxuriant plant—so that no farmer need ever hereafter have a patchy piece of clover. Twelve pounds of Swedish Alsyke is sufficient to sow an acre.

☞OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or Stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY from us.

NEW ENGLAND CELEBRITIES.

"What constitutes a State," is the title of one of the most familiar poems in the English language. I could not help thinking of the constantly quoted answer, during my visit to Boston last autumn—in company with my friend Dougherty, when he repeated his fine lecture on "Oratory," at Music Hall in this city. The next day Senator Sumner invited us to dine with him at a place called Tait's on the ocean beach, a few miles outside of town, and when we got there we found among the company assembled Professor Agassiz, Henry W. Longfellow, Richard H. Dana, Oliver Wendell Holmes, ex Governor Clifford, George S. Hillard, Samuel Hooper, and one or two more. The dinner itself was a rare curiosity—seven courses of fish taken from the neighboring waters, each of which was graphically described by Prof. Agassiz in an exceedingly interesting manner, and five or six courses of game, gathered from far and near, all of different species, expressly stated on a written label, as they were sent in hot from the kitchen, as exquisitley prepared as if they had been so many varieties of French cooking, and had been ushered in under French titles, so that it would have been difficult to tell whether the fish was not fowl, and whether the fowl was not something else. The wines were choice, old and historical, and they were thoroughly enjoyed, although with that moderation which always marks the gentlemen at a dinner table who knows the wine stop and never forgets himself. But I do not desire to speak of what was to me, a plain Pennsylvanian, the mere novelty of the substantials of the feast, as to my patient study of the interesting men by whom I was surrounded. Here was Professor Agassiz at sixty-four, looking younger than most men at forty four; Longfellow, with his streaming locks, revealing in a snowy framework a face of enchanting and venerable beauty; Sumner, who, to use the remark of another, always look like a classic statue of some great Roman; Hooper, the living type of the solid men of Boston; Richard H. Dana, the author of "Two Years Before the Mast," keen congenial and receptive, and equally distinguished as the leader of the bar. Dr. Holmes, with his champagne sparkle and his endless and spontaneous humor. Their conversation was the flavor of the afternoon and evening. Unconstrained, without coarseness; animated without intolerance; if it could have been reported for future reading it would have furnished a precious page in some new *Noctes Ambrosianæ*. Professor Agassiz was filled with enthusiasm and appeared to have realized the acme of his ambition in the long scientific trip he was soon to make under the auspices of the Government, and aided by the liberality of enterprising citizens of Boston. He rejoiced in the fact that America had taken the initiative in these important investigations, and explained in a clear and simple manner, devoid of technical phrases, the object of his mission. England had for many years considered the propriety of exploring the wonders of the deep, and it was reserved for America to carry into practical effect a scheme that would not fail to be followed by good results, and which would add materially to the development of science. He said he proposed to survey the geography of the bed of the ocean, the topography of the earth had long since been discovered, but we are yet in darkeness as to the foundation of the great waters, which is supposed to represent the same indentations, elevations, and irregularities. All the requisite appliances and every conceivable comfort had been furnished Agassiz, a ship had been placed at his disposal, and he entered upon his work with all the earnestness and fervor of a young man in the prime of life. The affectionate and loving passage between Longfellow and himself, when the former left his chair to bid the Professor farewell and God-speed on his long voyage, which commenced a few days afterwards; the skill, the learning, and the wit displayed in the discussion of the private character of Franklin, by Sumner and Dana; the frank and manly interchange of views on all questions affecting men and measures, answered the questions so frequently asked in regard to Massachusettes. What is it that constitutes this great State? What is it that made New England so powerful, with her barren soil and inhospital climate? Her men. Here were the offspring of generations, the sons and grandsons of some of those who have laid the foundations of civil and religious liberty; who initiated the war of the Revolution, and fought it through to the end; who lighted the fires against slavery, and when slavery flew to arms were the first to rush to its overthrow; those colleges, schools, charities, municipal management, internal finance, and the general order, propriety and safety of whose government have no parallel in the world. It is very easy to sneer at the habit of laudation of New England and Massachusetts, but facts are better than fables, plain experience better than theory; and as I sat in this goodly company I reverted to the condition of the South, that helped to start the war against Great Britain a hundred years ago, under the leadership of men confessedly as great, and many of them greater than the grand chiefs of cold New England. They are venerated everywhere; but what effect has their example had upon their posterity? Alas! little; and simply because whereas the New England foundation of schools in peace and in war produced an increasing popular intelligence, there has never been in the South such a thing as popular intelligence until, perhaps, to-day, when the most benighted class, elevated to freedom, is outstripping the ignorant minority which held it so long in slavery. But the lesson is capable of a more elaborate and extended comment.

Frugality is good if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaving off superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them for the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begets covetousness; the last without the first begets prodigality.

WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF SWARMING BEES ARTIFICIALLY?

Mr. Root, of Ohio, says: Remove two frames, one of brood and one of honey, from a populous stock, with the adhering bees. Put into a new hive on a new stand. In ten days or a little more they will have a queen. As soon as she begins laying, fill up the hive with frames of brood from other hives. While raising queens, put brood frame next to the hive and cover top and side of the frames with a cloth quilt made for this purpose, and use in the place of a honey board when the hive is filled with frames. Weather must be warm and honey yield good.

Mrs. E. S. Tupper, of Iowa, objects to Mr. Root's plan. It was too slow for Iowa. She takes two frames of brood and the queen away from an old hive. Remove the old hive from its stand, and place the new one in its stead, in which place the two frames and the queen. The returning bees will furnish a force for the new stock. By this process the natural swarming was prevented, and at the same time the old stock was not seriously depleted, and the division could be repeated every ten days.

Mr. Moon has tried many ways and prefers this: Take one frame of brood from as many hives as are necessary to fill a new hive, shaking off a part of the bees. Those remaining will mostly be growing bees, suitable for the raising of a queen. Other persons give variation of these methods.

In regard to the handling of bees without danger from stings, Mr. Moon of Michigan, uses cotton rags to smoke his bees with, before opening the hive. He once transferred the bees and combs of three hundred hives into new hives without getting stung. He handled them with impunity, fearing them no more than if they had been flies. First blow in the smoke of the cotton, and after they have loudly hummed their submission, open the hives and do the work, when not a bee will offer to sting, unless it gets pinched. Prof. Cook, of Michigan, H. A. King, of New York, and Mr. Mitchell, of Indiana, all claimed that pure Italian bees are much more docile than the common black bees.—*Bee-Keeper's Journal.*

WOOL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Messrs. Coates & Co.'s, Wool Merchants of Philadelphia, thus speak of the Wool Market:

The firmness and activity noted in our last issue has continued throughout the past month, and prices, with but little variation have tended steadily upward. There is but little domestic to be found and holders of foreign are continually receiving higher advices from England. The "wool famine" predicted by many has been realized, and those manufacturers who have not sufficient supplies to carry them over till next clip, have to pay the prices asked by holders. They are using as little domestic as possible supplying its place with foreign wools, noils, cotton, or shoddy, and consequently making slightly inferior goods. Many of the better class of foreign wools are coming into favor and being largely taken by home factories which have heretofore only used domestic and they are better appreciating their merits and the way to work them to good advantage. Cape and California wools supply the place of medium and fine domestic grades while the various African, Turkey, or Russian description are used for low goods and blankets. There has never been a season when so much foreign wool has been taken by this market.

The sales for the month, of Domestic Fleece, Tub washed and Pulled Wools, foot up about 4,278,000 pounds within the range of 80 to 86 for Fleece, 80 to 95 for Tub-washed, and 70 to 85 for Pulled.

FAVORITE BREEDS OF CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Thornton, in the *London Field*, gives a comparison of the number of the leading breeds of cattle exhibited at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, by which it is seen that the Herefords are increasing in popularity, as against the Devons, but that the Short Horns are still the popular breed. Of the three principal breeds shown for the seven years ending in 1852, the result was 702 Short Horns against 211 Herefords and 357 Devons; and for the last ten years the numbers exhibited have been 1,476 Short Horns, 574 Herefords, 472 Devons. At the leading markets and fairs, except, perhaps, in the Southwest, they comprise the majority; and it is estimated that there are more Short Horns bred, fed, and grazed in England, than all the other breeds put together.

TRICHINA.

There is, perhaps, no stronger and longer race of men in the world than the Tennesseans and Kentuckians born within the century. The editor knows whole families in Kentucky who were many of them over seven feet high; the daughters were six feet. Still it may be said, without exaggeration, that the meat of hogs is on every farmer's table each day in the year eaten probably on an average at two meals out of the three. And yet many Germans die of the most painful of all maladies from eating pork; the difference being that the Western people require pork in all its forms to be particularly well cooked—cooked most thoroughly; the Germans, from habit, eat it raw. Charles Martin's wife and two children, at Cleveland Ohio, ate freely of raw smoked sausages. Within three days the father and mother died with horrible sufferings; the children lingered, but may recover. A brother had a portion of the same animal well cooked and placed on his table; it was eaten without fear and with no ill result. The practical point is too plain not to be noted.—*Ohio Farmer.*

LAMBS LAMB.

At the stock ranch of Mr. William Jennings, on yesterday, a ewe gave birth to a lamb that weighed seventeen pounds. This is very weighty for a lambkin, but it is a fact vouched for by the herder who states in addition that the mother and child are as well as could be expected.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

The Press has millions of tongues: We can use them for your benefit.

SEED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

409 & 411 Davis st., cor. Washington & Jackson

J. P. Sweeney & Co.,

Seedsmen and Florists,

Dealers in all kind of

FARM, GARDEN, VEGETABLE, AND FLOWER SEEDS,

Ornamental Trees, Flowering Plants, Shrubs, Vines, &c.,

The undersigned having been engaged in the SEED BUSINESS in this city for the last EIGHTEEN YEARS, have acquired a thorough knowledge of the wants of our CALIFORNIA FARMERS, GARDENERS, and FLORISTS, and we now have in our newly fitted up store, one of the Largest and most Complete Assortment of Seeds to be found in this State, and we therefore invite all who desire Seeds to call on us and examine our Stock, as we Guarrantee all our Seeds to be Fresh and Pure.

The undersigned can offer for the Present Season their Seeds with full confidence they will suit all their Patrons, and they now assure them, their Prices and Terms shall be satisfactory.

We offer this season all the most desirable kinds in large quantities, such as

Farmer's Stock Seeds.

CABBAGE, ONION, TURNIP, BEET, PARSNIP, CARROT, PEAS, BEANS, CORN, &C.,

CALIFORNIA

Pure Alfalfa

Grown in this State and Perfectly Clean.

CHOICE GRASS SEEDS

Of the most Desirable kinds,

ALSO

The Surprise Oats.

These are WHITE OATS, for seed, raised by Jonathan Hunt, Esq., of Oakland, and Gen. John Bidwell, of Chico.

They were first imported, three years ago by Mr. Hunt, and has been thoroughly and successfully tested by him. They took the FIRST PREMIUM at the Bay District Horticultural Society's Fair, in 1870, as well as the State Fair at Sacramento, in 1870 and 1871, and the Northern District Fair at Marysville.

They are now offered to the Farmers of the Pacific Coast as FAR SUPERIOR both in WEIGHT and PRODUCTIVENESS to ALL others at present cultivated.

They have been raised to the amount of 130 BUSHELS to the ACRE, with a weight 45 POUNDS per BUSHEL.

Price, $8.00 per 100 Pounds; less quantities at 10 cents per pound.

We invite all seed buyers, whether Wholesale or Retail to call and see our establishment, and we feel assured we can supply and please them.

J. P. SWEENEY,
409 and 411 Davis st.,
San Francisco, Cal.

FOREMAN FOR A STOCK FARM.

An Experienced Stock-raiser from New England—a man who have had years of experience in raising Blood Stock of all kinds—Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Swine—recently arriving here, desires, in order to obtain a knowledge of Climate and Season, a position as Overseer and Director of some extensive Stock Farm, where his knowledge and experience can be made available for the advantage of the Stock-man as well as to himself.

The advertiser having had that kind of experience that will benefit his employer, he desires a situation that may be for one or two years, and will give all his time and knowledge to the interests of the business.

The very best references can be given as to ability and standing.

A Letter addressed F. H. M. and, to care of the FARMER OFFICE will meet with due attention

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever!"

THE PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS OF JAPAN.

C. C. Cooley, of Manchester, O., has on his premises growing luxuriantly, one of the most beautiful Flowering Trees in the world, the same being the PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS, of Japan. Some nine years since, his brother sent him a small tree, about two feet in height, and about the thickness of one's finger. It is now forty-five feet high, and measures five feet in circumference at three feet above the ground. Some of the leaves are seven feet in circumference. It commenced to bloom the third year after planting. The flowers are very beautiful growing in large clusters, sometimes to the number of 120 in one bunch. Each flower is about 1 3-4 inch in length, by 2 in circumference. They all bloom at one time and are as fragrant as a white Lily, remaining in bloom from 2 to 3 weeks. No insect trouble the tree, except honey bees, which seems to be very fond of the flowers. It never sprouts, but can be raised from the seed as easily as corn. For ornamenting yards or cemeteries, we can think of nothing which would be more attractive than the tree spoken of.—*Western Pomologist.*

PRICE:

One tree.—One dollar and fifty cents.
Two trees.—Two dollar and a-half.
Six trees, (with one extra to getter up of club), six dollars

A Package of One Hundred Seeds,

With directions for culture, sent to any address for FIFTY CENTS.

All Orders addressed to

C. C. COOLEY,
Box 96, Manchester, Adams Co., O.

Send Stamp for Circular. 37-9

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN

FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock and to sudden change of weather or over-driving [illegible]

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase to bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and greatness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $43 per ton, sold at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

Sacramento.

WALTER BROWN & SON,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN,
HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

☞Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31-22-1y

A. S. HALLIDIE,

519 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fencing and Baling

WIRE

OF ALL KINDS, GALVANIZED OR OTHERWISE,

Galvanized Staples,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

37.5

Cashmere Goats.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of all who want to purchase choice CASHMERE GOATS to the large and fine herds he has for sale.

He has on hand and now ready to deliver

Pure Bloods,
Half Breed, and
All Grades up to Pure.

These Goats are of superior form and beauty, and will be offered as may be wanted by purchasers. They can be seen at the farm of the undersigned, located four miles from the Railroad Depot.

For further particulars, address

N. GILMORE,
Eldorado, Eldorado Co.

N. B.—The undersigned can particularly refer to the Editor FARMER for the excellence of Band of Goats, the Editor can also give particulars. N. G.

37.5

NEW VARIETIES FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.

We observe among the many Nursery Catalogues received by us, large numbers of NEW VARIETIES of FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS, which are offered by those Nurserymen and Florists, and to all such we would advise them to make themselves acquainted with California, for here a large field opens up to them for the introduction and sale of *all new and desirable* varieties in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

Judicious advertising of their new varieties may often secure great results for them.

We invite all Nurserymen and growers of Trees and Plants to send their business to the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER as a means of increasing their sales.

Horticulture.

SERICULTURE.

BY ED. MULLER.

No. 4—Forming of the Cocoon.

When your silkworms are in their fourth age you must provide yourself with oak branches, for the insects to spin their cocoons in. I find them the best and most convenient material in our mountains to supply the worms with, in which to build their silken houses: (of course if you have no oak growing in your localities, you will take something else.) The leaves of the oak are strong, and the cocoons are easily gathered from them, without loosing the floss. About three weeks before the worms are expected to make their cocoons, cut oak branches of about two and a half feet in length for the length of the distance between your shelves. Get branches well supplied with large leaves; hang these up in a shady place to dry. The leaves will curl in drying, and form a splendid place for the silkworm to make its cocoon in—for the silkworm likes a dark retired place to form it. When the worms become transparent, and of a pearly color—when they cease eating and are running about, looking upwards, or trying to ascend—when the skin about their necks becomes wrinkled, and their bodies have the softness to touch resembling soft dough, and their backs become very shining—when the green circles around the body contract and become of a bright gold color, then you have sure indications that they are prepared for the forming of the cocoons. Then you must provide them with the oak branches, and not before you observe these above described indications. Place the branches in rows, across your shelves, and place as many as possible, without neglecting to leave small intervals for the worms to be fed through. We must avoid as much as possible double cocoons, because they are of less value than single ones, and pay great attention in providing the worms with good places for them to work separately. During three days the insect throws out the silken fibre to finish his cocoon; and during this process, a uniform temperature is much needed, and we are blessed here in California just about that time, to have most always delightful weather to benefit the insect. Six or seven days after the cocoons are finished you gather them, and separate those which you intend to keep for eggs from those you wish to stifle in order to bring the latter to market for reeling. The best process to

STIFLE THE COCOONS

we have here in California, without injuring the fibre or luster of the silk in the least; (and it is the cheapest also), is this: After you have taken the floss from the cocoons (or you may leave the floss on them) place them in flat wooden boxes, two or three layers thick. Cover your boxes with glass, and expose them to the rays of the sun from 10 o'clock A. M. to about 4 P. M. doing this for two days in succession, and changing the layers of cocoons, the chrysalis will be destroyed and thoroughly dry. Be careful and leave a small interval between the box and glass to give a chance for the evaporation of the water to escape from the box, or otherwise, if you lay the glass in close proximity to the box, the evaporation of the matter of the chrysalis will collect in large drops on the glass, and will fall back on the cocoons, which, of course, is not desirable, as it will keep the cocoons damp. When you are sure that your cocoons are well stifled, that is, the chrysalis perfectly dry, which you can ascertain by shaking the cocoon, you place them on shelves a day or two, to air them, and place them afterward in sacks made of grass and hang them up in a dry cool room ready for market or to reel. We do not require here any artificial process in stifling our cocoons, like some other countries. They have to do it in ovens or with steam which process often injures the luster of the silk. We have here no rain, nor cloudy sky during the summer, therefore we can always use the rays of the sun. Pay attention during the stifling process, that no ants get into your boxes. They are very apt to get in and pierce the cocoons and injure them. In selecting your cocoons for eggs, you may judge tolerably well the males and females by the form and size of the cocoons. The male cocoons are slender, depressed in the middle, and pointed at both ends. The female cocoons are generally of a larger size, and of a rounder form, and resemble in shape a hen's egg. Select then, as well as possible, an equal number of males and females. It is well always to select

THE BEST COCOONS

for eggs, because it is to be expected that a firm, good cocoon, contains a vigorous, healthy moth, from which we obtain a good substantial egg. Place your selected cocoons on shelves in a single layer, and in about fifteen days from the time of the completion of the cocoon, the moth emerges. The male usually appears first, and is easily recognized as such by his smaller size and a continual flutter of his wings, and also by his two feathery plumes or horns, which are larger and fuller than those of the female moth. The female is of larger size, whiter color, and moves but seldom. They are then paired by placing both sexes in close proximity to each other; and, when paired, removed by the wings to sheets of paper spread on tables or shelves, where they are to be left in quiet and darkness, for the silk butterfly is a night butterfly.

The moth emerges from the cocoon generally in the morning between six and nine o'clock. Be careful to pair them all, and leave them from eight to nine hours in that condition in a quiet, dark place. You must visit them from time to time, and as soon as you observe that some of them get separated you must pair them again, and sometimes even change the male for another, of which always keep some in reserve in an air box. After eight or nine hours incubation you separate the male from the female. For this, take the wings of the male with one hand, and the wings of the female with the other, draw them apart gently so as not to hurt them. Place the male as a reserve for the next day in a box, (for you may need them again, in case you should not have enough males in proportion to females, emerging from your cocoons the next day.) Place the females on a cloth frame on which you wish to have them lay their eggs. Have your cloth frames of the same size, ten by fifteen inches. Take dark gray sheeting to cover your frames. Weigh them before the eggs are laid, and mark their weight on the frame, and after the eggs are on it weigh them again. You will thus know the exact weight of eggs you have. Shortly

AFTER THE SEPARATION

of both sexes, and the placing of the female on the cloth, she will begin and lay her eggs. You may place on the above described frame about one hundred females, who will nearly cover the frame with their eggs, which may weigh one ounce averaging four hundred eggs to the moth. During thirty-six hours the moth has generally laid mostly all (and their best eggs), and you may take her from the cloth and throw her away. The fresh laid eggs are of a whitish color. After several hours they turn yellow, then red, and in several days afterwards they have a lilac or slate-blue appearance, which is a sign that the incubation was perfect.

One hundred moths lay about one ounce of eggs, and an ounce contains forty thousand eggs. Mark the weight of the eggs every frame contains on the back of the cloth; also the species of the silkworm, your name, residence, and county where you reared your worms, and then your eggs are ready for market or your own use. You may then hang up your eggs in an airy, dry, cool room for preservation.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion allow me to say that there should be no doubt in any one's mind that sericulture in our mountains will be one of the leading industries of the State, and that we are destined to have an extensive silkworm egg trade with other countries; and, already, the eggs which I have grown here in the past five years, have a first-class reputation, and are sought already abroad. So let us go with a good heart and will to work, to foster that industry in our mountains, which will surely bring us all the necessaries of life, and comfort unto all classes of people. Let every one who has a piece of ground lying idle, plant mulberry trees. The mothers and their children can do the rearing of the insect. Already the prejudices which our ladies had against the precious insect which furnishes their costly elegant dresses (and which they love so well), begin to vanish. A great many ladies have engaged in the art of rearing the insect, and they find that after all, the silkworm is not such a nasty, disgusting, crawling worm, as believed. We have millions of them gathered in our cocooneries, and there is no bad offensive smell, nor a ghastly sight. On the contrary, the sight is sublime—to see thousands of them weaving their costly, silken houses—and what can be a better treat to a lady than to wear that apparel from the precious insect she has reared with her own hand. I appeal to the ladies in behalf of sericulture, because in my opinion this industry is adapted to their tender care, and it is for their own future prosperity that I make the appeal. It is an honorable, light, easy, agreeable and profitable occupation. Our daughters cannot all become school mistresses or seamstresses, (or better, Congress *men*); they do not all marry, so here is a splendid field. Ask your fathers or brothers to plant mulberry trees, and promise them you will rear the silkworm when the trees are the right age to be fed from, and by that little labor you will buy all the sugar and coffee, and all the luxuries and comforts of the household, and a silk dress in the bargain once a year. Sericulture was formerly fostered and encouraged by Queens and Empresses in different countries, proving to me that the same prejudices existed with ladies against this precious insect. And what was the result? In many countries, like Japan, China, Italy, France and Spain, an immense population gain their livelihood by that industry, and bring wealth into their countries. Nevada county has several ladies who take a lively interest in this industry, and we may well put them to the rank of those Queens in former times who by their noble examples, handling and rearing the insect with their own hands, caused those grand results in sericulture over the world. They are really benefactresses to mankind, their names should be handed down to posterity.

Soot.

Although almost ever since agriculture has been practiced, and that we believe is ever since the creation of the world, soot has been known to be a valuable manure, and yet in the 19th century there are hundreds of farmers who cannot be persuaded to believe this. It is really as valuable as guano. Take a hogshead of water, and dissolve in it twelve quarts of soot, and you will have a splendid liquid manure for plants. Apply to the roots of course, and then watch the result.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the city, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing and Copying Clerk, &c.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

1857. SEEDS. 1872.

W. R. STRONG,

8 and 10 J Street, Sacramento.

Garden,
Flower,
Field,
Fruit,
Tree and Shrub,
Grass and Clover Seeds,

FRESH, PURE and TRUE to name

Seeds forwarded by mail to any part of the United States at 8 cents per pound.

My annual catalogue is ready and will be forwarded on application FREE.

ALFALFA.

50,000 pounds California Alfalfa, grown by J. Wilcoxson and others of the most careful and reliable producers.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Timothy, Red and White Clover, etc.

SEED POTATOES.—Early Rose, Bruce Prolific, Climax, Excelsior and other of the best tested varieties. An Eastern Agriculturist offers $1,000 for a Potato superior to the Excelsior in good qualities.

37.3 W. R. STRONG, 8 and 10 J st., Sac.

SEEDS—1872—FRUIT.

A. H. CUMMINGS & CO.,

30 and 38 J street, Sacramento.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Fruit Trees and Shrubs, Clover and Grass Seeds,

Seeds forwarded by mail if desired.

Alfalfa grown by Julian & Parker, whose names are a sufficient guarantee,

SEED POTATOES, ALL VARIETIES.

Flower Seeds from the Celebrated Rochester Flower Gardens

All kinds of Fruit and Nuts constantly on hand at the lowest market prices. 37.3

DIVISION

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia, a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIAN GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlofolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Hop Roots for Sale.

I have a lot of choice

HOP ROOTS

For Sale at reasonable Prices.

Parties wishing to purchase can ascertain prices by by applying to Col Warren of the California Farmer by sending direct to me.

CALVERT T. BIRD,

37.0-3m San Jose, Cal.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax now in Bloom or the first time in California with the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the California Farmer. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the Farmer office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

Eucalyptus Trees.

We can supply our Patrons with a great variety of Eucalyptus trees, in lots to suit—from a single dozen to Thousands, and in great variety.

Persons withing them in Lots can have them on very reasonable rates, and they will be forwarded in the best order per Railroad or Steamer as may be wanted.

For Sale at *FARMER OFFICE.*

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8 Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

C. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME SEED.

We can offer a fine Lot of Fresh ORANGE LEMON, and LIME SEED of the very best quality to all who wish to plant orchards of these Exotic Fruits.

It is now an established fact that all the Fruits named can be grown and matured with complete success in California and with great profit also as the fruit shown in our markets are grown in Los Angeles and elsewhere in our State, have proved to be the most delicious and finest in appearance of any fruit offered for sale. The Seeds of those fruits have been prepared with care, and are choice and clear,

For Sale at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil, at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and what they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture.

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FOR THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries' Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same,

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1872.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM. A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Models, inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon files and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Special Gift Premiums.

Rare Prize Seeds.

Having just received some *New and Valuable Seeds* from Australia, we propose to scatter them broadcast over the country in the form of PREMIUMS.

We therefore will offer as follows: Two Packages of Seeds, viz:

One of New EUCALYPTUS, Assorted,

One of New ACACIAS, Assorted,

To each and every *New Name* sent to us with the amount of the Annual Subscription Price of the FARMER, *Four Dollars*. They will thus secure Seeds that are worth more in value than the cost of the FARMER, besides securing the CALIFORNIA FARMER for One YEAR.

The back numbers from January will be sent so as to have the Volume complete.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue of *our Journal*, to which we would direct their special attention.

European News.—We give another interesting Letter from our European Correspondent worthy special note.

New Settlers.—We call special attention of our readers, those who have Lands For Sale, to the Letters of Kansas Citizens who propose coming to settle in our State. Land owners have a duty to do so as to win all good settlers.

Silk Culture.—We publish No. 4, the conclusion of the very valuable essay of Ed. Muller, the well known and able practical Sericulturist of Nevada. Our Journal now has this Essay complete, and this should be in the hands of every Sericulturist in our State. The Essay is very highly creditable to the Author.

American Manures.—We have received a copy of this New Book on Manures, just issued by W. H. Brockner, Esq., Chemist, in common with J. B. Chynoweth, Esq., in Michigan.

This work contains a description of all plants and the soil, their composition, the theory and practice of composting manure, value of stable and all other manures and composts, together with analyses of some of the principal made fertilizers offered for sale in different parts of the country, and giving an expose of some of the frauds practised on purchasers of these manures.

This Book comprises interesting matter to our Farmers, is a 260 page volume, and costing only $2 here. It should be in every Farmer's Library.

We have a copy of the Colorado Real Estate Register, published by Mathews, Ross & Co., a valuable herald of the business condition of that Territory, and containing a Directory of the City of Denver, with important data of that rapidly growing city and Territory. The City of Denver has more than doubled its population in one year, and the entire Territory has no assessment for Taxes in 1872, and is free of Debt. Nice place to have, that.

We have also the several Catalogues of the Old Colony Nursery at Plymouth, Mass., B. M. Watson, Esq., the Proprietor. These Nurseries are very extensive, both for Trees, Plants and Shrubs, and for seed raisers, we have a handsome collection of the *Best Seeds* from this establishment.

Rural Alabamian, of Mobile, Alabama. A valuable Monthly.

The Western Agriculturist, of Quincy, Illinois.

Catalogue of C. C. Cooley, Esq., advertiser of the Beautiful Paulownia Imperialis.

The Press has millions of tongues: We can use them for your benefit.

THE SEASON, PROSPECT, &C.

With all the cheering prospects for the season till very recently, there is no great reason for complaining yet, although, that "oldest man living" never saw so much cold and blustering weather in April before, or heard of *Sand Blasts* that rooted out the grain, and covered our Railway tracks so as to throw the cars off before, nor of snow-covered mountains near our city, as of such hard frosts—but it would not do to have too much of a good thing, we should not be grateful enough.

There will be cranking, and crops in some places injured, but there is more sunshine than cloud, and it will be wise to look always to the bright side of things.

The harvests generally looks well, the crops will be large, the cold weather will check too rapid a growth in grain and soon all will be right.

The Grain and Flour market is generally prospering, doing better now than one week ago, and this opportunity should be improved.

The Fruit crop may be a little injured by frost and cold, but it will be large and good.

The Wool clip will be a very large and valuable one, and bring good prices.

Our Vineyards will give a large yield, although some may be more or less injured by frost and cold, yet the vintage will be a very large and valuable one.

Strawberries are now coming to market very freely—a few warm days and this fruit will be cheap.

The Wool Reports from New York, of the House of Messrs. Walter Brown & Co., will be found of value to our Wool-raisers, their wool rates look well to those who ship on their own account.

One of the best evidences of the great success of our *Agricultural Interests now*, is the remarkable fact, that although our State has been *Importing Butter* from the Eastern States the past winter, California turns round and sends to New York and Boston *Three Car Loads* of choice Roll Butter, to show what our State *can do*, and in addition our Market men have sent a car load of our *Early Vegetables* also.

What a change since "49"—look at the *Placards in Boston Market! Fresh Butter, Green Peas, New Potatoes, Cauliflowers, and Celery from* CALIFORNIA!

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Work has been begun. Our State has made very noble appropriations, and our Governor has approved and signed the Bills which appropriates $300,000 for the University Buildings, one-half to be paid in 1872, and the balance as the work progresses.

The State also guarantees the further sum of $6000 per month for the working expenses of the College—*i. e.* there are funds already set apart, "The Swamp Land Fund," about $200,000, the income of which make a portion of this $6000 and the State makes up the balance, so as to give the College full $6000 per month. This will assess the State about $50,000 this year, the next year less, as University lands are being sold the income of which go to sustain the College, so that in 1873 the State assessment will be perhaps only $25,000 to $35,000, and the next year little or nothing.

The University own their Buildings and land in Oakland, save a mortgage of $50,000. This property will realize to the University some $150,000, or $100,000 above the mortgage, when it shall be sold, or after the new buildings are up and the College removed to Berkely.

It is to be hoped with this noble Donation on the part of the State the Agricultural College of California may show a rapid and spirited evidence of progression, and soon take rank among the other Agricultural Colleges of the land, and that the motto of each College shall be:

"By their Fruits ye shall know them."

We are truly glad our State has done so noble; now it remains to see *what the Regents will do*. We trust soon they will show evidence that, not only is *Money* a power, but that *Knowledge is a greater power*.

THE FAIR IN MAY.

The Fair of the Bay Horticultural Society, announced to take place next month in this city and to be kept up for nine days, has not yet sent out its List of Premiums or its Programme, so as to give the Florists a chance to prepare for it.

This delay certainly seems to indicate that it will be postponed or not take place at all, for thus far, no spot has been assigned where the Fair is to be held.

Among the Appropriations of this last Legislature to Agricultural Societies was $2000 to this Society, and it was expected that with this sum, and with an earnest co-operation of all the Florists, a good show could have been made, but now the middle of April and no announcement of Place, we fear this Fair will not be completed, as it is now less than four weeks to the time set for this Fair.

It will be unfortunate to let so good an opportunity go by whereby our Roses and Spring flowers could be exhibited to the many strangers now in our city and State.

MESSRS. LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.

Our Farmers when in the city should, by all means, call at the warehouse of this Firm and see the large and valuable stock of Agricultural Implements and of Hardware they are now opening. They will see a lively business done and splendid Implements going to the different Railways, Steamers, etc.

The New "World Mower and Reaper," their "Tornado Thresher," their Plows, Force Pumps (Pumps are now wanted), all are worthy the special notice and careful attention of all who are buying these goods.

Farmers should each and all, have the New *Rail Road Lantern*, the *best and safest* ever yet invented, now for sale by L. H. & Co.; sole agents for this Coast.

LANDS FOR SETTLERS.

In despite of all the cries that "all the best lands are sold or are *gobbled up by speculators*," there are Millions of acres—aye, yes, Millions upon Millions—all ready waiting for the good, earnest worker and industrious settler who desires to come to our "Golden Land" and build himself a quiet, happy and prosperous Home.

We say to the many thousands who are now turning their eyes and thoughts to our sunny land Come! Come!! Come!!! there is room enough for all, and good land, too, and at a fair and very reasonable price, no matter what the speculator and land-sharp may tell you; believe them not, for we *know what we say*.

We would earnestly recommend to all new comers to our State and to our Coast, and by such we mean *men of families*, for that is the class that California most needs, that when they come not to be in too great haste to *fix their Home*. This has been the great error of many settlers, and this is the reason of their frequent changes.

Settlers should *first* make up their minds to the business they intend to follow, whether it be "stock raising," "Grain-growing," "Dairying," "Poultry-raising," "Orcharding," or "Vine-growing," and when their mind settles upon a pursuit in true accordance with their taste and their knowledge, then the next thing is a place that is suitable for such a business. This found, then, as the noble "Fessenden" said, put not only the *hands* to the work, but *heart, mind, soul*, and all their energies to it, and success is sure to follow.

One of the greatest errors committed by settlers has been to jump at conclusions, as well as to jump land. They have taken up, or occupied lands the first time saw, without any reference to the rules we advise above, and the consequence has been change after change, year after year, until in the course of ten or fifteen years and an expenditure of all they have earned, together with all these years of labor, they then see they never had yet found the place that really suited them, and now they are obliged to *begin anew, one-quarter of a life-time actually wasted*. It is for these reasons and the observations made by us in our agricultural travels, duties, and the *facts* obtained from settlers themselves, that we urge upon all new comers to avoid the errors of those who have made many sad mistakes.

We say to all who are intending to visit our State if they will visit our Office and Reading Room on their arrival on the "Golden Coast," we can show them a Map of our State with many of the leading tracts of land in market, and many valuable Ranches, Vineyards and Improved Farms, and will cheerfully render these all the information in our power, doing it CHEERFULLY and FREELY, too.

New comers will also find Newspapers from every section of the world on file for their perusal at our FREE READING ROOM.

We call the attention of all persons who are thinking now of coming to our State to the Letter on our Front Page last week from Minnesota, making inquiries, and our answer in reply to that Letter, also to the Letter from Kansas this week.—These and our remarks here are made in the interest of all who desire to come to California.

We would further urge upon all new comers the great importance of their having the means and time to visit our great Valleys and the leading productive regions, to take our leading Railroad lines and travel over them and see for themselves. The knowledge thus obtained, is worth *ten times* all the expense.

RAILROAD LANDS.

We further call their attention to the lands offered to settlers by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, along the lines of their roads. They have valuable land and at *fair* rates, and their title is beyond all cavil, good, and they are ever ready to aid all good settlers. We advise special attention to their lands at Colusa, and along their line from Sacramento even up to the Great Humboldt Valley.

MANURING SOIL WITH SAND.

This is the season of the year when meadow lands can be rendered valuable by dressing with gravel or sand. What manure is to the up-land that will sand prove to the low-land inclined to be marshy, or clayey. It will increase and improve the production. For some lands a sand bank is as desirable as a manure heap, and very much labor in drawing sand and manure can be done in winter as well, and more cheaply than in Spring or Autumn.

The Swamp and Tule Lands are now manured with the Ashes from the burnt Tules, but even on these lands *Sand* will pay well to use, as it warms up the soil and gives *vitality* to all cold, damp or wet Lands.

All meadows and much land, and all land where water has been standing during the winter will be much improved by Sanding.

TOBBY ROSENTHAL, THE ARTIST.

This distinguished Artist who has won true fame as an Artist will soon leave our State to resume his studies abroad at Munich.

The Paintings of this Artist have been pronounced by the best judges, both here and in Europe, to take the first rank among living Painters.

Mr. Rosenthal has won many warm friends, both as an Artist and as an accomplished Gentleman and Scholar, and his departure will cause regret among his many friends, although it is for his love of his Art he leaves us.

WHO WANTS FARM HANDS?

Those who want farm hands or help of any kind are specially directed to the Advertisement of the former Secretary of the "Labor Exchange," who will carry on the business of procuring help as was formerly done by that Exchange, which ceases to be a *Public Institution* at the end of the month.

The experience the Secretary has had in that Institution will enable him to supply hands promptly, and to meet the wants of all who apply.

SEVERE FROSTS.

The long cold spell of weather has produced such a change of atmosphere as to bring on a touch of "Jack Frost" in many places. It has nipped all the vegetation around our city, in the gardens about the Mission and other regions near by, cutting down potatoes, and other tender growths.

We learn it has been severe at Napa, and other places near by, doing injury to vineyards.

We learn also that across the Bay, at San Lorenzo, it has been very severe on the currant plantations, doing very serious injury; and also at San Jose and Santa Clara fell quite severely.

What will do great good now and relieve this evil will be good showers, which these strong, cold winds generally bring after them. We trust and believe they will follow as a balm to heal these wounds.

The frost has reached many of our lower counties. Letters just received tell us of frost at Los Angeles and snow on the mountains there, giving all a cold and wintry look.

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

We call the attention of all who intend to visit this great Valley to the Letter of our Correspondent, the Proprietor of "Clark's Ranch," on the route from Mariposa to the Valley, and the point where visitors turn off to go to the Mariposa Big Trees.

We can most cheerfully recommend "Clark's Ranch," and Mr. Clark also. We found him an excellent "Guide" in early years, when the *Mann Brothers' Trail* to the Valley was first opened. We have found him a valuable guide several times since, and hope the coming Summer to enjoy the comforts of "Clark's Ranch," and his interesting facts of the Valley. We can heartily commend "Clark's Hotel" and that route to visitors.

We design in the next two weeks to give a Traveler's Route to all prominent places in our State, and shall give facts of each.

CALISTOGA.

This famous place is growing very rapidly. The great Improvements that have been made and are continually being made by Samuel Brannan, Esq., are making Calistoga one of the most beautiful and popular places of Resort for Summer enjoyments.

The Hotel at Calistoga is now under the control of A. Badlam, Esq., our former Supervisor, who will make it very popular. Mr. B. *understands* what people need at a Hotel, and he is the very man to make that Hotel popular.

All the surroundings are so attractive that real enjoyment is sure for the visitor, while the charges will be very moderate.

The Steamer from this city to Vallejo and the Railroad thence to Calistoga, and hence on to the Geysers, all through ambrosial regions, make one of the most pleasant places to visit in our State.

YOSEMITE ART GALLERY.

WATSON'S "Yosemite Art Gallery" is to be thrown open to the Public the coming week with a fine display of rich pictures, principally those relating to the *Great Yosemite Valley*, of which he has a vast and unique collection taken from the best points and views in the Valley.

We acknowledge Card of Invitation to the Special Opening the present week. The Gallery is located on Montgomery street, No. 22x26, and will be a place of general resort to all, especially to those who feel an interest or intent to visit this wonderful region of our wonderful land.

INSURE!!

Now that the wet season is passing away and the dry season coming, it is all important that our Farmers should see that all their Buildings, their Homes and their Household goods, as well as their Implements, are all fully covered by a good Policy of Insurance.

After these past two years of Losses by Drouth they cannot afford to lose by Fire. They should also see that their grain crops now growing are covered also. This thing should be done and then they can laugh at Fire.

Remember, to be sure, secure a Policy in the LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE.

THE RAMIE.

The Ramie Plantations already made in this State are doing well, the late cold weather has kept them from growing and starting much yet, but those we have seen, are all doing well and give promise of great success.

The question is now settled as to its real value, as will be seen by the Advertisement of Messrs. Rodgers, Meyer & Co., who will purchase all offered; and the new Machine can be had to work perfectly, so that all difficulty of preparation of the material, and sale of it, are removed, and success must come.

STOCKTON FARMERS' CLUB.

We publish on our front page the excellent Essay of Dr. E. S Holden, President of the Club named above. This essay gives very interesting information, and if practically adopted and carried out, the "Stockton Farmers' Club" will do great good in that great and prosperous Valley and District.

FARMS—RANCHES.

New Comers from the Old States or Europe who desire to purchase Improved Farms, Orchards, or Vineyards, should call at the FARMER Office, and look over our list which are offered FOR SALE, as what are offered are Realities, and can be had at a reasonable rate, many of them at very advantageous Bargains.

THE PROFIT OF A PEAR TREE.

A correspondent from Springfield Mass., says he has a pear tree 15 years planted, which produced $185 worth of pears in 1870, and nearly the same in 1871.

SAN JOAQUIN FARMERS' CLUB

WHAT IS A CLUB.

Club, in the sense of this essay, is defined by Johnston to be a assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions; an association of persons, subject to particular rules. The earliest history of clubs of any note commenced in London about the last of the sixteenth century, organized and kept for many years by many notable persons in that day, such as Shakespeare, Swift, Ben Johnson, Raleigh, Selden and many others were prominent members. At a later day, political clubs as well as literary and many other kinds, became in vogue, and hundreds of distinguished persons joined them. About this time a popular and notable club in London was formed, and the only lady member was its President. Undoubtedly this lady was in for "woman suffrage but died before her time.

The first farmers' club was organized in England 1789, by Sir St. Clair, but soon after merged into an Agricultural Society. These societies exist now throughout the civilized world in almost countless numbers.

Within a few years clubs of various kinds have, in this country, become numerous and fashionable. All professions have their clubs—religious, political, literary, mechanical, mercantile, and even the beggar of old junk, have their clubs to fix a price on old iron and rags. Within a decade, farmers not wishing to be longer left out in the cold, not too much behind the times, have concluded to form clubs for the purpose of a social time, and to exchange ideas upon the tillage and products of the soil, and to rid themselves of the old fogy idea that their great-great-grandfather's mode of culture or farming is sufficient for them. Farmers' club have within a few years become numerous all over the Eastern and Western States and are doing much good by holding frequent meetings and disseminating valuable information. These clubs are incalculable auxiliaries to agricultural societies. The interest taken in them is a happy omen to our country's future prosperity. When farmers move for an object, they do so with a determination to accomplish the object; and, by present appearances of their actions in forming farmers' clubs, they seem to be determined to be the "Ace of Clubs," instead of "Jack of Clubs."

It has been a custom in all ages of the world, for individuals and communities to associate themselves together for more efficient action to execute their plans, and to accomplish important objects.

Organizations produce greater results, and in much less time than could be accomplished by individuals. At this day, and in our midst, we daily witness the result of hundreds of mining companies, by developing the hiding treasures—the precious metals, and sending them to other countries by hundreds of millions. Perhaps in no sphere of active life at this present day is more union of action and positive purpose needed than by our agriculturist—the adaption of purpose, scientific knowledge of culture in our varied soils and climate, and the improvement of domestic animals and implements of husbandry.

It is to the organization of agricultural societies and clubs, more than any other movement of enterprise, that the world is indebted for the present high and prosperous state of agriculture and wealth. They bring together men from different sections to become acquainted with each other's views and with the various modes of culture, stock raising and implements produced in their respective localities. The amount of good which they have accomplished and the wealth produced is beyond calculation. All classes are dependent upon the agriculturalist for food and products of the soil, and, too, to the manufacturer for the fabrics produced from the raw material grown by the farmer and stockraiser. If the farmer thrives so thrives the county and State; if he fails, all industries suffer, and commerce, too, comes in for her share of prosperity or financial panic and distress. Look for a moment to the financial distress in our midst since 1869, caused by drouth. We all know that one year's failure of a cotton crop would create a financial convulsion and a panic, and one year of failure of a wheat crop would create universal misery; hence the need of a knowledge of the science of farming and a system irrigation, and where, I ask farmers, can you get more practical information that in a farmers' club, where all meet to exchange ideas upon the various modes upon the cultivation of the soil and its various resources?

Farmers here and elsewhere need a business system a combination for their financial protection. They should be the first men, and not the middle men. In other words, he should sell his products at first price, and at his premises. All farmers have their reverses with—the elements, gophers, blight, rust, ghost, insects and often the lack of water; yet, the worst of all in a long run; is the speculator, or the middlemen they stand between the actual producer and the shipper and consumer. The farmer should be the first party in all sales of his products.

Speculators set a price for your products in high exchange or in secret conclaves. They are "bulls and bears," and dictate to you farmers prices from day to day; hence the need of farmers' clubs, that they can meet and make prices. You should meet here and make this the farmers' exchange; regulate your own prices. If any class should receive the first and full price or value of grain or other products it is the person who produces it, and not the speculator; and as soon as you adopt this system and fully carry it out, the better it will be both for the producer and consumer.

One of the leading and essential objects of agricultural societies, particularly in this State, is sadly neglected. I refer to the making a complete report of the modes of producing all the varieties of products of the soil. The exhibit of fine specimens of products is pleasant to the eye, but the history of the mode of producing these specimens is essential for general information, that all may profit by it. The mere announcement of a pre-

mium awarded to A or B, for a mammoth squash, apple or pear, specimen of grain or grass, a colt, horse, or calf, is interesting to the fortunate recipient, but of little use to any community without a knowledge of the mode and manner by which it was produced.

I would suggest to this Club the following system, which will cost but little time and no money. Let each member keep a record of every fact worthy of note, or that will be of any importance to himself, his neighbor, and to those living in other sections—the kind of soil and how cultivated, the kind and quantity of seed used, the time and mode of sowing or planting, the number of bushels raised to the acre, and when and how harvested; the kinds and quantity of fruit products to the acre or tree, and how cultivated and mode of irrigation, if any; the kinds of domestic animals and mode of breeding, feeding and kinds of breed, and treatment, the largest amount of milk, butter or cheese to a cow, her age and breed, and mode of feeding; in short, a complete record of the mode and manner of conducting the farm, and of its resources. By this mode of procedure, this club will and can do what agricultural societies in this State do not, as a rule. By adopting this system you will give to the world a practical knowledge that all communities need, desire and will profit by it.

The essay was received with much favor and the President applauded.

PATENT AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the State of California for the week ending April 2d, 1872:

Reported for CALIFORNIA FARMER by J. McG. Perkins & Co., Counselors at Law and Solicitors for Patents and Claims, 513 Seventh street, opposite United States Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Process and Apparatus for the Manufacture of Sulphate of Lead, H. A. Whiting, San Francisco.

Machine for Clarifying, Bleaching and Mixing Lard, O. J. Backus, San Francisco.

Manufacture of Hose and Tubing for Water, Steam, and other Fluids, S. P. Cook, San Francisco.

Grape Crusher and Steamer, G. Johnston, Sacramento, and W. F. Johnston, Folsom.

Device for Propelling Canal Boats, T. K. McDonald, San Francisco.

Clothes Dryer, A. C. Stowe, San Jose.

Compound Implement, J. C. Schlarbaum, San Jose.

NEVADA.

Stamping and Hammering Machine, G. D. Crocker, Virginia City.

OBITUARY.

Rapidly, rapidly, Oh, how rapidly are our old Pioneers passing away from the busy scenes of life among us.

One after another drops out of the number that forms the Golden Links of '49ers, and many, also, who belong to the period of '50, '51, and '52, the original workers, the builders up of our State, and soon the seal of Death will take them all

"Into the deep stillness of that dreamless state
Of sleep, that knows no waking joys again."

A few short years and there will be seen the last, the last, the solitary Pioneer, that shall be as a beacon-light to say, the Grave is the resting place of all.

Scarce a day passes but the news comes from some portion of our State, *Another Pioneer gone!* and this will be, until the record shall be made, *The last Pioneer has left us.*

We are led to these remarks by the Death of H. C. Gregory, Esq., announced this day. Mr. Gregory has been in earlier years one of our most prosperous and energetic Merchants and took rank among the most active, but like many, the clouds of misfortune, with losses and bodily sickness, he has bowed to the blast too powerful for frail humanity, and to-day his sun sank in the west, to rise again in a fairer and a better world where earthly trials never come to the heart.

Mr. Gregory won to himself many warm and true friends that remembered him even in his last hours, and when he saw our best citizens many of whom came to visit him in his fatal illness and to cheer and comfort him in these dark hours of trial, his heart felt their worth, to those true men History will speak for their sympathy was like Angel visitings.

The few Pioneers left have a great duty to do; it is theirs to watch and guard each other, and when they are called hence so to administer to them, as to make their last hours sweet and happy,

"Like one who draws the drapery of his couch
Around him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

PLANT THE EUCALYPTUS.

No Ornamental or Fruit Tree will be found to prove more valuable to our State than the *Eucalyptus Tree*. As a shade tree, none superior; as a timber tree, unequalled; as an ornamental or beautiful tree, it has no equal. Care should be taken to select the right kind for such purpose, as there are more than a score of various kinds.

WORTH HAVING.

Gold Fish.—If everybody cannot *fish up gold every day*, they can have a nice Globe full of *Gold Fish* to look at and feed, and find great pleasure in watching these beautiful creatures gambol in their element. Capt. Robinson & Son, at their Museum of Shells, Fish, and other curiosities, on Washington street, just below Battery, have a fine collection of these things that will amuse, interest and instruct everybody. Their place of business is really a place worthy of a visit.

☞OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or Newspaper purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

A. L. Bancroft & Co.,

BOOKS

AND STATIONERY,

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Steam Printing and Binding,

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING.

valuable Books for Farmers.

The most complete collection of Scientific Books in the city, embracing all the Standard Works on

Architecture,
Farming and Gardening,
Fruit Culture,
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Domestic Animals.

Every intelligent Farmer should read the latest works on these subjects. Send for Price List.

Subscription Books.

Good live men can make money canvassing for Books sold only through Agents. Address

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
750 Market Street,
37 12 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

RAMIE! RAMIE!!
RAMIE!!!

Important to Farmers and others.

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN!

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being

extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supersede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable.

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation.

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED

AND

CUTTINGS FOR SALE

BY THE PACIFIC RAMIE CO.,
P. O. Box 1539, San Francisco,
or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,
37.13 Alameda County.

CORN IS KING.

Judson's Branching Field and Branching Pop Corn has proved to be the Best and most prolific Field and Pop Corn extant. Both varieties producing from three to eight good ears on a stalk. The field variety ripens in eighty days, and the pop variety 16 to 20 days later. One package of both varieties sufficient to plant is sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.

Strawberry Watermelon.

This new Melon is pronounced by amateurs the sweetest Melon known to exist. Few seeds only for sale, Packets containing 30 seeds, 25 cts. Address
37.14 L. J. WOOLSEY, Egypt, N. Y.

Important to Farmers!

THE CALIFORNIA LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Will continue, as heretofore, to send all kind of Reliable Farm Laborers to all parts of the country.

Farmers are requested when sending their orders to be as particular as possible in stating wages offered, the duties to be performed, the proper route to destination the cost of fare, etc., etc.

Send to the undersigned and you will get

"Reliable Help."

A. ZEEHANDELAAR,
37.14 (Ex. Secretary of Labor Exchange.)

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice Tea Seed just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,
510 Clay Street San Francisco.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

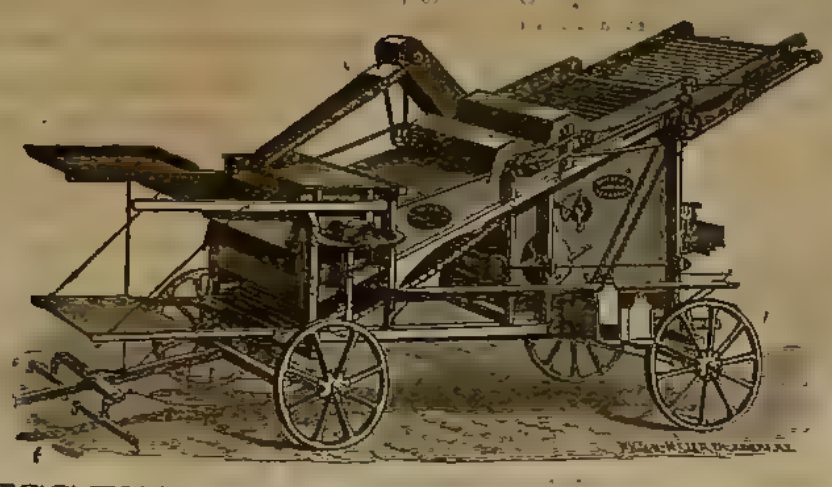
IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

TREADWELL & CO.,

With the Old Standard

HARVESTING MACHINES,

Hoadley's Threshing Engines,



RUSSELL'S THRESHERS,
Haines' Headers, Wood's Prize Mowers,
BALL'S McCORMICK'S REAPERS,
Kirby's Combined Mower and Reaper, &c., &c.

WITH ALL THE LATEST CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS, SO JUSTLY PRIZED BY ALL CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

These Machines *must be sold*, and the supply being limited, and prices at *first cost* they will be disposed of at an *early day*. ☞ Farmers, who intend to buy Harvesting Machines for this season, would do well to order now, and make sure of their Machines before the season advances, and the Stock is sold, as it certainly will be before harvesting time. ☞ *Don't fail to get our prices before ordering.*

TREADWELL & CO.,
37.5 OLD FARMERS' MACHINERY DEPOT, *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Large and Splendid

RANCH!

This offering of a Large and Valuable Ranch is one very rarely occuring, and is worthy the special attention of those who are ready for a Golden opportunity. The Ranch consists of the following Property:

Six entire Sections of the first Class Agricultural Land, comprising about

Four Thousand Acres.

Upon this Ranch are a good Dwelling House and Barn, Corrells, and Windmills, there is also Horse, Wagon, and Plows, Cows, Heifers, Poultry, &c.

There is now upon the Ranch 3500 fine Spanish Merino Sheep which will be leased on shares to the Purchaser of the Ranch.

This Ranch is located on "Little Dry Creek," between Berenda Creek and the Fresno River, in Fresno County. The Land and location being superior, this is an offering that rarely occurs.

This Ranch is within three or four miles of a Station on the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, will be sold in subdivisions or all together.

For full Particulars, Price, and Terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to the Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7.9

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY AND GAME,

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City.

Fancy Stocks.

I am prepared to furnish Pairs or Trios of

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMA,
SULTANS, DOMINIQUE, POLAND,
GOLDEN AND SILVER HAMBURG,
AND BLACK SPANISH FOWLS,

FROM THE BEST STOCK IN THE STATE,

Also, Eggs of all the above varieties of Fowls for Hatching.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,
San Francisco, March 1, 1872. 37.11

DR. J. F. MORSE

Has resumed practice, but from Indifferent Health and Strength will confine himself exclusively to Office and Consultation business,

204 SUTTER ST., N. W. COR. OF KEARNEY

Office Hours from to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

for Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for

E. BALL & CO'S
WORLD MOWER and REAPER,
E. BALL & CO
TORNADO THRESHER,

We wish to call attention to the following

"GANG PLOWS" of Sterling merit, manufactured for us and now on sale.

E CARD'S *MONITOR,*
E. CARD'S *PACIFIC RAILROAD,*
E. CARD'S *EUREKA*

Also Sole Agents for the following:

WOOLWORTH'S
AXE, PICK and SLEDGE HANDLES,
RUMSEY & CO'S
LIFT and FORCE PUMP, &c.
LEARY'S
PATENT RAILROAD LANTERNS,
ENTERPRISE MFG CO'S
SELF MEASURING MOLASSES GATES, PAT. TAP BORES, COFFEE MILLS, &c

and Manufacture and Proprietors of the

Gerrish Submerged Force Pumps.

36.21

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kin lshould send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.,

108 & 110 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

For the Harvest of 1872,

Buckeye Mowers,

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

Buckeye Mowers "New Model,"

HAINES' GENUINE HEADERS,

Sweepstakes Threshers

HOLLINGSWORTH SULKY RAKES,

Horse Powers,

HAY PRESSES,

Steam Engines, &c., &c.,

Also a full Stock of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, and Harvesting Implements.

Send for Circulars, giving full description of Goods

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 & 110 FRONT STREET,
37.11 SAN FRANCISCO.

VERY

RARE SEEDS.

NURSERYMEN, and AMATEUR, CULTIVATORS are specially invited to our NEW COLLECTION OF SEEDS just received from the Australian region, many of them are new and of great value:

The following are a portion of the collection:

Six Best kinds of EUCALYPTUS,
Two New Varieties of ACACIAS,
Four other New Shrubs,
One New Water Plant.

We offer them in collections of Six Packages assorted, for $5, adding also, One Package of Big Tree Seed, or the entire collection for $10, being a collection of Fourteen Packets of the Richest Seeds to be found in the country.

This collection will make a handsome GIFT to send to other States.

Directions for Planting will go with each collection.

Send orders with the amount, and Packages will be *Mailed Free*,

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

OIL PAPER

Will Shed Water, Air and Dampness.

It is what every Nurseryman wants for Mailing and Packing Plants, Vines, Roses, &c,

Druggists, Chemists and others use it instead of Wax for covering mouths of Jars, Bottles, or any articles that need to be kept from air and moisture.

FOR ARTISTS.

It being transparent, it is used for Drawing, Sketching and Tracing.

Also adapted for Schools where these branches are taught. For Tracing it is an amusement for children. (use FABER'S No. 2. or Drawing Pencils.)

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

RAMIE FIBRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to purchase the Ramie Fibre, as dressed by the LaFrau Machine, at $250 to $350 per ton, according to quality.

ROGERS, MEYER & CO.,
112 Battery Street.
San Francisco, April 7, 1872. 37.13

Home Miscellany.

TWO CHARACTERS.

Twin drops together fall from heaven,
And strike upon the farmer's roof;
Sundering their run, till one, aloof,
To the Atlantic deep is given:

And one to the Pacific rolls,
So to a far and alien sky,
Two infants from one cradle fly,
With different birth-mark on their souls.

We meet him: in his cordial look
We see and feel a new sun rise,
Which sends an added glow to skies
Whence sorrow half the splendor took.

The cloud-racks hold a brighter gold,
Now perfume wings the blitherome breeze;
And even in blackest clouds, he sees
The lining which they shall unfold.

As turns the sunflower to her god,
Our spirit in his smile expands,
And loosens round it all the bands
Which hold us captive to the sod.

Our better angel seems to plead
For virtues wintry skies had sealed;
The violet goodness stands revealed,
Which thought itself a common weed.

He puts a life in every thing,—
In Hope, in Faith, and last in us;
And glittering in the sky we swing
The sword he makes victorious.

The other's eye diminishes
The world, which it can darken too:
Less sweet the heaven's discouraged blue,
And shadow all around us lies.

His owl-like wish proclaims the night,
Even where the Imperial splendor smiles.
His look the innocent joy defiles,
Which blackens in untimely blight

He sees this world a whistling ball,
Sent spinning on through cheerless space;
And life to man, an empty chase
For doubtful good, if good at all.

His supine spirit shames the brutes,
Who circle grateful through their days
His eye on mirth can look disgrace,
And make the evil it imputes.

There sits an ever mocking sprite,
Whose subtlest comment is dispraise;
Who, by a glance the heart betrays,
And sullies with a stain the light.

He dwarfs this fair romantic earth
To a shop-counter, where the shares
Enchantment offers lose their worth,
And spleen seems always gaining bars.

How through his talk the fluffy air
Thickens, where spindles ring in rows;
The belted wheel, which near him glows,
Is scarce of vital warmth more bare.

We hear the hum of swarming towns;
Crash through their streets the iron trains!
What matter! wood or metal gains
If he his youthful dreams renounce.

God help them both! Impartial love
Shall couch the blindness, nor condemn
The faulty eye: for both of them
One perfect sight in realms above.

—T. G. A. *From Old and New for April.*

ALL.

BY FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.

There hangs a sabre, and there a rein,
With rusty buckle and green curb-chain;
A pair of spurs on the old gray wall,
And a mouldy saddle,—well, that is all.

Come out to the stable; it is not far,
The moss-grown door is hanging ajar.
Look within! There's an empty stall,
Where once stood a charger,—and that is all.

The good black steed came riderless home,
Flecked with blood-drops as well as foam.
Do you see that mound, where the dead leaves fall?
The good black horse pined to death—that's all.

All? Oh God! it is all I can speak.
Question me not,—I am old and weak.
His saddle and sabre hang on the wall,
And his horse pined to death—I have told you all.

—*Ib.*

THE BEST BEEF TEA

Is made by boiling a piece of beef slowly, and for several hours, as in making ordinary soup; let it get cold, skim off the grease, boil it again, and then grate the meat into it, which the tea came out of; otherwise there is no nourishment whatever in beef tea alone; some solid food must be mixed with it, then it promotes digestion. Beef has two elements: carbon, or fat; nitrogen, or the thing which gives strength and makes flesh. But if we skim off the fat and take out the meat part, there remains not one particle of nourishment; those who break bread into their soup, or take it with mashed potatoes, or any other solid food, act philosophically; observation has shown them that their soup does them good.

Millions of Customers will be supplied by somebody.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

As a rule we Americans are lacking in and grievously neglect the finer social qualities. There are reasons for it to be sure, but it is doubtful if these are good and sufficient. We are a working people, intent on doing even when relieved from the necessity of doing, and there is nothing to be accomplished by the doing. American men and women, having actually nothing to do, will contrive to make slaves of themselves somehow, in fashionable dressing or in the pursuit of pleasure or in dissipation. We create a flurry everywhere, and our socialities begin to end with it, and that is pretty much the all of it. We get into these ways partly because there is so much to be done. The great world stands up before us like a huge granite rock, out of which we must hue our fortunes or not have any. And we hew away as of that were all the world was made for, and we do not notice where the chips fly and whether anybody else is hit and hurt. We ought to stop oftener to see if our neighbor is getting on as well as we, to go home and make sure that the little child of the household has its heart-hunger satisfied, that the wife is happy—yes, happy in the love that is given her and the oft-told expressions of it, that the husband is joyous and content for the heart-rest he finds always there. If we would stop to practice the "small, sweet courtesies" of life in the household, the shop and manufactory, on the street and in public assemblies and conveyances, what a different aspect the world would put on. Homes that now are jarring, grating, discordant, uncomfortable, unhappy, would be transformed to blest abodes; and places of business that are common, disagreeable, barely to be endured resorts, would be made genial and attractive, and business a pleasant labor rather than a dreaded drudgery. And every home might just as well be happy, spite even of the reverses and sorrows that may come upon it, if only there were love and kindness enough in it; and places of business more agreeable; charities more charitable, religions more salvatory, and society generally run on oiled wheels, if only every individual would give careful culture to his or her better social nature.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Not with fuss and fustain and feathers and furbelows and finical finery, and by taking such a roundabout way to it that there is no reaching it, as is usual.

For instance, a family feeling the need of more neighborly sympathy and sociality, and hoping to gain it, concludes to make a large party. But not content with setting their house in order, brightening it up and warming it for an evening, making it and themselves just as cheery and social and inviting as possible, which is the first best thing to make a party a success, they begin at once to rack their brains for something to feast their friends upon—as if every one could not get enough to eat at home—and then for days before hand go on the preparation of dishes, the borrowing of crockery, the contrivance for getting the serving done and everything ready to be served in good time and order, all which requires as good generalship on the part of the mistress of the house as the planning of a military campaign; and when the guests arrive, instead of giving themselves heartily to getting acquainted with them, every one of the family is nervously anxious about this out-of-the-way supper that is to come off with sounding of trumpets and clash of arms, and the guests are looking to it as the grand climax of the evening, and only chat and amuse themselves to pass the time until it is announced. Then they eat, not needing food, but because tempting dishes are set before them, and when it is over guests are dull from surfeit, and entertainers are limp as a rag from over-exertion. By the time the guests are gone and the loads of debris cleared away, and dishes washed and in place somebody is tired—possibly just a little snappish—and in summing up the gain of it, we can scarcely feel one heart lying nearer to theirs for it nor find one new friendship made. They are discouraged, and give up trying to be social, and settle back into the old isolated ways.

HOMELESS.

And sick, and old, and poor. How dreadful! Yet any reader of these lines may become so before he dies. The man who by his money, and credit, and financial abilities saved the nation from bankruptcy in the Revolution, the learning of whose timely assistance brought tears to the eyes of the great Washington, died in prison in Philadelphia! Yes, the nation's savior, financially, Robert Morris, languished in a debtor's jail. Many a man and woman who has rolled in wealth for a score or more of years, has died in abject poverty.

But a higher civilization is dawning; a god-like and a world-wide charity, a thoughtful generosity, is growing, and is spreading wider, and higher, and faster, all over Christendom, inspiring men and women of wealth to devise measures for taking care of the children of adversity; and it is showing itself in the direction of extensive buildings, to be made into "Homes" for various classes. There is a "Home for the Friendless," a Home for Orphans, and now, in different parts of the land, there are homes in process of erection for Old Women who have seen better days. Among these is a Presbyterian home for the old, and sick, and infirm, founded by the liberality of a Presbyterian clergyman, and enlarged and endowed to a considerable extent by the beneficence of one of Philadelphia's merchant princes, Mr. Brown. The more money contributed, the more widely can the institutions work.

Dr. Chapin's Church (Universalist), with a large liberality, is building a Home for its old and poor in New York; and it is to be hoped that every other denomination will follow the humane example set them, until the whole country shall be dotted with such Havens of Rest, for the old and the sick of every class, and creed and age, and sex, and condition; and that is the noblest heart which resolves to do something in this direction, within the hour, it may be to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars, or dimes, or cents; nay, a single dollar may become the mustard-seed which shall become a tree in the future, to shelter thousands of humanity's unfortunates.—*Phila. Exchange.*

A BIRD DROVER.

George Cary Eggleston writes the following interesting sketch to the *Hearth and Home:*

The first time I was in New Orleans I strolled down the street one day, and as I went on I observed a man before me who threw out first one hand and then the other, raising them both above his head sometimes, and bringing them down again as if he were going through a gymnastic exercise, of practising gestures of a school speaker with pictures of boys in it, and dotted lines to show where their hands are to move. He was not walking straightforward, but went first to one side and then to the other; so that I thought he must be either drunk or crazy. When I came up with him, however, I found that he was perfectly sober, very far from crazy, and as busy as the most industrious person could wish. He was, in fact a bird-merchant, and he was driving two or three hundred canaries before him, just as people drive hogs or cattle, or anything else. They were not trained birds that have been taught tricks like those they have in shows, but just ordinary canary birds, hopping along the ground in a drove like a flock of sheep. They seemed to know their master, and had been practised at this driving until they knew the meaning of every gesture he made, so that he could drive them wherever he pleased without fear of losing a single one; and whenever a customer wanted to see a particular bird, the man had no difficulty in picking it up out of the flock.

The whole thing was so odd that I talked with the man, and got permission to go to his shop, which was a queer place certainly. There were cages hanging all over the ceiling, and sitting everywhere that a cage could sit, and every cage was full of birds. Birds of every kind and color were there—some singing some chattering, some screaming; and the place, I thought, was the noisiest one I ever saw. A great owl hopped about the floor, and an eagle sat on one of the tables, looking like a judge half-asleep. Two birds of paradise in a cage were smoothing their gaudy feathers, like ladies getting ready for a concert. Little birds of every color were crowded together in one cage, ready to be sent away to a bird dealer in another city. In the backyard the canaries—hundreds of them—were twittering, while peacocks and turkey gobblers strutted about among their little neighbors. The old man also kept some snakes, in boxes, and one or two young alligators, together with monkeys, and weasels, and rabbits, and everything else that anybody could possibly make pets of, by the dozen.

I learned that the man raises all his canaries and many of his other birds, and buy the rest from sailors, who bring them from Mexico and South America. He has boys and girls wandering all over the city with little cages of birds for sale, and he drives the canaries himself, while his wife attends to the shop. He commenced driving canaries many years ago, and had a good deal of trouble teaching his first flock to obey. But birds and animals seem to learn from each other more rapidly than from men; so whenever young canaries get large enough to be sold, the man puts them with his flocks, and they do as the rest do without any other training. They are like boys and girls in doing as their comrades do, learning good things, or bad things, according to the company they keep.

The April *Galaxy*, will contain a very interesting article, by Secretary Welles, on Lincoln and Johnson, and their Plans for Reconstruction. The last Cabinet meetings which Mr. Lincoln held are described with great vividness.

Only a few hours before his assassination Mr. Lincoln related a remarkable dream which he had the night before, and which presaged very clearly his own fearful end. The Independent Ku Klux, by J. W. De Forest, is a very interesting article, and is crowded full of genuine humor. The whole number is unusually brilliant.

The secret of health are six: First, keep, warm. Second eat regular and slow. Third, maintain regular daily bodily habits. Fourth, take early and very light suppers. Fifth, keep a clean skin. Sixth, get plenty of sleep at night.—*Dr. Hall.*

The body is the shell of the soul, and dress is the husk of the soul; but the husk often indidates what the kernel is.

There is no greater every-day virtue than cheerfulness: This quality in man among men is like sunshine to the day, or gentle, renewing moisture to parched herbs. The light of a cheerful face diffuses itself, and communicates the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of continuous good humor.

"O. M. D."

Don't stand aghast with awe and fear, eyes wide open hair on end and fingers tightly clinched with the idea that these mysterious symbols are cabalistic signs and represent some secret organization of masked demons, who carry terror and dismay with their midnight prowlings and disperse on the dawn of morning. No! They are only the initials of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, that pleasant medicine which has acquired a National reputation and proven so effectious in Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption and kindred diseases For these complaints it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

When trade grew slack, and bills fell due, the dealers face grew long and blue; his dreams, were troubled through the night, with sheriff's bailiffs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said: 'Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen; say these words unto all men; 'My goods I wish to tell to you, and to your wife and daughters, too; my prices are so very low that all will buy before they go.' He did as his good wife advised, and in the paper advertised. Crowds came and bought off all he had, his bills were paid; his dream were glad; and he will tell you to this day how well did printer's ink repay. He told us with a knowing wink how he was saved by Palmyra's Ink

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Every Man to his Trade: Ours is Advertising

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St. Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND RESERVED FUNDS,
All Liable for all Fire Losses.
GOLD.
$20,000,000,00!

Assets in the United States over
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37.5 . . . . 432 California Street.

IMPORTANT
TO
NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest an best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Rare and Beautiful Perenials Biennials, Annuals, Etc., Etc.

also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

PERSONS WHO ARE DESIROUS OF SECURING A few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places—to gardens in the country or to conservatories or to parlor windows for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in greenhouses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons—all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

The Choicest Poultry.

The Choicest Breeds of Poultry can now be had at much below the usual rates.

The following kinds will be offered by a careful Breeder at reduced rates in Trios:

Light Brahmas,
Dark Brahmas,
White Leghorns,
Black Spanish, Pure.

All the above will now be offered at much below the usual rates to those who wish Choice Poultry.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Santa Clara College, S. J.
SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, January 15, 1866

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging, Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months, ... $300

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco

34-1 REV A. VARSI, S J President

THE LAUNDRY.

NEW CLOTHES LINE.

We call the special attention of Laundry folks, and also every family who make use of CLOTHES LINES, to the Newly Invented

WIRE CLOTHES LINES

just received at our Office.

The "WIRE CLOTHES LINE" is one of the best Inventions of the Age, being a SEVEN STRAND COMPOSITION WIRE LINE which never corrodes or stains the clothing. The line once put up and made fast in the yard or on the "House Top," remains always safe and strong and will last a life time.

The expense is very small. Call and see this New Invention at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office.

CITY PROPERTY FOR A FARM.

The undersigned having a fine House and Garden Grounds in the city, House large hard finished, with Gas and Water, and good Out-buildings, is desirous to exchange the same for a well located and pretty country residence.

The country residence must be in a good and healthy region, Buildings neat, and Land good quality, Orchard or Vineyard desirable—a good Estate is wanted—value from $6000 to $10,000.

Any person desirous of such an exchange, if they will address G. W. B., FARMER Office, shall meet with a prompt answer. 36.3

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA GLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.
205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,
35.21 San Francisco.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 15 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlet and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters can have these at the rate by the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE

New Fresh Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS, CHOICE AND RARE
From "VICKS" Best Seeds,
FINEST VARIETIES BULBS
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS,
NARCASSUS, JONQUILS,
New and Splendid Lillies,
ALL OF THE CHOICEST KINDS.
Also Collections of Australian Seeds
For sale at the FARMER Office.

Miscellany.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Half the people do not seem to realize that the chest of a horse needs covering quite as much as his back. They think it is only necessary, when they stop in the street, to throw an old ragged blanket or piece of carpet over his loins and leave the rest of his body exposed. It would be a poor overcoat for a man that only covered his back, and your horse has a chest and lungs as well as a human being. It is due to the horse, and is for the best interest of the owner, to provide a good blanket, covering chest, shoulders and back.

The Cutting of the Ears of Terriers was said by sportsmen to be an improvement, that they could *hear better!* as if the One who made the ear, did not make everything perfect. This is now against the law, we are glad to say, although some are cruel enough to practice it. It originated in the keepers of rat pits, who found the dogs could fight longer with short ears; *they led the fashion*, and other followed it.

Men and Women who devote their money to the relief of animals cannot expect expressions of gratitude from the favored ones, and this makes the generosity the more praiseworthy.

How many children have scattered crumbs or seeds this winter for the birds?

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our heart in glad surprise
To higher levels rise.

The tidal waves of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares.

"STOP TO WEIGH."

One morning an enraged countryman came into Mr. M.'s store with very angry looks. He left a team in the street, and had a good stick in his hand.

"Mr. M.," said the angry countryman, "I bought a paper of nutmegs here in your store, and when I got home they were more than half walnuts; and *that's* the young villain that I bought 'em of," pointing to John.

"John," said Mr. M., "Did you sell this man walnuts for nutmegs?"

"No, sir," was the ready reply.

"You lie, you little villain," said the countryman, still more enraged at his assurance.

"Sow, look here," said John. "If you had taken the trouble to weigh your nutmegs, you would have found that I put in the walnuts *good.*"

"Oh, you gave them to me, did you?"

"Yes, sir. I threw a handful for the children to pick," said John, laughing at the same time.

"Well, now, if that ain't a young scamp," said the countryman, his features relaxing into a grin who saw through the matter.

Much hard talk and bad blood would be saved if people would *stop to weigh* before they blame others.

"Think twice before you speak once," is an excellent motto.

A BUNCH OF PROVERBS.

Here is a valuable bunch of proverbs:—Borrowed garments seldom fit well. Haste often trips up its own heels. Men often blush to hear what they are not ashamed to do. What is not needed is dear at any price. He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessaries. A fool generally loses his estate before he finds his folly. A man that hoards his riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles. Towers are measured by their shadows, and great men by their calumniators. That man who knows the world will never be bashful, and that man who knows himself will never be impudent. Success, rides on every hour—grapple it, and you may win; but without a grapple it will never go with you. Work is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph. It was a saying of Socrates that every man had need of a faithful friend and a bitter enemy—the one to advise, the other to show him his faults.

SWISS JUDGMENTS.

The Swiss authorities deal severely with official defaulters. They lately placed one Eggimann, ex-Treasurer of the Confederation, on trial for embezzlement. He practically admitted his guilt but pleaded that he had refunded $100,000 being the full amount he had embezzled during the five years he was in office. The jury, however, returned a verdict of "guilty, without extenuating circumstances," and he was sentenced to four years penal servitude. A few days after he was removed to the prison, where he was dressed in convict's attire.

LIGHTNING STRUCK.

During the hail and thunder storm on Monday evening, lightning struck a large pine tree standing on the premises of John E. Rush, at Boston Ravine, tearing considerable bark from but not destroying the tree. This strike immediately followed a particularly severe thunder clap, and came so near home that nearly all the dwellers in Boston Ravine thought their dwellings were struck. But it was only a scare—no damage done.—*Grass Valley Union, April 3d*

FARMING WITHOUT WORK.

We often hear Farmers say they would like to invent some kind of machinery so they could *farm it without work.* We believe that time has come, for the young men of the present day can go to our *Agricultural Colleges* and learn *all about farming* without work, as the venerable Horace Greeley once said, "Students can be taught learning with out learning to work." This is Heaven at last.

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE

C. L. KELLOGG,

420 Sansome Street, near Clay, San Francisco,

IMPORTER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Flower, Vegetable and Garden Seeds,

ALSO

TREE, FIELD, AND FRUIT SEEDS.

Specialties:

The Ramie Plants Pure Alfalfa and Mesquite Grass Seed,

With a Fine collection of Bulbous Roots direct from Holland.

We invite our Customers to send for our Catalogue and favor us with their orders. 37.5.

Harness. Saddles.

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C.

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

A VERY FINE HOME

FOR SALE.

A very fine Farm of 320 Acres of Rich Land, located in Clayton, is now offered to a purchaser that can appreciate a GOOD BARGAIN.

The Land is of the very best quality and of this there is now 40 acres in Oats, 30 acres in Wheat, with a fine Orchard of 6 to 700 Fruit Trees in bearing order, there is also an excellent Vineyard of 8000 Vines, from which 4000 gallons of Wine was made last year.

Upon this estate is a good Dwelling House of Concrete Stone with nine Rooms, all well finished; a fine Barn, Wine Cellar, Carriage House and other Buildings. Living streams of Water run through the Farm, with good Wells of Water beside.

There is upon the Farm 3 Horses, 3 Cows, several young Calves and Poultry of all kinds.

Also Wagons, Plows, Harrows, and Tools in plenty to carry on the Farm.

The House is nicely furnished, so that a person desiring a Home all ready for use, can have one quickly—and a Bargain is offered.

The Farm will be sold seperately or with the Stock, or all together.

TERMS CASH.

For Particulars inquire at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE. 37.6

The Century Plant.

This wonderful Plant is now so well proved to our climate as to assure its Blooming not once in a hundred years) but in about 10 to 15 years at most from small Plants. By transplanting a large plant of 4 to 5 years old an early Bloom is secured.

Those who wish fine Plants can secure good strong Plants now, by calling at the Garden, 933 Pacific Street, corner of Mason, opposite where the wonderful Plant is now coming into bloom.

Orders can be left at the FARMER Office.

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the Young's Patent.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

START A NURSERY, HOW TO.—Third edition for Spring of 1872. Price 25c. Price List Free. HEINES' NURSERIES, Dayton, O. (Established 1852.)

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33.1

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,

220 Clay street, up stairs

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE GOOD AND reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the BEST MEN.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco

Orange, Lemon, Lime Trees, &c.

The undersigned would offer to all who desire to plant choice Lemon, Orange and Lime Trees, a very choice lot of these desirable trees, which it is now clearly proved will grow and thrive in all our principal Counties.

ALSO

VERY FINE CHOICE GRAFTED ORANGE TREES, GRAFTED ON THE LEMON STOCK.

Fine ENGLISH WALNUT Trees, also of fine growth.

These are all offered at the lowest market rates.

Address to the undersigned,

Box 265 Los Angeles, Cal.

37.1-3m THOS A. GAREY

RANDALL'S

GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2.01; by Mail or Express, charges paid, $2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office. WARREN & CO.

Fruit, Shade, Trees!	Garden, Hedge, Plants!	Flower, Garden, Seeds	
Apple and Crab, 100, 2 to 3 ft., $1; 4 to 5 ft.,			$1 00
Pear, Std. Extra, 1 yr., Bartlett, &c., 3 to 4 ft., dozen,			2.00
Soda, Peach, ba. $1; Apple, Osage, new, bu.,			12.00
Potatoes, White Peach Blow, Early Rose, bu.,			2.00
Seedlings, Soft Maple, 1,000, $1; Ash, $3; Elm,			2.00
Illustrated Catalogue, 100 pages, and New Price List,			10c.

37.2 P. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

BRIGGS & BROTHER'S

Catalogue of Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS,

AND

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You will miss it if you do not see our Catalogue before ordering Seeds.

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Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

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THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes in any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealers for the products on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Edited Farmer.

San Francisco, April 11, 1873

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	109½@110
Price of Gold	110½
Value of Greenbacks	91@92
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	11s 6 to 8d.
do do New York	150@170 bush

Money in New York, Boston and the Eastern States in better demand from 7 to 12 per cent.

Money remains the same at the Bank of England, and still rates at 3½ per cent., and loans at three per cent. and less.

Money in San Francisco is getting quite plenty. At Bank 1 and 1½ per cent—Large and long loans 8@10 per cent.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain markets presents a firmer aspect this week, the demand for Wheat and Flour being more active, and some demand for export, and although shipping is now scarce and freights high, the number of vessels to arrive gives promise of relief when the new Grain is ready to go abroad.

The cause of a brisk demand arises, no doubt, from the recent cold winds, and their drying effect upon the surface soil, and, also, their tendency to injure the crops. This excites fear and alarm, and to this cause alone we attribute the present excited state of the market, this however, will not last long, these continued winds must give us relief in some change of weather, and, doubtless, good showers which will do great good, and allay the alarm for the crops, which cannot be injured only in a slight degree, and which must be very immense this year.

The exports of Wheat and Flour for about one week past have been of Wheat with a few parcels of Barley and Oats, over 30,000 centals, and of Flour over 9,000 bbls. If shipments can be kept up it will rallave our market preparatory to the new crop. It should be remembered that Oregon has been sending Flour to our market largely, even some 2,000 bbls. more than all sent away the past week.

The Wheat exports for the last three months have been only about one-third of the amount the same time last year, while the Flour export has been some 50,000 bbls. greater

The Flour market may be said to be overstocked. Oregon sending down large quantities and faster than our market can dispose of.

Barley and Oats are in better demand, while Corn, Rye, Buckwheat are in but little request.

Feed Grains and Hay remains about the same, both in price and demand.

Potatoes arrive freely and poorer in quality, and prices low. Onions at less rates.

The Wool market now has become somewhat excited. clips are coming in, but there seems some kind of Freemasonry about it, prices and sales are not quoted freely, but as is usual where speculation is rife, all transactions are kept secret. Wool-growers should come to this market and judge for themselves. Wool will rule high, and good clean wool will bring high prices, fully up to our quotations in our wool rates below.

WHOLESALE GRAIN REPORT.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$1 75	@	1 90
do Extra	1 90	@	2 00
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 45	@	1 50
Barley, cold, for brewing	1 60	@	1 70
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 20	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 65	@	1 80
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 55	@	1 60
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	5 75	@	6 00
Extra Family Flour	5 75	@	6 25
Oregon Superfine	4 75	@	5 00
do Extra for shipping	5 75	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lb	2 25	@	2 35
Bran ₩ ton	23 00	@	24 00
Middlings ₩ ton	28 00	@	30 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	50 00
Beans ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 75
Potatoes	40	@	60
Choice Varieties	60	@	75
Carolines		@	
Onions	2 00	@	4 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	16 00	@	22 50
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	14 00	@	16 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	8 50

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

Our Fruit market presents about the same variety as last week. Apples and Pears gradually passing away in their variety but good Apples of a few kinds still remain

Our market is better supplied with Strawberries, and as soon as the cold winds pass they will be very abundant.

Our California Oranges now take the precedence, being better and sweeter than all others. A large arrival of Oranges from Tahite come upon the market; but far inferior to our own growth, these with Bananas in plenty make up the desert.

Apples, ₩ box	1 50	@	3 00
Apples, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Pears, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Strawberries, ₩ lb	20	@	30
Quinces, ₩ box		@	
Figs		@	
Figs, dried, ₩ lb		@	
Lemons, ₩ doz	10	@	20
Limes, ₩ doz	60	@	75
California Lemons, ₩ doz	25	@	35
do Oranges, ₩ doz	25	@	35
Oranges, Tahite, ₩ doz	20	@	30
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	20	@	30
" Almonds "	25	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetable showing is now most excellent, our new Potatoes, Asparagus, (see Editorial notes on White and Green Asparagus), our Cauliflowers, new Peas, &c, make up a luxurious Vegetable dinner.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb		@	12
do green		@	12
Artichokes, (hr.) ₩ doz		@	75
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz		@	25
Broccoli, each	10	@	15
Cauliflower, each	15	@	25
Cabbage, each	10	@	20
" New Young	15	@	20
Carots, ₩ doz		@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Celery Root, ₩ dozen		@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz		@	
Cranberries, ₩ gall	75	@	1 00
new season, ₩ gal		@	75
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz		@	50
Egg Plant		@	
Garlics	8	@	10
Green Peas, ₩ lb		@	12
Green Corn, ₩ doz		@	
Sugar Peas		@	
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb		@	30
do cultivated	25	@	38
Onions, ₩ lb		@	
Horseradish per lb		@	
Okra dried, ₩ lb		@	15
do green, ₩ lb	40	@	50
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb		@	6
do Sweet		@	6
Pumpkins		@	
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	3	@	4
Parsley		@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb		@	4
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches		@	
do yellow		@	
do black, ₩ bunch		@	
Green Peppers ₩ lb		@	
do Red		@	
Squash, Summer		@	
do Marrowfat	4	@	
do Hubbard		@	
do String		@	
Green Limas, shelled		@	
Spinage, ₩ basket	25	@	35
Salsify, ₩ bunch		@	25
Turnips, ₩ doz		@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ lb		@	20
Garlic		@	15
Eschalots	10	@	15

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

101x102 California Market.

The Fish market is not so fully supplied, as fishermen by reason of prevailing gales, have not been able to make their usual trips, In a little time we shall have our usual supply

Salmon, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do smoked, new	12	@	18
do pickled, ₩ lb	8	@	18
Lake Eigler Trout per lb	30	@	35
Smelts	10	@	12
Perch	10		12
Rockfish	10	@	12
Codfish, dry		@	10
Herring, fresh		@	20
do smoked ₩ 100		@	1 50
Tomcod		@	12
Sardines, fresh		@	37
Solefish		@	50
Mackerel pickled, each	40	@	
do fresh		@	
Shrimps, ₩ lb		@	12
Flounders		@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	37
Halibut		@	75
Sculpin	4	@	5
Turbut		@	40
Pompono		@	2 00
Eels		@	
Kiln Fish			
Anchovies	2		
Perch	4		50
Frogs per doz		@	1 00

SHELL FISH.

SOLOMON TESMORE,

87, 88, 89, California Market.

Shell Fish no change in rates, but increasing demand and sale of Oysters—our Eastern planted are now doing finely.

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			2 50
Eastern Oysters in Lard			2 50
Crab fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100		@	50
Mussels per 100		@	25
Boiled Crabs each		@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Crabs large ₩ doz		@	3 00
do small		@	25
do soft		@	50

MEATS.

The Retail Meat market remains at fair figures—choice cuts scarce.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	20	@	
do sirloin and rib p'eces	20	@	12½
do corned	10	@	12½
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do cullet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do leg	15	@	16
Lamb, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Beef tongues, each		@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each		@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	18	@	20
Sugar Cured California	18	@	20
Hams, California		@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	20
Chicago Hams Duffield		@	20
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo		@	20
Johnson's Oregon Hams		@	20

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWAT,

103 & 104

The Poultry market not so plenty and prices are better. In the absence of the usual supply of Game, Poultry sells more freely, and commands better rates.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₩ pair		@	
do tame		@	
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₩ each	40	@	50
do tame ₩ pair	4 00	@	5 00
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb		@	30
Hens, each	75	@	1 00
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb		@	
Quails, ₩ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	2 50
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	7 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	9 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	20	@	24
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	12 00	@	14 00
do small	1 00	@	1 50
do Mallard		@	3 50
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 00
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail ₩ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC

Our Dairy market keeps full and very abundant, although we are shipping Butter, which is most excellent now. Eggs are more in demand and scarce, and higher in price. Oregon has sent down some 6 or 8000 dozen Cheese in good demand at fair rates.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)		@	30
do Extra Choice	35	@	38
do do packed		@	30
do Eastern	25	@	30
Eggs California, ₩ doz	35	@	40
Duck eggs		@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz		@	
Cheese, ₩ lb		@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb		@	25
Lard, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	18
Honey, new	30	@	35
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb		@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	25	@	30
do do packed		@	
do Eastern (new)	16	@	25
Cheese, California	18	@	20
Eggs, ₩ doz		@	25
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz		@	
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	14

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

Wool, Fall Clip			30@35
" Choice Extra			40@55
Medium			38@39
do burry			25@30
Wool-early new			70@85
do second hand			50@60
Wheat Sacks, 32x56			16@18
Potatoes Gunny Bags			19@20
Dry hides, ₩ lb			20@21
Green salted, ₩ lb			8½@9½
Tallow			5@6
Sheep skins, wool on			40@55
do do plain			25@35
Goat skins, each			40@60
Refined Tallow			6½@7½

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt		@	3 00
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	5	@	5
Castor Beans ₩ lb	3½	@	4
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 25	@	1 37
Linseed Oil	85	@	90
Hops, California	85	@	95
do, Imported		@	
Alsatia	18	@	25
Mustard Seed	3	@	3½
Flaxlish Seed	4	@	5
Canary Seed	5	@	7½
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	35		40
Pea Nuts	6	@	9

San Francisco Cattle Market.

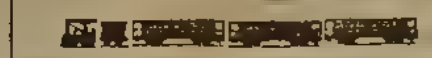
The Wholesale Cattle market rules high. Stock in in demand at full figures, and will remain high for some time.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	8	@	14 ₩
do 2d do.	7	@	10 "
do. 3d do.	5	@	6 "
Veal—	8	@	11 "
Mutton—	6	@	8 "
Lamb—	—	@	— "
Pork—undressed	7½	@	8 "
dressed.	10	@	11 "

C. P. R. R.

FEBRUARY 20th, 1873.



San Francisco and Sacramento.

Leave going East.			Arrive from the East
*4:00 P M	7:00 A M	San Francisco	8 30 P M / *8:00 P M
4.35 "	7 35 "	Oakland	8:10 " / 1:50 "
4 10 "	7 50 "	San Jose	8 10 " / 2:10 "
5.35 "	8 15 "	Niles	7:05 " / 12:45 "
8:25 "	11 25 "	Lathrop	4:40 " / 9:45 "
8 48 "	11 50 "	Stockton	4 07 " / 9:07 "
10:45 P M	1 45 P M	Sacramento	2:20 P M / 7.15 A M
Arrive from the West			Leave going West.

San Francisco and San Jose.

Leave going South.			Ar. from the South.
	3:00 P M	San Francisco	10:40 A M /
	4 45 "	Niles	8:35 " /
	5.30 "	San Jose	7:50 " /
Ar from the North.			Leave going North.

Stockton, Lathrop and Merced.

Leave going South.			Ar from the South.
	7 35 P M	Stockton	12:20 A M /
*9:45 A M	8:45 "	Lathrop	9:30 " / *2:20 P M
11.25 "	9:45 "	Modesto	8.13 " / 6:45 "
2:40 P M	12:15 A M	Merced	5:45 " / 3:30 P M
Ar. from the North			Leave going North.

Sacramento, Colfax, Reno and Ogden.

Leave going East.			Ar from the East.
	2:00 P M	Sacramento	2:00 P M /
	5:40 "	Colfax	10:20 A M /
	1:40 A M	Reno	2:10 " /
	9:10 "	Winnemucca	4:15 P M /
	12:00 M	Battle Mountain	1:25 " /
	4:40 P M	Elko	8:45 A M /
	6:20 A M	Ogden	5:20 P M /
Ar. from the West.			Leave going West.

Sacramento, Marysville and Red Bluff.

Leave going North.			Ar from the North.
*8:45 a m	2:35 p m	Sacramento	1:05 p m / *4:45 p m
11:25 "	3:25 "	Junction	12:15 " / 3:25 "
1:50 p m	5:15 "	Marysville	10:20 a m / 12:00 m
8.00 "	8:35 "	Tehama	6:50 " / 5.30 a m
	9:30 "	Red Bluff	6:00 " /
Ar from the South.			Leave going South.

San Francisco, Vallejo and Calistoga.

Leave going North.			Ar. from the North.
*5:00 P M	9:30 A M	San Francisco	5:00 P M / *12:15 P M
6.30 "	9:30 "	Vallejo	6:05 " / 11.30 "
7:38 "	10:41 "	Napa	4:30 " / 9:30 "
9:10 P M	1:00 P M	Calistoga	3:00 " / 8:00 A M
Ar. from the South.			Leave going South.

San Francisco, Vallejo and Knight's Landing.

Leave going East.			Ar from the East.
*7:30 A M	*4:00 P M	San Francisco	*2:15 P M / *2:00 P M
9:35 "	6.35 "	Vallejo	12:30 " / 6:05 "
12:45 P M	10:10 "	Davis	7:10 " / 3:30 "
1 00 "	11:45 "	Knight's Land'g	6:30 A M / 2:00 "
Ar. from the West			Leave going West.

San Francisco and Healdsburg.

Leave going North.			Ar. from the North.
	*2:00 p m	San Francisco	*11:00 a m /
*7:10 a m	4.35 "	Donahue	8:45 " / *5.35 p m
8:20 "	5:00 "	Petaluma	8:20 " / 5:00 "
9:43 "	6:00 "	Santa Rosa	7:20 " / 3.30 "
10:20 "	6:45 "	Healdsburg	6:45 " / 2:00 "
Ar from the South.			Leave going South.

Stockton, Milton and Oak Dale.

Leave going South.			Ar. from the South.
	*11:25 a m	Stockton	*4:24 p m /
	11 52 "	C P R R Depot	3:54 " /
	12:42 p m	Peters	3:02 " /
	1.32 "	Milton	2:12 " /
	1:44 p m	Oak Dale	2:00 p m /
Ar. from the North.			Leave going North.

California P. R. R. Co.'s Steamers.

Leave going East.			Ar. from the East.
*4:00 p m	*4:00 p m	San Francisco	*8:00 p m / *8.00 p m
5:00 "		Vallejo	6:00 " / 6:00 "
7:00 "	6:00	Benicia	8:00 " / 8:00 "
	2:00 a m	Stockton	2:00 " /
2:00 a m		Sacramento	/ 12:00 m
Ar. from the West			Leave going West.

Explanation.

For trains running "from" San Francisco take the left hand columns and read "downwards."

For trains running "towards" San Francisco take the right hand columns and read "upwards."

OAKLAND BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, *7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10 and 11 20 A M., 12 10 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 00, 9.20 and *11.30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, *5 30, *6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 40 and 10 10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, *5 40, *6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 7 50 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 20 to Fruit Vale only.)

LEAVE HAYWARDS, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, *5 05, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing January 14, 1873.

Trains South	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8 15 A M	*3:25 P M	†4:40 P M
San Jose	Arrive 11 35 "	5 55 "	7.10 "
Gilroy	Arrive 1:00 P M		
Hollister	Arrive 2:1 "		
Pajaro	Arrive 3:0		

Trains North.	San Jose Only	San Jose Only	Through Train
Leave—			
Pajaro			11:00 AM
Hollister			11 45 "
Gilroy			1:00 P M
San Jose	*8 45 A M	7.50 A M	2:35 "
San Francisco Arrive	9:15 "	10,15 "	5:30 "

* Leaves at 2:30 P. M. on SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted), leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
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BULL WANTED.

Devonshire Breed,

Between Two and Four Years of Age, Brown or Dark color.

Address, "HOWARD," at this Office. 37,9t

MARKET ADVERTISEMENT

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.14

SOLOMON TESMORE.

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

Entrance on Pine Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurant supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

YO SEMITE HOUSE

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN, PROPRIETOR.

LINCOLN HOTEL,

PESCADERO.

CHARLES KINSEY, Proprietor.

RATES REDUCED.

I am now prepared to accommodate the public, with perfect satisfaction. My house and furniture are all new; is 50 miles south of San Francisco, and may be reached daily from San Mateo in Troy Coaches, that run in connection with the morning train for San Jose, leaving San Mateo immediately on the arrival of the cars, and reach this place in four or five hours, via Crystal Springs and Spanishtown. Guests at this House taken to the celebrated Pebble Beach and back Free. Hot and Cold Baths, Free. Also, children taught riding Free.

Refers by permission to Major James T. Hoyt and Family, J. J. Marks and wife, P. S. Spring and wife, M. S. Whiting, and wife, W C Talbot and daughters, L. Harding and wife A. G. Stiles, wife and daughters; L. L. Butler and wife, J. J. Horr and wife, D. L. Dodge and wife, Capt. S. Doane and wife, Mr. Howes and wife, J. S. Ring, with Messrs. Reid & Brooks; David Meeker and daughter, Christian Schreiber and wife and many other Patrons of the Hotel. 37 6

TYLER DEECH. S. W. CHURCHILL

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET, SAN JOSE,

S. W. CHURCHILL & Co., Proprietors

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on arrival of trains. 37 6

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

Do you want an agency local or traveling, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new Fairest White Wire Clothes Lines? They last forever; Hudson River Wire Works, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 3eply.

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

New Announcement!

FOR 1872,

The California Farmer,

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

The California Farmer,

AND THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the FARMER, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy at the

REDUCTION IN PRICE

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Demorest Monthly of Fashions.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

A splendid offer to our Subscribers: We will send the above Popular and Valuable Magazine, for one year with the Splendid $8.00 Chromo, together with our FARMER for only $7.00 or, for $1.00 extra, Hiawatha's Wooing, or for $9.00 we will send Demorest's Monthly for one year, both Chromos, and the CALIFORNIA FARMER for only NINE DOLLARS.

This is a Splendid Chance to secure the best Magazine, and two Elegant Chromos, for nearly half the value. Send the amount to this office, and the Magazine and Chromos will be promptly forwarded.

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States*, their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know who to *satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers, Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell. We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York!

Are the Sole Agents for the CALIFORNIA FARMER in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found at their office.

State Library

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1872. NUMBER 15.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery*

SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $4. for six months, $2. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed City subscribers, delivered by carrier, $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

LIST OF AGENTS:

Our Subscribers can send money BY MAIL safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.

Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State* POSTMASTERS, *in all places are requested to act for us*

Wells & Bauer, Washington Street, San Francisco.

W. B. Loomis, " "

S. P. Rowell & Co., 40. Park Row New York

Watt, Bunnel & Co., Seedmen, High Holborn, London

Vilmorin, Andrieux, Co., Seedmen, Paris.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club, Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,

San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the Money must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, March 23.

DISEASE AMONG SHEEP AND GOATS.

In the north of France especially, and in a lesser degree in parts of Normandy, the cattle typhus has attacked sheep and goats; the malady does not display the same severity as when black cattle are infected. However, many cases have occurred where it has been necessary to slaughter sheep, and whose flesh under the circumstances, is not considered serviceable as food. Many sufferers by this extension of the plague, have found the penning of sheep in close and confined quarters are most favorable to the attraction, as well as extension of the malady, and that as a disinfectant, chloride of lime was more efficacious than carbolic acid—the latter being eminently a preservative.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

France has again changed her Minister of Agriculture, in accordance with political exigencies, the out-going as well as the in-coming Ministers possess always every merit, except a knowledge of agriculture. When the fashion is to seek economy in administration. It is not surprising that the question has been raised, "What is the use of a Minister of Agriculture?"—and that farmers and their friends find it difficult to reply. Since 1837 when the ministry was founded, a twelve month has been the average period that each Minister held the office.

HORSE SHOW, CRUELTY TO HORSES.

It is gratifying to observe that next month France will hold in Paris the usual horse show, when 74 prizes, representing 55,000 frs, will be distributed. Also, the Municipality has decided to continue the *grand prix* for the Derby in the Bois de Boulogne. All these efforts to encourage good breeds of horses are most laudable. In her race of *percherons*, which the omnibus company of the capital appears to nearly monopolize, France has a race of horses unexceptionable. Outside this, everything remains to be done. Besides improving the breed of horses, it is not less important to instruct the people how to cure them. As a general observation, the French are indifferent to the necessary, commonest attentions of the noble animal. In the country districts, whether met with under the cart or at the plow, the horse displays everything that he should not; the animal is left to look after itself; rarely groomed, parsimoniously fed, ever neglected; instead of being an object of affectionate treatment, the horse is subjected to great brutalities—I would almost add criminal cruelties. These remarks are not only appropriate to the peasantry, but more so to the army. During the late campaign I have had frequent opportunities of contrasting the French and German cavalry; the horses of the latter were perfectly cared for, and whether after a battle or a march, were ever in excellent condition, sleek and shining. The German had an Arab respect for his horse, that he regarded as a companion, and whose wants were ever satisfied before his own; never did I observe either in the military trains or in the artillery any brutality, any cruelty. Unhappily the contrary was to be met with on the side of the French.

CATTLE PLAGUE—FIELD LABOR, &C.

The cattle plague is decidedly on the decline, thanks not to any remedy having been found successful, but to the increased vigilence of the veterinary inspectors, and perhaps clearer ideas on the part of farmers to the necessity of seconding that vigilance. It has been observed, that had government consented to pay the full value of cattle ordered to be slaughtered, as in the case in Bavaria, the ravages of the distemper would have received an earlier check.

In Russia, proprietors contract for the cultivation of their lands with the peasants. When spring arrives quite an army of laborers with every kind of implement, set to work to scratch the soil; the grain is distributed among this band to be sown, but instead of sowing it, great quantities are given to the cattle, which accounts for the extensive bald patches so frequently to be met with in the corn fields. The proprietor leaves everything to the contractors, pays badly, and is proportionately served. In Savoy the curious habit prevails of engaging servants whose duties it is to take the master's place, the same abdication is witnessed in the case of the mistress. Although the practice is not found to be objectionable, the experiment is best limited to Savoy. In Province, and that part of southern France, the life of the small proprietors, whose name is Legion, and the laborer is somewhat primitive. Field work rarely takes place before breakfast—which meal is served at seven o'clock, consists, according to the season, of a soup made of potatoes, pumpkins, cabbage, rice, haricots, vermicelli, &c., over a little mountain of morsels of bread the soup is poured, a few mouthfuls of wine washing all down; the meal finished, work continues; but the peasants eat slowly, as they say themselves, "we rest while eating."

At noon another meal, this time in the open air, the provisions consisting of a pound of course bread, a small bottle of wine, an onion or a head of garlic; not unfrequently a little cheese, walnuts and figs—the latter forms a staple article of dietary—constitutes very often the sole repast. The laborer rubs the crust of his bread with the onion or garlic; this operation is familiarly known as "writing to my relatives." After two hours repose work is resumed till nightfall. Supper consists of soup, often composed of an atrocious combination of onions, garlic and olive oil—it is the country of the olive; butcher's meat is never thought off; perhaps three times in the year, on State occasions, such as may astonish the natives; fish—cod or herring—is sometimes patronized, and this is the custom even among the rich. Garlic-butter is a delicacy, and is eaten with potatoes, stringbeans, or codfish. A dish of "slugs" is a regal treat. The peasants are most industrious, and like all the French, most economical; their small properties are so many oases, and rarely is a weed to be seen in them.

(Concluded next week.)

CARE OF CALVES.

A celebrated Irish farmer gives this advice to those young in the business; "As a breeder, you must be careful not to lose calf-flesh. If you do so by starving the animal at any time of his growth, you lose the cream—the covering of flesh so much prized by all our retail butchers. Where do all the scraggy, badfleshed beasts come from that we see daily in our fat markets; and what is the cause of their scragginess? It is because they have been stinted and half fed at the early period of their growth. If the calf flesh is once lost, it can never be regained. A great deal of tallow may be got internally by high feeding, but the animal can never again be made one that will be prized by the great retail butcher."

THE COMING HARVEST.

Never perhaps since the settlement of this valley has the grain prospect been any better than at the present time. The area sown in this valley is larger by thousands of acres than it ever was before and the prospect for an immense crop was never better at this season of the year. The only enemy to be feared is the rust, the injury from which will depend upon the state of the weather at the time the grain begins to head. In any event we think we may count on a very large yield.—*Salinas Index.*

The forests are being so rapidly consumed in Russia that it is proposed to prohibit the use of any other fuel than coal on locomotives.

STABLES—USE OF CHARCOAL.

In many parts of the country where charcoal is or has been largely made, particularly in the vicinity of iron founderies, the old braze of charcoal hearths can be obtained in great quantities. Near railroad depots, where the contents of the spark catchers is thrown out at the end of every trip, at distilleries, accompanied by rectifying houses, where pulverized charcoal is used in the rectifying of whiskey, large quantities may be had at low cost. By underlaying the bed in stables with charcoal, the urine is readily absorbed and rendered inodorious; the excretory gases given off from the bodies of animals are taken up, and the atmosphere rendered sweet. Where the ventilation is not perfect, animals suffer severely from being surrounded by the excretory gases given off from the surface of their bodies. All this will be absorbed by charcoal, and in the cleansing of the stable this charcoal may pass to the compost heap, where it will continue its office of absorbing ammonia, and even after it reaches the field it is an ever attendant chemist, taking care of all the results of decay until growing plants use them. Soils of all kinds are improved by the presence of charcoal, and as itself is not absorbed by plants, it forever remains to reperform its office.

Clay soils are rendered more free by its admixture. It assists sandy soils by retaining what would be lost in the atmosphere by evaporation without it; it prevents early freezing of soils, and its dark color assists in receiving heat from the sun's rays; indeed, the chief difference in texture between the old garden soil and that of the field, simply arises from the charcoal, (carbon) and consequent upon the decay of vegetable matter in the old garden soil. It is for this reason that garden soils are so much darker colored than those of the field along side, and it is for this reason, also, that manures applied to soils of a dark color are so much longer retained, and are so much more efficient than when applied to soils in which the carbon is deficient. In mountainous districts it is quite common to drive cattle to the coalings, as the old charcoals hearths are called, for the earliest spring pasture; for around the edges of the old charcoal hearths the grass grows much more luxuriantly than elsewhere, and notwithstanding this hint, the farmers in such districts continue to neglect carting the charcoal braze to their farms. If charcoal braze be thrown on the top of a fuming dung heap, it will absorb all the gases arising from the fermentation of the mass, and retain them until the roots of the plants abstract them. Pig pens should never be without charcoal dust where it can be procured; in privies it deodorizes the contents and thus forms a valuable poudrette.

And where charcoal dust cannot be procured muck or dry earth answers substantially the same purpose.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.

Mr. Engel—a gentleman who came from Europe this season with a very high reputation as a musician—exhibited at Steinway Hall lately a novelty in the harmonium line. This is an instrument constructed in this city, the novel features of which consist in the addition of a percussion stop to the ordinary registers of the reed organ, a tone which can be regulated at will from the loudest fortissimo to the most delicate pianissimo, and an arrangement by which any chord struck on the instrument can be held at pleasure, even when the hands are taken off the keyboard. The percussion stop produces a tone similar to that of a harp or move of the pizzicato of the violins of an orchestra. This is caused by having hammers like those of a piano striking against the reeds placed above them. The effect is exceedingly beautiful, and is a positive relief from the reedy tone of the instrument. Mr. Engel also combined the piano and harmonium by placing the former above the latter on pedestals, and playing with one hand a melody on the harmonium and with the other the accompaniment on the piano. This, of course, cannot be termed an invention, as we have had here before frequently a duet in concert for the piano and reed organ, which is better than the combination of both instruments for one performer. But the percussion stop is the main feature of the new harmonium, and is a decided advance upon the old Eolian attachment, which was used formerly to combine the effects of the piano and harmonium. It is gratifying to learn that this novelty is entirely American in its construction.—*Watchmaker and Jeweler.*

The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank, man without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast, as an anchor. For such an one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—*Lessing.*

Emerson says: "Life is hardly respectable if it has no generous task, no duties, or affections that constitute a necessity for existing. Every man's task is his life-preserver."

HISTORY OF STEAM.

Much has been written and said about Steam, Steamboats, and Steam Engines on Railroads and on common roads, and the great mass of people believe that *Fulton* was the first man that ever had anything to do with Steam.

We herewith give from the History that goes back a long ways before Fulton, or the Hudson River was known:

About two hundred and eighty years ago B. C. Hiero, of Alexandria, made a toy which was moved by steam.

A. D., 450, Arthemius, an architect, experimented with steam, demonstrating its power. This is the first notice of the power of steam on record.

In 1543, June 17th, Blasco D. Garoy experimented with a steamboat at Barcelona, Spain. It was abandoned as impracticable.

In 1650 the first steam-railway was constructed at Newcastle on *Tyne.*

The first idea of a steam engine in England was from the Marquis of Worcester's History of Inventions, in 1663.

In 1710, Neyeomen made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718, patents were granted to Savery in England, for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1774, James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1776, Jonathan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781, Marquis Jouffroy constructed a steam engine in Saone.

In 1785, two Americans published a work on the steam engine.

In 1770, William Tymington constructed a steamboat and made a voyage in it on the Forth and Clyde canal.

In 1802, he repeated his experiment.

In 1762, Ramsey propelled a boat by steam.

In 1788, John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by steam on the Delaware.

In 1793, Robert Fulton first turned his attention to steam.

In 1793, Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive to travel on a turnpike road.

In the month of June, 1819, the American steamer, Savannah, crossed the Atlantic from Charleston to Liverpool.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

It is so much more pleasant and agreable to praise than censure, and so much more noble to *help to build up* than to *try to pull down*, that we are glad to find now and then cheering and noble wishes and sentiments uttered by the Press.

Heaven knows the Press, as a general rule, are not much given to peace, or good will, but are eternally at war one with the other, but our Southern Sister States that have passed a fiery ordeal, now need all the generous good-will that noble hearts are disposed to manifest, and we find good sentiments in a recent number of the Washington *Patriot*, which we here copy with much pleasure:

The bearing of the Southern people, as a whole, under all that they have been forced, at the point of the bayonet, and in other ways hardly less tyrannous, to undergo, has been such as to command the respect and admiration of all candid and unprejudiced men. Theirs has been no common lot, their sufferings no common sufferings, nor is what they have lost to be measured by any common standard. Amid it all they have been brave, stout-hearted, courageous; not sullen nor despairing, though greatly tempted to despair; but looking forward, through present darkeness and over present calamities, to the dawn of a better day. Their patience, their strength, their good cheer have not been in vain. The day is breaking, and this is due in great measure to their temperateness, wisdom, forbearance under trying circumstance. It cannot but be believed and hoped that the exercise of these will continue to the end. The recent past of the Southern people is a dreary waste. The opening future is full of promise to them as an integral part of the American people. And the time is not far distant when, relieved of the present embarrassment that impede their progress and bear them down, they will illustrate, for the encouragement of other nations and other times, how true it is

That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things.

The cultivation of the poppy in France is steadily increasing, and it now occupies about 50,000 acres, of the value of 4,500,000 francs yielding opium to the value of 2,000,000 francs per year. Different samples of opium, raised in various parts of Europe, yield from 8 to 13 per cent of morphine.

Deeply Plowed and well tilled land,
Will surely every Drouth withstand.

GRAPE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday last, the Grape Growers' Association of Napa, Solano and Sonoma, met at the Revere House, Napa City. The following members were present: From Napa, W. H. Crabb, G. Backus, H. Amsbuts, G Bastille, W. McClure, J. J. Sigrist and Chas. Krug; from Solano, H. T. Barker: By some misunderstanding about the place of meeting, these persons met here, and the larger portion of the Association met, pursuant to the call of the Secretary at Sonoma. In absence of the President and Secretary Mr. W. H. Crabb and Chas. Krog were elected to fill the vacancies:

The main subject for discussion, both at the meeting here and in Sonoma, was the injury done to the vineyards by the late severe frosts, and the proper treatment of the injured vine. On a comparison of notes by the members of both places, it was found that the first accounts given in regard to the damage to the vineyards were highly exaggerated. The vineyards in this county were found to be damaged about as represented in our remarks on the crops in another column. In Sonoma, the Buena Vista Vineyard is probably damaged most, loss estimated to be near $35,000. Other persons are damaged from a mere trifle up to $10,000 and $15,000. Taken all through the valley the loss was thought not to exceed one-fifth. Then it was confidently thought that even on the vines damaged worst, dormant buds would come out and bear half a crop.

The idea advanced by some to pull off the whole frosted shoot was rejected as being bad. Mr. Sigrist, and many other leading grape men, recommended to pull or cut off only the injured part of the shoot, leaving one or two sound buds, (if such buds were saved from the frost) nearest to the old wood untouched. By immediately pulling off the whole injured shoot, the dormant buds around the shoot on last year's wood would also be damaged or lost. It was decided to be absolutely necessary to carefully avoid the growth of too many new sprouts from the injured shoot or its roots by pulling off all but such new shoots on the right places as were needed to form the bearing wood and buds for next year.

On motion a committee of three, consisting of H. T. Barker of Solano, G. Backus of Napa, and L. Goss of Sonoma, were appointed to report at the next meeting, on the best treatment of the vines injured by frost, what varieties have proved themselves hardiest, etc., etc.

On motion it was resolved to hold the next regular quarterly meeting on the 13th day of July, at the place to be designated by the Secretary, Dr. Lockwood, in his notices.—*Napa County Reporter.*

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Flour—The market has ruled quiet and neglected the past week; the only inquiry being from local retailers, to supply their immediate wants. Shippers have not operated to any extent, there being no orders on the market, while the high ruling of rail freights has prevented any outward movement of a speculative nature. Notwithstanding the dullness of the market prices have been remarkably well sustained. This firmness has been owing to the light stocks and the firmness in Wheat. At the close there was an improved inquiry on shipping account, though sales were restricted by the light offerings. Choice Spring Extras of bright color and Superfines were most salable.

Wheat—The market has been excited and active during the past week at higher prices. The demand has principally been of a speculative nature. Receipts continue small, aggregating but 16,000 bushels for the entire week. At the close there was a moderate business transacted, though at lower prices. No. 1 Spring quiet and firm at 1 36 for regular receipts. No. 2 sold at 1 21½@1 22½. Other grades remain quiet and nominal.

Corn—The market has been active and firm during the week, at a considerable advance in prices, under encouraging advices from New York and Liverpool. The market closes with a fair demand though buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Cash No. 2 sold at 38@38½c; strictly fresh receipts, 41@41½.

Oats—The demand has been good during the past week, though the offerings have been light and sales limited, closing with a fair inquiry at 31@31½c regular, and 33c for fresh receipts of No. 2.

Rye—The market has ruled quiet throughout the week, with only a limited business transacted. Nos. 1 and 2 nominal at 69@69½c. There is nothing doing in Rejected.

Barley—The market has ruled quiet and prices steady at 41½@50c for No. 2. Sample lots quiet at 68@70c for choice.

The elevators and vessels in Chicago now contain 9,843,364 bushels of grain. Of this amount there are 8,150,274 bushels in store, embracing 1,459,088 bushels of wheat, 5,108,419 bushels of corn, 825,029 bushels of oats, 273,500 bushels of rye, and 376,528 bushels of barley.

The supply of grain at the leading points of accumulation in the States and Canada, together with the amount afloat on New York canals, and in transit by rail, on the 30th ult., was: Wheat, 8,915,100 bushels; corn, 10,649,199 bushels oats, 5,143,174 bushels; barley, 1,521,376 bushels.

He that by the Plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

Agriculture.

THE SHEEP, OAT, AND HEN.

BY MRS. CARTER.

As I walked over the hill one day,
I listened and heard a mother-sheep say,
"In all the green world there is nothing so sweet
As my little lammie, with his nimble feet,
With his eyes so bright,
And his wool so white,
Oh! he is my darling, my heart's delight"
And the mother-sheep and her little one
Side by side lay down in the sun:
And they went to sleep on the hill-side warm,
While my little lammie lies here on my arm.

I went to the kitchen, and what did I see,
But the old gray cat with her kittens three!
I heard her whispering soft; said she,
"My kittens, with tails so cunningly curled,
Are the prettiest things that can be in the world.
The bird on the tree,
And the old ewe—she
May love her babes exceedingly;
But I love my kittens there,
Under the rocking-chair.
I love my kittens with all my might,
I love them at morning, noon, and night.
Now I'll take up my kitties, the kitties I love,
And we'll lie down together beneath the warm stove."
Let the kittens sleep under the stove so warm,
While my little darling lies here on my arm.

I went to the yard, and I saw the old hen
Go clucking about with her chickens ten,
She clucked, and she scratched, and she bustled away,
And what do you think I heard the hen say?
I heard her say, "The sun never did shine'
On anything like to these chickens of mine!
You may hunt the full moon and the stars if you please,
But you never will find such chickens as these.
My dear, downy darlings, my own little things,
Come, nestle now cosily under my wings."
So the hen said,
And the chickens all sped
As fast as they could to their nice feather-bed.
And there let them sleep in their feathers so warm,
While my little chick lies here on my arm.

A VISIT TO BONNER'S STABLE.

BY PROF. D. MAGNER.

"Call at my house at 8 o'clock this evening," said Mr. Bonner, after cheerfully greeting me from behind a large pile of papers. Promptly at the time I called, and found the editor at his stable sitting behind one of his favorite horses (Joe Elliot) while a smith adjusted a shoe to one of his feet. Every little detail was carefully scrutinized by Mr. Bonner, even taking the shoe and holding it upon his camp chair while he patiently filed away the objectionable part, and when finally nailed to the foot, hammering down the clips himself.

"Now walk him a little," said he, when the same careful attention was given to see if the bearing of the shoe was easy and natural.

"The inside of the cork is a little too high, and must be filed down," said he; and when finally approved, the adjustment was indeed perfect.

During this time I looked around. Every detail exhibited the most perfect adaption and taste. Truly a palace would be a more appropriate name for so perfect and expensive a stable. Five large box-stalls on each side of a wide alley; the divisions are about six feet high, with an iron railing extending around the top, completely isolating each occupant from the others, as well as from the gaze of visitors. As the door is open to admit Joe Elliot to his stall, I notice there is no manger; the hay is eaten from the floor. In one corner is an iron receptacle for feeding grain. It is low, very simple, and convenient. The nearer nature is imitated the better. That I knew, and often advised. There is more economy and less trouble to feed from a manager than from a rack, yet in nineteen out of twenty stables through the country the manager will be found so high and extending so far out over the head that a horse of ordinary size must reach up to eat his hay, and in so doing sifts the seed and dust from it upon his head and eyes.

Nature has designed the horse to eat his food from the ground, else the pasturage would be raised to a level with the head. The proper exercise of the muscles of the forelegs and shoulder require this, and a neglect of it is often the cause of weak knees.

While looking at the floor, Mr. Bonner anticipated my inquiry by saying, 'the floor is made up by a series of slats, with spaces between large enough to allow the passage of water. Beneath this is a water-tight floor, with a pitch of two inches on one side for drainage, with the false flooring just that much thicker and higher on that side.

The extra flooring is so contructed in two sections that it can be raised from the center both ways, and placed on edge when removing the accumulation of objectionable matter beneath.

By this time my attention was called to the occupants of some of the other stalls. "Here," said Bonner, "is Princess, Flora Temple's greatest competitor. When I bought her, a short time ago, and placed her under my treatment, she moved like a foundered horse; this I knew was the effect of contraction and bad shoeing. The result of my treatment is proof of the correctness of my judgment, as you see she now moves as freely and natural as any horse. She is a little vicious, and we will take her in hand when convenient, if you wish." Princess looked at me with suspicion, but I soon made her *ladyship* submit to a caress. Of an irritable nature, she needed careful handling, and a little watching, to prevent a *snap judgment* in the way of a kick.

The next horse shown me was a bay, four years old, named Startle, one of the finest modeled horses of his age I ever saw, and from present accounts is the coming horse, he having already made the fastest time on record by a horse of his age. "See what an arm, a shoulder, a loin," said Mr. Bonner, calling my attention to the various points constituting a great trotter, and so thoroughly does he seem to have studied the points necessary for speed and endurance that, I am convinced, he could at a glance select a trotter from a large drove.

The next horse shown me was the peerless, Dexter. Many a man, or woman either, would I image feel it an honor to caress this greatest of horses, but like a true king as he is, he will not permit any familiarity from a stranger; yet toward his master he seems to evince the greatest affection, following him with the docility of the most gentle pet, while at the approach of others he shows instant resentment.

Intending to renew my visit to the stable the next morning. I was now conducted by Mr. Bonner to his private residence. Seated in his library, the topic of conversation became that of shoeing the horse. I had explained to me in detail the treatment pursued in shoeing Dexter, Joe Elliot, and other favorite horses, who were supposed to be used up and spoiled in the feet. As I became interested, he proceeded to explain the principles of his treatment, embodying many new points, of the greatest importance to me, exhibiting the most profound knowledge of the subject. Indeed, I am candid in saying and believing that Mr. Bonner has the most practical knowledge of the science of shoeing of any man in America.

Glancing around the library, I saw upon its shelves the works of nearly every author of note who was written upon that subject for hundreds of years. Somewhat surprised, I asked him, "Have you read *all* these works?"

"Oh yes," he said, "and you can judge how carefully, at the same time taking down several volumes and opening them for my inspection. If I was surprised before, I was now astonished, for upon examination I found the edges of most of the pages were written over with comments, and in many places extra pages were added, which were written over in the same careful manner.

After a prolonged but extremely interesting visit I took my leave, returning the next morning, when I took Startle and Madam Princess in hand each for a few minutes.

A distinguishable feature is that the visitor does not recognize any stable odor. The air seems as pure and fresh as that of a parlor.

There are not any special apertures for the admission of air noticeable, while there was the most ample light from a series of windows on each side and end. They were all closed, but the ceiling is very high and in the center is a circular opening about three feet in diameter, which extends through the roof, in which is fitted a board lid, or door, which is so hung on pivots that it will revolve. Hence when horizontal it fills the whole space, and when turned up perpendicular, it would occupy only a space in the aperture of its thickness, or about one inch across the center. This arrangement is attached at each edge, at right angles with the pivots, and with two cords tied to a peg in the wall of the passage-way almost directly beneath. By simply pulling on one of these cords the door revolved as was required, while pulling on the opposite one brought it back its horizontal position. Thus, to create a draft or permit the warm, noxious, air to escape it was only necessary to pull the door open so much as was required, by revolving it a little, and tie cords to the peg or railing, and it was held firmly in that position. It was claimed that sufficient air came in under the doors to make ventilation ample during the day. At night a small opening is made over the door. The larger size of the stable in connection with the great height of its ceiling, enables by these means the most perfect ventilation.

Just beyond the part occupied by the horses in the opposite end of the building, which is the carriage-room, is a large coal-stove in which, I believe, a fire is kept day and night, which keeps the whole building comfortably warm.

I was specially interested in the ingenious arrangement for sifting the dust from the grain, and measuring it for feeding. Simply pulling a little slide a few inches and shoving it right and left a few times causes the requisite quantity of grain desired to drop into a drawer, beneath, but removes from it all dust and dirt; so that when this drawer is pulled out, the grain will be found clean and fresh, ready for feeding.

At 5 o'clock in summer and 6 o'clock in winter, each horse is given two quarts of oats. They are ground during the morning. At 9 o'clock two quarts is again given, which is repeated at 1 o'clock. All the water is given before eating which will be taken, unless there is intention to drive, when the allowance is cut a little short.

Now I will call attention to the most distinguishing feature of Mr. Bonner's system of feeding. At 5 o'clock the allowance of hay is given (which it is always needless to state, is of the very best quality). The average quantity to each is about ten pounds (no hay given at any other time during the twenty-four hours) At 9 P. M. each is given a hot supper, prepared as follows: For the ten horses, twenty quarts of oats, or the proportion of two quarts each, is put in a large kettle and boiled, after which is added about the same quantity of bran by measurement, and the proportion of a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful of salt to each horse. All is mixed thoroughly, and when cool enough, each is given his share.

In giving me these details, Mr. Bonner stated that at 9 o'clock at night no matter what the circumstances, if it were possible for him to go to the stable, his horses were not given their supper until he would be present. I was reminded of this afterwards by his looking at his watch, one evening, while in conversation with him, and saying, "Excuse me for a few moments, it is 9 o'clock and I must go out to see my horses given their feed."

If not driven, each horse is walked from half an hour to an hour daily—usually half an hour in the morning, and the same time in the afternoon—and the greatest care is taken not to expose them, needlessly, for a single moment, without clothing—in fact, all the details of perfect care are looked to with the closest scrutiny.

Around the building is a walk, or track, outside which is a high board wall, to enable walking exercise; so that if the weather is unfavorable, or it is not desired to go into the street, exercise can be given entirely free from currents of cold air, or annoyance from any source.

I am able to give the prices paid for the following named horses:

Dexter	$33,000
Pocahontas	35,000
Lantern	6,000
Ed. Everett	20,000
Lady Palmer	5,000
Peerless	5,500
Bruno	15,000
Joe Elliot	10,000
Flatbush Maid	4,000
Membrino Bartle, about (Mr. Bonner's words.)	12,000
	$145,000

The stable and ground upon which it is built must have cost at least one hundred thousand dollars, making an aggregate of the handsome amount of a quarter of a million of dollars.

Mr. Bonner is one of the most genial, high-minded men I ever met. Although he is annoyed almost beyond all forbearance by curiosity-seekers; yet he is one of the hardest-working men in New York, the patience and even pleasure he seems to exhibit toward such as he deems worthy of his attention, is almost wonderful. He is a man of great natural talent, who subserves all his power, to elevate progressive action.

Mr. Bonner is plain and unassuming in appearance. In a crowd he would be taken for a well-to-do tradesman or farmer, but a close look will reveal a strong but fine organization with a large well-shaped head, the forehead broad, projecting over the face, a pair of mild dark brown eyes, that in his earnest moods how strength of will and firmness of purpose that would cope with any emergency, and revealing the author of those short, powerful leaders peculiar to The Ledger.

Of an intensely practical nature, capable of the greatest endurance, and wonderfully industrious, he has the happy faculty of adapting himself to the feelings of those of any character with whom he may come intact, and from whose experience he could profit. In my judgment, his example has done more to create a higher and more worthy appreciation of the horse and of humane and skillful treatment in his use than that of any other man in this country, and it is but a just recognition of this success in proving this fact that he is worthy the honor of being the most enlightened and worthy owner of the wonderful Dexter and his great compeers, of any man in the world.

And now I may add a word to the cheering thousands who gather wisdom from the rich pages of the *Herald and Health*, that if we were all to care for our bodies as well as Mr. Bonner does for his noble horses, our lives would be longer and happier; and if all the precious children born into the world had the same enlightened care, most of them would live to old age, and may we not hope, be a pleasure and a joy to their parents instead of saddening their hearts by their early decay.—*The Herald of Health.*

GREAT WOOL DISTRICT.

This great Wool district is reported by the Monterey *Democrat* as follows:

Mr. Trescony, of Monterey, has about 14,200 sheep which will yield him at least five pounds to the sheep or 70,000 lbs. @ 40 cts., $28,000. Jacob Luther has 6,000 sheep that will yield 30,000 lbs., which was sold on Saturday at Gilroy for 45 cts. ℔ lb., or $13,500. Chas. Mitchell's sheep were under estimated, he having 5,500 sheep, at 5 lbs. each, yielding 27,500 lbs @ 40 cts., which he has contracted for that price, giving him the snug amount of $15,000—$10,000 of which was paid down. George Pullen, of the National Hotel, bought of Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co. about 80,000 lbs. @ 40 cts. ℔ lb., or $32,000. Jotham Bixby, of San Juan, formerly sold 100,000 lbs., I mean contracted, at 30 cts. ℔ lb., receiving $10,000 down to bind the contract. Russell & Reynolds sold their wool to Lowis Wagerheim & Co. @ 40 cts., giving them the snug amount of $12,000. Goodrich, Barker & Co., have been offered 40 cts., but refused to sell at that price. Dr. R. L. Mathews, of San Juan, has sold his at 40 cts. ℔ lb—so that the yield of wool alone ought to bring at least *one million dollars* to our sheep men.

SPREADING MANURE.

We think it a wrong practice, when hauling out manure in the fall or winter, to place it in heaps. It is better to spread it at once. In the first place, labor is saved. But most important of all is the fact that much of the manure is wasted when placed in heaps. If spread at once, it is more equally divided than it can be afterwards. We once hauled out manure on to a field, leaving it in heaps until the hauling was completed. During this time some showers fell. The land was sown to oats next spring, and on the spots where the heaps had been, the grain lodged and was spoiled. The following crop was wheat, and on those spots the wheat rusted and yielded nothing; while the growth of straw was remarkable. We have never since repeated the practice.—*Hearth and Home.*

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is no Patent Medicine humbug, gotten up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, but is a perfect Specific for Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the head," and kindred diseases.

Large and Splendid RANCH!

This offering of a Large and Valuable Ranch is one very rarely occuring, and is worthy the special attention of those who are ready for a Golden opportunity. The Ranch consists of the following Property:

Six entire Sections of the first Class Agricultural Land, comprising about

Four Thousand Acres.

Upon this Ranch are a good Dwelling House and Barn, Corrells, and Windmills, there is also Horse, Wagon, and Plows, Cows, Heifers, Poultry, &c.

There is now upon the Ranch 3500 fine Spanish Merino Sheep which will be leased on shares to the Purchaser of the Ranch.

This Ranch is located on "Little Dry Creek," between Berenda Creek and the Fresno River, in Fresno County. The Land and location being superior, this is an offering that rarely occurs.

This Ranch is within three or four miles of a Station on the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, will be sold in subdivisions or all together.

For full Particulars, Price, and Terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to the Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7.9

RAMIE! RAMIE!! RAMIE!!!

Important to Farmers and others.

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN!

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supercede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED

CUTTINGS FOR SALE

BY THE PACIFIC RAMIE CO.,
P. O. Box 1539, San Francisco,
or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,
Alameda County.

37.13

Important to Farmers!

THE CALIFORNIA LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Will continue, as heretofore, to send all kind of Reliable Farm Laborers to all parts of the country.

Farmers are requested when sending their orders to be as particular as possible in stating wages offered, the duties to be performed, the proper route to destination the cost of fare, etc., etc.

Send to the undersigned and you will get

"Reliable Help."

A. ZEEHANDELAAR,
(Ex. Secretary of Labor Exchange.)

37.14

FOREMAN FOR A STOCK FARM

An Experienced Stock-raiser from New England—a man who have had years of experience in raising Blood Stock of all kinds—Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Swine—recently arriving here, desires, in order to obtain a knowledge of Climate and Season, a position as Overseer and Director of some extensive Stock Farm, where his knowledge and experience can be made available for the advantage of the Stockmen as well as to himself.

The advertiser having had that kind of experience that will benefit his employer, he desires a situation that may be for one or two years, and will give all his time and knowledge to the interests of the business.

The very best references can be given o ability and standing.

A Letter addressed F. H. M. and to care of the FARMER OFFICE will meet with due attention

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER' OFFICE,
320 Clay Street San Francisco.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. We description of food so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 22 2-100 per cent. For liberal taining properties to all stock and adapted to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal.

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and proving its quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no food known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or infered from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

Sacramento.

WALTER BROWN & SON,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN.
HENRY T. BROWN.

NEW YORK.

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

31.22-1y

A. S. HALLIDIE,

519 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fencing and Baling WIRE

OF ALL KINDS, GALVANIZED OR OTHERWISE.

Galvanized Staples,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

37.5

Cashmere Goats.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of all who want to purchase choice CASHMERE GOATS to the large and fine herds he has for sale.

He has on hand and now ready to deliver

Pure Bloods,
Half Breed, and
All Grades up to Pure.

These Goats are of superior form and beauty, and will be offered as may be wanted by purchasers. They can be seen at the farm of the undersigned, located four miles from the Railroad Depot.

For further particulars, address

N. GILMORE,
Eldorado, Eldorado Co.

N. B.—The undersigned can particularly refer to the Editor FARMER for the excellence of Band of Goats, the Editor can also give particulars. N. G.

37.6

NEW VARIETIES FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.

We observe among the many Nursery Catalogues received by us, large numbers of NEW VARIETIES of FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS, which are offered by these Nurserymen and Florists, and to all such we would advise them to make themselves acquainted with California, for here a large field opens up to them for the introduction and sale of *all new and desirable* varieties in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

Judicious advertising of their new varieties may often secure great results for them.

We invite all Nurserymen and growers of Trees and Plants to send their business to the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER as a means of increasing their sales

Horticulture.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Durfee plant house is now in charge of Mr. Willard C. Ware, a graduate of the College, and its contents are in good condition. The building has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and is well stocked with about one thousand species and varieties of plants. Among them may be found many of special interest to the student of botany, and others of economical importance in tropical countries, as well as all such as are commonly cultivated under glass for ornament. The most valuable addition recently made to this department is a collection of sixty-seven species of rare trees and shrubs, raised in the public garden at Washington, D. C., and presented to the College by William Saunders, Esq., the accomplished superintendent.

Among the interesting fruits which have ripened in the plant house during the past year may be enumerated those of the orange, the lemon, the guava, the fig, the pineapple, the granadilla, the banana, the seaside grape, the prickly pear, the coffee, the tea, the sago, and many others.

A large number of fruit, flowering, and forest trees and shrubs have been raised in the nursery either *from* seed or by budding, and several hundred of suitable size have been transplanted, to form hedges and orchards, or for ornament and shade. A portion of the ground designed for an Arboretum has been planted with potatoes and partially prepared for its intended use. The vineyard has been well cared for and will doubtless produce a large quantity of grapes the coming season. About one hundred species of fodder plants were grown in contiguous patches under the direction of Mr. S. T. Maynard, of the senior class, and specimens collected from the Knowlton Herbarium. The same gentleman has also made several hundred drawings to illustrate systematic botany, and prepared in a very superior manner models of more than one hundred varieties of fruit, choice specimens of which were kindly sent by Mr. Saunders from Washington, by Colonel Wilder from Boston, and by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry from Rochester, N. Y.

REMEDY FOR THE CUT WORM.

James H. Cox writes to the *Rural Messenger* as follows:

I have been very much annoyed and subjected to severe loss, for the last several years, by the cut worm destroying my young corn. To prevent this, I make a mixture of equal parts of Peruvian guano, salt and plaster, and had about a tablespoonful put into each hill, as the corn was dropped. This effectually prevented the ravages of the cut worm, and the young corn grew off vigorously and made me a fine crop. I determined to make an application of the same mixture to my tobacco, and did so with wonderful success and I have the best crop of tobacco I ever raised; and I think the best in my county. I had manured my tobacco land; as I always do, with domestic manure, before this application. After supplying the corn hills and the tobacco with this mixture, I had some left, which I applied upon corn, two hundred pounds to the acre, without other manure, and the yield was not only satisfactory, but unexpectedly if not extravagantly large. I make this mixture, I bought one ton of Peruvian guano at $75, one ton of salt $30, one ton of plaster $20; making three tons for $105. I shall certainly try the same mixture the coming spring. I have applied the same mixture to my wheat now growing, with an addition of half a ton of bone dust. The wheat is now looking well, and will be reported upon in due time.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

One of the ever-recurring questions met within looking over our correspondence is: "What articles of food may be called the vegetables, and fruits?" There is no trouble in defining what a fruit is according to the botanist's view—it is a ripened pistil with whatever may be permanently attached to it, whether pulpy and edible or not. Strictly speaking a poppy-head is as much a fruit as is a pear. But when we come to popular usage it is not so easy to decide which among the fruits shall be called vegetables. We once suggested that those eaten without preparations should be called fruits, and those that are used cooked or dressed should be called vegetables. This very nearly covers the ground, but not completely. In this case the tomato cooked or as a salad would be a vegetable; but if eaten as some prefer it, raw and plain, it then is a fruit. If any one can suggest a better place to draw the line, we should be glad to hear from him.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE BEARING YEAR IN APPLES.

1st. Take scions from a tree in 1872, and put them into a good and thrifty tree, and do the same in 1873, and you will get fruit in alternate years.

2d. If you cut off of thrifty trees the growth of 1872, in the last of July, leaving three or four buds that would come out in 1873, and you would force out the next year's buds, and gain one year.

3d. If you remove all the blossoms on one half of your tree in the bearing year, you will have fruit on that half the odd year. These things I have done successfully.

I have now in bearing the Victory apple of the odd year produced in this way; next year the scions of the last year will bear on the regular year.—S. A. B., in *Tilton's Journal of Horticulture.*

THE VALUE OF FOREST TIMBER TO A STATE OR NATION.

How forests beneficially affect a climate, how they supply equable humidity, how they afford extensive shelter, create springs, and control the flow of rivers: all this the teachings of science, the records of history, and, more forcibly still, the sufferings or even ruin of numerous and vast communities, have demonstrated in sad experiences, not only in times long past, but even in very recent periods. In what manner the forest arrest passing miasmata, or set a limit to the spreading of rust-spores from ruined cornfields; in what manner their humid atmosphere and their feathered singers effectually obstruct the march of armies of locusts in the Orient, or hinder the progress of vast masses of acrydia in North America, or oppose the wandering of other insects elsewhere—all this has been clearly witnessed in our own age. How the forests, as slow conductors of heat, lessen the temperature of warm climes, or banish siroccos; how forest, as ready conductors of electricity, must influence and attract the current of the vapors, or impede the elastic flow of the air with its storms and it humidity far above the actual height of the trees, and how they condense the moisture of the clouds by lowering the temperature of the atmosphere has over and over again been ascertained by many a thoughtful observer. In what mode forests shelter the soil from solar heat, and produce coolness through radiation from the endlessly multiplied surface of their leaves, and through the process of exhalation; how, in the spongy stratum of decaying vegetable remnants, they retain far more humidity than even cultivated soil; how they with avidity re-absorb the surplus of moisture from the air, and refresh by a never-wanting dew all vegetation within them and in their vicinity, has been explained, not only by natural philosophy, but also often by observations of the plainest kind. How forest-trees, by the powerful penetration of their roots, decompose the rocks, and force unceasingly from deep strata the mineral elements of vegetable nutrition to the surface; how they create and maintain the sources for the gentle flow of watercourses for motive power, aqueducts, irrigation, water traffic and navigation; how they mitigate or prevents malaries influences—of all this we becomes cognisant by daily experiences almost everywhere around us. We have to look, therefore, far beyond a mere temporary wood supply, when we wish to estimate the blessings of forest vegetation rightly; and our mind has to grasp the complex of causes and sequences originating with and depending on the forests, before their value as a total can be understood.

"Here, in the sultriest season, let us rest:
Fresh is the green beneath those aged trees;
Here air of gentlest wing will fan our breast—
From heaven itself we may inhale the breeze."
BYRON.

Let us then take timely warning; let us remember that denuded earth parts with its warmth by radiation, and is intensely heated by insolation; that thus in woodless counties the extremes of climate are brought about in rendering the winter cold far more intense and boisterous, and the summer-heat far more burning and oppressive. Let us remember way the absence or destruction of forests involves periodic floods and drouths, with all the great disasters inseparable therefrom. Let us bear in mind that even in our praised Australia many a pastoral tenant saw his herds and flocks perish, and even the very kangaroos off his run; how he looked hopefully for months and months at every promising cloud which drew up on the horizon, only to dissolve rainless in the dry desert air, whereas when the squatter's ruin was completed, the last pasture parched, and the last waterpool dried up, great atmospheric changes would send the rain-clouds over the thirsty land with all the vehemence of precipitation, and would convert dry creeks into foaming torrents, or inundate with furious floods the very pastures over which the carcases of the famished cattle and sheep were strewn about! Picture to yourselves the ruined occupant of the soil, hardly able to escape with his bare life from the sudden scenes of these tragic disasters! Fortunately, as yet such extreme events may not have happened commonly; yet they did occur, and pronounced their lessons impressively. Let it be well considered, that it is not alone the injudicious overstocking of many a pasture, or the want of water storage, but frequently the very want of rain itself for years in extensive woodless districts, which renders occupation of many of our inland tracts, so precarious. Let is also not be forgotten, how, without a due proportion of woodland, no country can be great and prosperous! Remember how whole mountain districts of Southern Europe became with the fall of the forests, utterly depopulated; how the gushes of wide currents washed away all arable soil, while the bordering flat land became buried in debris; how its rivers became sediment, while the population of the low land were at the same time involved in poverty and ruin! Let us recollect that in many places the remaining alpine inhabitant had to toil with his very fuel for many miles up to the once wooded hill, while barrenness and bleakness would perhaps no longer allow a tree to vegetate! It should be borne in mind that the productiveness of cereal fields is often increased at the rate of fully 50 per cent. merely by establishing plantations of shelter-trees; that a belt of timber not only affords protection against storms, but also converts wastes finally into arable meadows, thus adding almost unobserved, yet unceasingly, so far to the resources of a country.—*Extract from a Lecture Delivered by Baron Fred. VonMueller.*

Orchards should be cultivated as carefully as corn fields. Lying down in grass is injurious to the trees. Hoed crops may be raised between the rows of trees without damaging the roots.

Never decide till you have heard both sides of the question. There are two sides to almost everything, excepting to a pancake—that has only a top and bottom.

1857. SEEDS. 1872.

W. R. STRONG,

8 and 10 J street, Sacramento.

Garden,
Flower,
Field,
Fruit,
Tree and Shrub,
Grass and Clover Seeds,

FRESH, PURE and TRUE to name

Seeds forwarded by mail to any part of the United States at 6 cents per pound

My annual catalogue is ready and will be forwarded on application FREE.

ALFALFA.

50,000 pounds California Alfalfa, grown by J. Wilcoxson and others of the most careful and reliable producers.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Timothy, Red and White Clover, etc.

SEED POTATOES.—Early Rose, Bruce Prolific, Climax, Excelsior and other of the best tested varieties. An Eastern Agriculturist offers $1,000 for a Potato superior to the Excelsior in good qualities.

37.3 W. R. STRONG, 8 and 10 J st., Sac.

SEEDS—1872—FRUIT.

A. H. CUMMINGS & CO.,

30 and 32 J street, Sacramento.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Fruit Trees and Shrubs, Clover and Grass Seeds,

Seeds forwarded by mail if desired.

Alfalfa grown by Julian & Parker, whose names are a sufficient guarantee.

SEED POTATOES, ALL VARIETIES.

Flower Seeds from the Celebrated Rochester Flower Gardens

All kinds of Fruit and Nuts constantly on hand at the lowest market prices. 37.3

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIAN GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

Hop Roots for Sale.

I have a lot of choice

HOP ROOTS

For Sale at reasonable Prices.

Parties wishing to purchase can ascertain prices by by applying to Col Warren of the California Farmer or by sending direct to me.

CALVERT T. BIRD,

37.6-3m San Jose, Cal.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax now in Bloom or the first time in California and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the California Farmer. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the Farmer office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *small packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

Eucalyptus Trees.

We can supply our Patrons with a great variety of Eucalyptus trees, in lots to suit—from a single dozen to Thousands, and in great variety.

Persons wishing them in Lots can have them on very reasonable rates, and they will be forwarded in the best order per Railroad or Steamer as may be wanted.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT,

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the Trees, Plants, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8 Post Office Address Folsom, Cal.

C. CROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME SEED.

We can offer a fine Lot of Fresh ORANGE LEMON, and LIME SEED of the very best quality to all who wish to plant orchards of these Exotic Fruits.

It is now an established fact that all the Fruits named can be grown and matured with complete success in California and with great pro also as the fruit shown in our markets are grown in Los Angeles and elsewhere in our State, have proved to be the most delicious and finest in appearance of any fruit offered for sale. The Seeds of those fruits have been prepared with care, and are choice and clear,

For Sale at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil, at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

—AND—

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any o those articles named, or for any articles merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders show be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture.

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD. GARDEN. FLOWER.

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds, to

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc.

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own, once where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same.

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1872.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

220 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL.

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Ores, Models, inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Special Gift Premiums.

Rare Prize Seeds.

Having just received some *New and Valuable Seeds* from Australia, we propose to scatter them broadcast over the country in the form of PREMIUMS

We therefore will offer as follows: Two Packages of Seeds, viz:

One of New EUCALYPTUS, Assorted,

One of New ACACIAS, Assorted,

To each and every *New Name* sent to us with the amount of the Annual Subscription Price of the FARMER, *Four Dollars*. They will thus secure Seeds that are worth more in value than the cost of the FARMER, besides securing the CALIFORNIA FARMER for One YEAR.

The back numbers from January will be sent so as to have the Volume complete.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of *our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.

European Letter.—We call attention to the European Letter, which is of interest in many particulars.

Our Home Department.—This has much for women and health.

Benner's Stable.—This in our Agricultural Department will be found full of interest to our Horse-men.

We are indebted to Hon. O. Cole for volumes of Agricultural Works from Washington, and other valuable documents.

We also acknowledge a favor of the same kind rom Hon. Eugene Casserly, M. C. from Washington.

Phrenological Music.—We have a copy of the New Parenological Waltz of J. J. Watson, Esq composer, of New York, a series of Waltzes composed and arranged by him, for which he has our kindest acknowledgements.

Yosemite.—J. W. Hutchings, Esq, the "Yosemite Man," paid us a visit this week. He has just returned from a four months' tour at the East.—We shall report him in our next.

THE WOOL EXCHANGE.

We would specially invite all our sheep raisers and wool growers when in the city to visit the Wool Exchange, and the Sorting and Packing House of Messrs. E. Grizar & Co., corner Battery street and Broadway.

The excellent, expeditious and complete arrangements for this work, and the style of their packing, has done them great credit at the East, where so much of our wool has been sent.

WINE SHIPMENTS EAST.

Our leading Wine Merchants are now doing a large Export trade in wines, and sending it to the Eastern States by Thousands of Gallons every week.

The House of Groninger sent last week one shipment of 1800 Gallons of Fine Wines, and other invoices of large amounts. Other houses are now forwarding wines, as they are better appreciated than ever before.

BILLS SENT OUT.—HOW LONG SHALL WE WAIT?

We trust those who have received bills from this Office will not require us to send a *second* time, when we say to them that a severe illness confines us to a sick couch and we are thus compelled to write and do business under great pain and suffering, else we would call personally.—Their promptness *now* will be appreciated.

THE SEASON, PROSPECT, CROPS, &C.

A most glorious deliverance from danger to the crops of the whole State has been vouchsafed to our farmers since our last. Unusually heavy rains widely and generally diffused, have most providentially blessed the land, and so generously prolonged as to relieve all doubt and restore a universal confidence of a large crop everywhere.

The Rains, too, came after the long cold spell, and while great fears were excited also by the heavy frosts which were reported more destructive than was in reality the case, and these rains came with *healing power*, extracting the *burn* of the frost very effectually.

Reports came in of serious injury by reason of the frosts and much alarm was felt. Undoubtedly considerable injury has been done, but not near as much as was feared. Those who will observe the Vineyards that were injured will see that, after a little, *new growth* will be made, and much of the seeming loss will be restored; strong vines must do this for the roots will force a *new top* when the first has been lost.

The frost has undoubtedly cut off tender plants; much *Alfalfa*, early planted, will be injured, while late planted will be safe—so with *Ramie*, with potatoes, beans, corn, etc., but the copious rains will allow new planting, and the great good done by the Rains will more than make up the injury by the Frosts

The Grain crop universally looks well, splendidly. This we know from the reports that comes to us from all sources. The Grain-fields of California, by their vast extent, are a source of *wonder and astonishment* to all strangers from the East and Europe; they now see clearly that California is surely destined to be

THE GRANARY OF OUR NATION.

The Wool Clip now begins to roll in the Bags by the thousands, and our Sheep-men are *Jubilant* with the prospect before them of realizing *double the price* of two years ago, and higher than last year's rates to a considerable extent.

Our Vineyards are also swelling up their value and telling rapidly their influence in the *Export list of Values*. Our Wine dealers have been shipping wine largely of late to the East, as our California wines are being truly valued for their purity and excellence, and Wine Houses here having Agencies in the principal cities East can now protect their name, fame and interest.

The injury reported upon our Vineyards will not be as serious, by any means, as was reported, although some Vineyards on low lands have suffered severely. This will show that our Hills and Slopes are better for Vineyards, and safer too, than low lands or the plains

Our Fruit Orchards are showing fairly. Pears will be a large yield, and so with Oberries and Nectarines. Our Peaches and Apricots felt the cold snap, and the yield will be smaller than was hoped for. The Currant crop has been seriously injured; other small fruit being more hardy will not suffer.

Strawberries, especially, were frost-nipped, but they are a continuous crop and will now come to market rapidly and in large yield, and be very abundant.

The New Products this year will be larger than ever. Of these we shall soon specially report.

There is so little to complain of and so much to be thankful for, that our farmers should now be Happy and very grateful for the many special favors granted them by a bounteous providence.

ISADORE LANDSBERGER, ESQ.—HE VISITS THE EASTERN STATES.

This well-known Wine Merchant, the head of the House of Landsberger & Co., has gone to visit the Eastern States and look to the wine interests of California, and to give his best influence to have the other States duly understand and value our California Wines.

As Mr. Landsberger is one of the oldest and most influential among our California Wine Dealers, and the Manufacturer of the *Best Champagne* in our State, as well as other wines, he has by his long years of experience and skill in his business, and the pride he has taken to establish a name and a fame for his wines, he has secured to the firm of Landsberger & Co. a wide and honorable reputation, and a most prosperous business in our State, and a name for their wines at the East and in Europe highly honorable to their house.

Mr. Landsberger's visit to the East will secure the firm a still increased business, and win a still larger circle of patrons, which the firm well deserve.

May his visit give him much pleasure, as well as profit, while he may be absent, and in due time return him in health to his Californian Home again.

BATHING AND HEALTH.

One of the most important means of guarding the health is to keep the pores of the flesh open, and the surface of the body clean and fresh, and this can only be done by repeated and regular bathing. Many a fever and long sickness has been produced by a neglect to bathe and keep the body clean, and thus guard the health.

Those who would enjoy one of the greatest luxuries of a bath, should visit the splendid establishment of Dr. Zeile, 524 Pacific Street, and receive the benefit of his *Turkish and Roman Baths*, there is nothing equal to them on this Coast, and strangers from other States will find them a great recuperative power after their long Journey to our Coast.

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT AT SANTA CLARA.

May-day Evening is to be noted at the Santa Clara College by a Literary Festival, under the auspices of the "Philalethic Literary Society" of the Santa Clara College, who will give their "Fifth Grand Annual" on that occasion.

This Society is composed of the Students of the College, and their exercises are always of a high order and give a rich feast of entertainment to all who have the pleasure of enjoying them.

We acknowledge a Card of invitation.

"SONG OF THE IRON HORSE."

Harness me quick with iron bands,
I am impatient of long delay!
I fain would speed to distant lands,
That bask far off in the sun's first ray!
Harness me quick, and feed me with fire,—
Give me steam for breath, and a mind to control
Who stops in my way, with a vengeance dire
My iron hoof shall his requiem toll!

Harness me quick! With his solemn roar
Pacific moans "my waves are too slow
For the army of progress that seeks my shore,
So I bid thee haste, in thy glorious strength,
And bring them safe to my golden door!"
This tide of empire no power can stay,
Its volume is swifter than ever before,—
Then harness me quick, and let me away!

I will safely compass the burning sands,
And the stormy mountains' drifting snow,
I will bring the wealth of distant lands,
And a blessing prove wherever I go!
My neigh is thunder! my breath is flame!
From a heart of steam my pulses beat!
I people the waste, and the wild reclaim,
Along the track of my flying feet!

With awe the nations watch my course,
As I compass the land from sea to sea!
And exclaim, "The wonderful iron horse
Is a power indeed, with a people free!"
Then let me away, my mission to fill;
Behold! along my shining course,
The deserts brighten, and strong hearts thrill
At the rush of "The Iron Horse."

THE GREAT RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

Amid the great excitement now being made about the danger of this Monopoly, and with all the exciting meetings, speeches, and Editorials, we think our City and our State will jog on prosperously after all.

While we read the most of what has been said and written, we would say we found the most good, solid common sense, and sound practical philosophy, in the Speech of William T. Coleman, Esq., of any speeches or paragraphs we have noted.

Mr. Colman takes the right view of the matter, and believes the Managers of the Central Pacific see that they must regard the *public welfare* if they would advance their own, and this we have ever believed; for no corporation that has so much at stake would peril all their prosperity by any measure that would check their own business and income, for the Central Pacific Managers must undoubtedly see and know more of what is needed to be done for the great good of City, State, the Coast and all, than half the combined influence of writers and talkers that now oppose them.

What would our State do the present year with our immense crops, and our increased Manufactures, our Mines, and all other material that must be conveyed by Railroad, had not these Managers, who are now assailed as a dangerous power, accomplished in so brief a time such vast and costly enterprises? and is nothing due to this Company for the many *Millions* given to the laboring classes?

Let Justice be done to all: this should be the motto of those who talk so much of the welfare of our City and our State.

NINETEENTH OF APRIL.

This MEMORIAL DAY dawns upon us to-morrow, and thus far no Journal, that we have seen, has alluded to the day, one of the most memorable in the History of our Nation.

It will be recollected that this day is noted as the eventful one of the *Battle of Lexington*, and so immediately connected with that of Concord, and BUNKER HILL.

What makes it more singular and eventful, is the great fact that the first blood split in the Revolution, when the people were aroused was on the 19th of April at Lexington, and when again our troops were called to arms in our late unhappy Civil War, the *Massachusetts Troops* again struck the first blow at *Baltimore* on the 19th of April, thus again making the day one of most signal record, and fully proving that the Patriotism of the Sires was not lost or degenerated in the *sons*, but gave them even the spirit to guard the rich inheritance left them, and their watchword was, and ever will be:

"Strike till the last armed foe expires!
Strike for your altars and your fires!
Strike for the green graves of your sires,
God, and our Native Land!"

THE RAIN.

Providence has seemed to smile on our Farmers: Grain-growers, Vineyardists, Orchardists and all, and we think there should be a grateful *Te Deum* sent up from all hearts for the great blessing which has been so liberally and so universally sent over our whole State.

The earth has drank in the liquid fatness, and waving grain-fields and budding vineyards and orchards, spent their gratitude in silent but clear manifestations of praise in their looks.

THE GREAT PEACH PARER.

One of the great difficulties in the preparation and drying of Peaches has been the difficulty and cost of labor in *paring* the Peach. All this is now removed, and an invention is now offered that will accomplish *a great work* and save *tens of thousands* of bushels that otherwise would never be gathered.

Peach growers are invited to see the Advertisement of the PEACH-PARER in our columns.

THE VIENNA FAIR OF 1873.

The Fair at Vienna is attracting great attention in Europe, and all other nations but our own are earnestly at the work of preparation for it.

There has been some talk of it here, and it is to be hoped that California may be represented there by her manufactures, her products of the soil, and the works of our Artists also.

THE CENTURY PLANT.

This curious Plant about which so much has been said, and which is commonly supposed to bloom only once in a *Hundred Years*, is known to Botanists as the "Agave Americana," or American Aloe.

This Plant can be made to bloom at the age of 10 or 12 years in our climate if placed in good deep rich soil, so as to give it a full and vigorous growth. It can also be forced into a more rapid blooming by giving it a forcing of warm manures around the roots in the form of a *forcing pit*.

In a good sized garden it forms quite a feature as a centre piece to a square or oval parterre and gives a garden a majestic look. This class plants should be more grown, especially in large grounds The Agave, the Yucca, the Palms of the many kinds, all with their different foliage sets off grounds to great advantage.

We again call attention to the fine large Plant now coming into bloom on Pacific street, near Mason, at the Residence of Mrs. Hale. This plant has now its flower stem about 12 feet high, and will not bloom probably for several weeks to come, as from the present vigorous growth of the stem it will rise some 30 or 40 feet before blooming. Our cold spring, and our cold raw winds undoubtedly affects its more perfect growth, for in very warm regions we have known the stem to rise 60 and 70 feet high, and to open perfectly 6 to 7000 blossoms.

The present plant on Pacific street, is now encased in part, preparatory to opening it on exhibition when in bloom. We learn the proceeds in part will be devoted to some Religious or Benevolent Institutions, under the directions of those who are now preparing for its Blooming.

RAISING TOMATOES FROM CUTTINGS

We recently saw some very good strong Tomato Plants raised from Cuttings from last year's vines and they were very strong and vigorous plants, much more so than those raised from seed.

Those we saw were at the Gardens of an amateur Florist and Cultivator, who has done much excellent practice himself, Jackson Lewis, Esq. of San Jose.

We recently read the communication of P. E. Bucks to the *Canadian Farmer* upon this subject. He says:

"There is no doubt in my mind, from practical experience, that cuttings taken from the plants in autumn, just before freezing up time, stuck in damp soil, and when well rooted removed to six-inch pots, kept in an atmosphere of forty to fifty degrees, and watered just sufficiently to keep them alive during winter, and by keeping the shoots as they appear properly pinched, and a part off the larger leaves, so as to retard growth as much as possible, is the true way of obtaining the earliest fruit. It will be found that if the plants are well attended to, by the spring they will be thick and strong at the base, and as woody almost as a wall flower. Growing tomatoes, as almost all gardeners do, in hot-beds, is decidedly the wrong method as no doubt many of them have found out. The hot-bed plants are weak and spindling. Many put down seeds in this way so early that the plants run up to the glass before the weather becomes sufficiently warm to put them out in the open ground, and the leaves either scorch or become frost-bitten. I have seen many a frame of tomatoes for which I would not give five cents for the best five hundred plants in them."

We hope, with our genial clime, our gardeners will try this plan; we feel sure it will succeed.

NEW HARDWARE WARSHOUSE.

Within a little time the old established and well known firm of Huntington, Hopkins & Co. has established a House in out city at the place formerly of the Russell Erwin Manufacturing Co.

This old and popular firm always keep an immense stock of Goods, where Country Merchants can always be sure of being well supplied and dealt with in the most liberal terms. This House is undoubtedly the most extensively known of any House of the kind in our State, being established since the memorable days of '49.

A SUCCESSFUL HUNTER.

Mr Rondolphe Marius, a young Austrian gentleman, from Vienna, who is on a pleasure tour in California, has been sojourning at Calistoga, and the Geysers for the past ten days, during which time he has killed three brown bears, one California lion, seven coons, two wildcats, and innumerable small game, including about two hundred wild pigeons He has also been successful in Waltonian sports, having captured over five hundred trout, the largest of which was a silver trout, and weighed thirteen and one-half pounds. Mr. M. is a young and modest gentleman, and relates his exploits with much reluctance, having an aversion to publicity. He has been accompanied in his travels through the St. Helena Mountains by residents of this neighborhood who are well posted on all the good fishing and hunting grounds. —*Calistoga Tribune.*

HEAVY WEATHER.

On Monday night last a cold, heavy rain-storm commenced and continued throughout the night. On Tuesday more snow was visible on Mount St. Helena than at any time during the past Winter, and during the day we had a succession of heavy showers. On two or three occasions during the past week, ice has made in this vicinity, and much damage has been done to the vineyards by the frost throughout the whole valley. In some instances as much as half the crop will be lost by this cause. The benefit to the agricultural interests by the late rains, however, will compensate in a measure for the damage to the vineyards.—*Calistoga Tribune.*

Salt Lake.—One Sketch of this most interesting region just now, we gather from authentic records. It will be a place of great resort this season.

THE GREAT REGION OF WEALTH.

UTAH TERRITORY

The Territory, of which Salt Lake City is the capital, extends from the 37th to the 42nd parallel of north latitude, and from the 109th to the 114th degree of west longitude, occupying an area of about 65,000 square miles. Much of it is wild and mountainous, but it is interspersed with productive valleys of which nearly 150,000 acres are under cultivation. The Mormon pioneers, numbering 143 men, and 4 women, made their entrance into the valley on the 24th of July, 1847, under the leadership of their president, Brigham Young. A settlement was immediately formed, a city laid out with a view to future growth and greatness, and the clear-sightedness of the plan upon which it was so laid out is now shown in the uniformity and regularity of its streets, unlike most new Western towns and cities, which usually, after a few years' increase, are benefited by fires that sweep away narrow, irregular, and unsightly streets, and make room for wider, better proportioned, and better-built thoroughfares.

The only inhabitants of the valley when it was colonized by the Mormons were a few tribes of Indians, perhaps the most degraded on the continent. These were mostly different families of the Utes, from whom the Territory takes its name, and as one great source of their subsistence was digging roots of all kinds, they were called "Digger Indians," to distinguish them from tribes that lived by the more exciting and manly occupation of hunting. A few rabbits furnished them with skins to protect them against the inclement winters; and an occasional buffalo robe could be found among them, obtained from the Snakes, or other neighboring tribes. Roots, rabbits and fish formed their food; their habitations were, and are, principally formed by weaving willow-branches into a shape something like a gypsy-tent, and are called "wick-e-ups;" though a few chiefs and others have "lodges," made up of buck-skins neatly sewed together, and extended on poles meeting at the top, and spread out to the width of the skins at the bottom; the smoke from the lodge-fire escaping by the opening at the top of the poles.

The condition of the Indians is much improved since their intercourse with the Mormons, as in several places they have been taught to cultivate land, and grow corn, wheat and potatoes. Others hang around the settlements, and almost live by begging from the whites, though the squaws will chop fire-wood, and do other kinds of work, for which they receive pay in bread, meat, flour and vegetables; and their spouses, euphoniously, but most erroneously, called "braves," can lounge in the hot sun, smoke begged tobacco, and live on these products of female toil with the greatest nonchalance imaginable

The number of Indians in the Territory has been estimated at 5000; the settled population will probably reach 150,000.

The vast change which has occurred since the time when these degraded savages held undisputed sway over this large country could be best understood by a visit to some of the vast sage plains which lie dreary and monotonous between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the Great Basin

Twenty-two years ago Utah was a wilderness; to-day it is the home of thrift, industry and prosperity, its land teeming with abundance, its people enjoying the products of their labor, which supply them abundantly with the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life. Thriving towns and settlements extend a distance of about 500 miles from Idaho Territory on the north to Arizona Territory on the south. Schools and meeting-houses are found in almost every settlement, proportionate to the inhabitants; there being some 220 schools, with about 14,000 pupils. A telegraph line extends nearly the entire length of the Territory; a railroad 36 miles in length connects Salt Lake City with the great Pacific Railway, and it is designed to carry this line south through the Territory. Canals for irrigation purposes are numerous, and have been constructed at great expense and labor; and the evidences of substantial and permanent prosperity are everywhere apparent.

GREAT SALT LAKE,

The "Dead Sea of the West;" for, without a visit to, and a bathe in its saline waters, no traveler or tourist can say he has "done" Utah, and visited one of the greatest natural wonders of the globe; for it is a wonder, this remnant of a vast inland sea, with the ancient water marks still distinctly visible along the base of the mountains, where the erosion has made as well-defined a line of shore as the most enthusiastic geologist could desire. This *Mare Mortuum*, slumbering peacefully in the shadow of the vast mountain ranges on either side; its islands towering almost to the snow line; its waters containing from fifteen to twenty-six per cent. of saline matter according as they are taken from near the rivers' mouths or the middle of the lake; its shores covered in some places with salt so plentifully, that it can be shovelled up like sand; its only inhabitants, a species of marine insect peculiar to itself; and its beauties and surrounding scenery unlike any other on the continent—perhaps on the globe; this lake, which was the wonder of trappers and hunters, and the terror of the wild Indian tribes of the Great Basin for many years before civilization was planted on its shores, cannot be passed without a visit. It can be most easily reached from Salt Lake City by the Utah Central Railroad, leaving the train at Bountiful; this station being within probably a couple of miles of a nice beach for bathing. The lake is approached nearer than this a little further north, by the same line; but the beach is not so nice, nor the facilities for bathing so good. As the excellence of this part of the shore is only beginning to be recognized, there is little doubt that in a very short time bathing facilities will be offered to tourists for short excursions on the water

The once favorite resort of visitors to Salt Lake was Black Rock, a solitary and massive heap of flint conglomerate situated about twenty miles from Salt Lake City. All through the summer months joyous parties in private carriages, hired conveyances, wagons, omnibuses, buggies, and other vehicles would every week visit Black Rock, have picnics, bathe in the lake, row over the waters, and enjoy the scene and the society with an exuberance of pleasure which the purity and rarity of the atmosphere tended to heighten. These parties still continue, though they are not now so numerous as formerly; and the traveler who has leisure will be well repaid for the trip, as, among other attractions, it will take him past a number of those ancient "Indian mounds," concerning which speculation has been busy.

In geologic ages it is evident that an inland sea occupied the vast basin between the eastern range of the Sierra Madre and the western ridges of Goose Creek and Humboldt River. It may be computed at 500 miles from north to south, and at 350 to 500 from east to west, with a total area of 150,000 square miles. Owing to the gradual elevation of the land the waters have sunk, at successive stages, into the lowest parts of the basin. In many places thirteen of these stages, "beaches" or terraces may be distinctly traced.

WARM AND HOT SPRINGS,

The former supplying comfortable bath houses, private and plunge; and the latter, gushing out of a rock at the base of the mountain.

The Hot Springs are some two miles north of the Warm Springs, and in their narrow basin throw off a heavy and sulphurous odour, far from pleasant to some sensitive olfactories; yet various medicinal virtues are ascribed to their waters. Among others, they are said to be a wonderful restorative for and preventive against baldness. Here we may introduce an anecdote, illustrative of the hotness of the springs, which is too good to be passed over. In the early days of Mormonism in Utah, and soon after the "gold-fever" in California had commenced to draw thousands across the continent, a train of wagons, destined for the golden land, had arrived at Salt Lake, and camped there to rest and recruit.—One of the teamsters, who had faith in the virtue of occasional ablutions, having heard of the Warm Spring in which it was alleged the Mormons bathed, expecting its waters to preserve them in perennial youth, determined to enjoy the luxury. By mistake, he reached the Hot Springs instead, and feeling the water, found it hotter than he had expected. However, nothing daunted, he pealed off and plunged into the bubbling basin, with an assertion that he could bathe whole any Mormon could. The plunge was followed by a yell shrill as an Indian's war-whoop, and the over-venturesome teamster dashed out of the water, in color like a boiled lobster, and with his epidermis in a condition for easy flaying.

An analysis of the springs was made in 1849 by Dr Charles T. Jackson, of Boston; his report is as follows:

Three fluid ounces of the water, on evaporation to dry

Arsenic in a platina capsule, gave 8.25 grains of solid, dry saline matter

Carbonate of Lime and Magnesia	0.340 —	1280
Peroxide of Iron	0.040 —	0208
Lime	0.543 —	2.907
Chloride	3.454 —	18.421
Soda	2.877 —	15.344
Magnesia	0.370 —	2.073
Sulphuric Acid	0.703 —	3.748
	8.220	43.981

It is slightly charged with hydrosulphuric acid gas, and with carbonic acid gas, and is a pleasant, saline, mineral water having valuable properties belonging to saline sulphur springs.

The temperature of the Warm Springs is laid down at 96° F., that of the Hot Springs is considerably higher.

Though these are not yet so popular as the Spas of Germany or the Waters of England, we may reasonably expect that in the course of a few years they will be the resort of thousands of health-seekers.

FROM GEO. W. BOND & CO.'S BOSTON CIRCULAR, APRIL 9, 1872.

The Wool trade continued brisk, with advancing prices until the Tariff question was agitated in Congress. Since that the market has been quiet with little demand, though the stock of all kinds was very small until the recent foreign arrivals. A large importation is anticipated for the next thirty days, as, owing to head winds prevailing for the past three months, there have been very few arrivals and now those just sailed from the Wool growing countries in January and February are all arriving together. Below we give the supply of fine Wool for the world, from the three principal sources, for the years 1870 and 1871:

	1870	1871
Australia	175,081,427	182,783,585
Buenos Ayres	116,084,900	143,871,200
Cape of Good Hope	37,283,291	46,279,639
Total	428,449,718	372,934,424

Buenos Ayres shipped in 1870, 66,046 bales Sheep Skins; in 1871, 51,922 bales do. or about 6,300,000 and 7,500,000 skins, which by no means indicates a large slaughter, where the flocks must aggregate over 40,000,000 head, and as the shipments of Wool indicate, it has not been so large as to prevent a considerable increase in the clip of Wool.

The number of pounds of Wool from Buenos Ayres was obtained by estimating the bales at 800 lbs each.

A SHORT ESSAY BY "DICKENS."

Brains Good Seed.

"The part of the holding of a farmer or land owner which pays best for cultivation," said the immortal Charles Dickens," is the small estate within the ring fence of his skull. Let him begin with the right tillage of his brains, and it shall be well with his grains, roots, herbage and forage; sheep and cattle; they shall thrive, and he shall thrive. 'Practice with science,' is now the adopted motto of the Royal Agricultural Society."

And yet how many of our Farmers of the present day ridicule *Book Farming*, and vast numbers scarce ever take a newspaper or have an Agricultural book in their houses, and know no more of Chemistry, Botany, Science of soils, or its best uses than they do of *Greek*.

PATENT AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the State of California for the week ending April 9th, 1872.

Reported for CALIFORNIA FARMER by J. McO. Perrine & Co., Counselors at Law and Solicitors for Patents and Claims, 513 Seventh street, opposite United States Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Apparatus for obtaining Mercury from its Ores, E. Johnson, San Francisco.

Shoe Fastening, A. Lawson, Petaluma.

Wood Pavement, H. M. Stow, San Francisco. Two Patents.

Preparing Blocks for Wood Pavement—same person.

Propeller Wheel, R. Johnson, San Francisco.

Artificial Stone, G. L. Eagan, San Francisco, assignor to himself and W. H. Van Doun, Springfield, Illinois.

OAK KNOLL.

Work has been commenced upon the magnificent residence of R. B. Woodward, Esq., which has been in contemplation for a year or two. The foundations are complete and the building, when finished, will surpass any private residence in California.

PLANT THE EUCALYPTUS.

No Ornamental or Fruit Tree will be found to prove more valuable to our State than the *Eucalyptus Tree*. As a shade tree, none superior; as a timber tree, unequalled; as an ornamental or beautiful tree, it has no equal. Care should be taken to select the right kind for such purpose, as there are more than a score of various kinds.

WHO WANTS FARM HANDS?

Those who want farm hands or help of any kind are specially directed to the Advertisement of the former Secretary of the "Labor Exchange," who will carry on the business of procuring help as was formerly done by that Exchange, which ceases to be a *Public Institution* at the end of the month. The experience the Secretary has had in that Institution will enable him to supply hands promptly, and to meet the wants of all who apply.

FINE POULTRY.

We would call special attention to the Advertisement of *Choice Poultry*, advertised by R. D. Mowry, Esq., of the California Market, what he offers is very superior, and he is an expert in the knowledge of good Poultry, and his judgment can be relied upon.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

The Rochester Union, in commenting upon the value of printers' ink says:

We have kept the run of parties who use the papers in this city for advertising for the last twenty years, and know whereof we speak; and we say distinctly, that we have not known a party to fail in business, if he attended to his business, advertised judiciously, and had the goods and prices to back up his advertisement.

A. L. Bancroft & Co.,

BOOKS

AND STATIONERY,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Steam Printing and Binding,

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING.

Valuable Books for Farmers.

The most complete collection of Scientific Books in the city, embracing all the Standard Works on

Architecture,
Farming and Gardening,
Fruit Culture,
Commercial Products,
Domestic Animals.

Every Intelligent Farmer should read the latest works on these subjects. Send for Price List.

Subscription Books.

Good live men can make money canvassing for Books sold only through Agents. Address

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
750 Market Street,
37.12 SAN FRANCISCO.

CORN IS KING.

Judson's Branching Field and Branching Pop Corn has proved to be the Best and most prolific Field and Pop Corn extant. Both varieties producing from three to eight good ears on a stalk. The field variety ripens in eighty days, and the pop variety 15 to 20 days later. One package of both varieties sufficient to raise a crop, sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.

Strawberry Watermelon.

This new Melon is pronounced by amateurs the sweetest Melon known to exist. Few seeds only for sale. Packets containing 30 seeds, 25 cts. Address

37.14 T. J. WOOLSEY, Egypt, N. Y.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

PEACH PARERS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

This little Machine is of prime necessity in all Peach Growing Districts; and to those engaged in Potting Fruits for market, it will be found indispensable, as no hand-paring can possibly compete with it. It was Patented and put on the market last year in the Atlantic States, and proved an entire success.

The Machine is similar to an Apple Parer, the principal difference being in the construction of the Fork, which has four Elastic Prongs that seize the pit of the Peach and hold it fast while the skin is being turned off.

Manufactured by D. H. GOODELL & CO.

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Also Manufacturers of

Turn Table and Lightning Apple Parer,

CAHOON'S

Horse Power, & Hand Seed Sowers, &c., &c.

Any information in regard to the above Machines may be obtained by addressing G. R. CARTER, BOX 1147, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

N. B. Make a note of this, as you will be sure to want some of those Machines. G. R. C.

37.15 3m

D. N. ROBISON. A. C. ROBISON.

D. N. ROBISON & SON,

TAHITE ORANGE HOUSE,

Dealers in all Kinds of

FRUIT AND PRODUCE,

AND

Pure Tahite Lime Juice.

GOLD FISH, GLOBES, SHELLS!

CURIOSITIES OF ALL KINDS.

217 Washington Street,

Between Front and Davis.

37.15 SAN FRANCISCO.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than GUANO or any other manure.

for Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the city, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing and Copying Clerk, &c.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

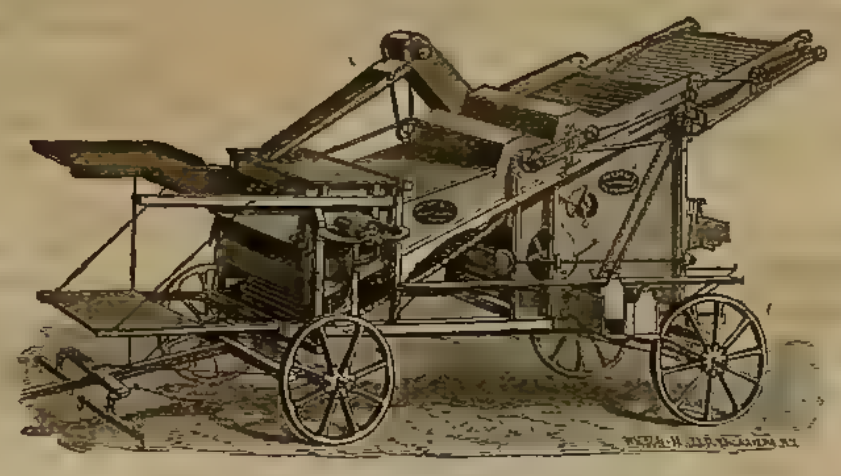
IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

TREADWELL & CO.,

With the Old Standard

HARVESTING MACHINES,

Hoadley's Threshing Engines,



RUSSELL'S THRESHERS,

Haines' Headers, Wood's rize Mowers,

BALL'S McCORMICK'S REAPERS,

Kirby's Combined Mower and Reaper, &c., &c.

WITH ALL THE LATEST CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS, SO JUSTLY PRIZED BY ALL CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

These Machines *must be sold*, and the supply being limited, and prices at *first cost*, they will be disposed of at an *early day*. ☞ Farmers who intend to buy Harvesting Machines for this season, would do well to order now, and make sure of their Machines before the season advances, and the Stock is sold, as it certainly will be before harvesting time. ☞ *Don't fail to get our prices befor ordering.*

TREADWELL & CO.,
37.5 OLD FARMERS' MACHINERY DEPOT, *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY AND GAME,

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City.

Fancy Stocks.

I am prepared to furnish Pairs or Trios of

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMA,
SULTANS, DOMINIQUE, POLAND,
GOLDEN AND SILVER HAMBURG,
AND BLACK SPANISH FOWLS,

FROM THE BEST STOCK IN THE STATE.

Also, Eggs of all the above varieties of Fowls for Hatching.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,
San Francisco, March 1, 1872. 37.11

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value; because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
220 Clay street, up stairs

The Century Plant.

This wonderful Plant is now so well proved in our climate as to assure its Blooming not once in a hundred years) but in about 10 to 15 years at most from small Plants. By transplanting a large plant of 4 to 5 years old an early Bloom is secured.

Those who wish fine Plants can secure good strong Plants now, by calling at the Garden, 933 Pacific Street, corner of Mason, opposite where the wonderful Plant is now coming into bloom.

Orders can be left at the FARMER Office.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

IN

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for

E. BALL & CO'S
WORLD MOWER and REAPER,
E. BALL & CO
TORNADO THRESHER,

We wish to call attention to the following

"GANG PLOWS" of Sterling merit, manufactured for us and now on sale.

E. CARD'S *MONITOR,*
E. CARD'S *PACIFIC RAILROAD,*
E. CARD'S *EUREKA*

Also Sole Agents for the following:

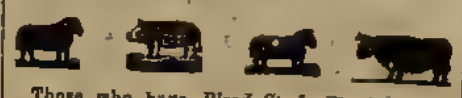
WOOLWORTH'S
AXE, PICK and SLEDGE HANDLES,
RUMSEY & CO'S
LIFT and FORCE PUMP, &c.
LEARY'S
PATENT RAILROAD LANTERNS,
ENTERPRISE MFG CO'S
SELF MEASURING MOLASSES GATES, PAT. TAP BORES, COFFEE MILLS, &c.

Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

Gerrish Submerged Force Pumps.

36.21

Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address

EDITOR FARMER.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.,

108 & 110 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

For the Harvest of 1872,

Buckeye Mowers,

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

Buckeye Mowers "New Model,"

HAINES' GENUINE HEADERS,

Sweepstakes Threshers

HOLLINGSWORTH SULKY RAKES,

Horse Powers,

HAY PRESSES,

Steam Engines, &c., &c.,

Also a full Stock of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, and Harvesting Implements.

Send for Circulars, giving full description of Goods

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 & 110 FRONT STREET,
37.11 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIAN GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME SEED.

We can offer a fine Lot of Fresh ORANGE LEMON, and LIME SEED of the very best quality to all who wish to plant orchards of these Exotic Fruits.

It is now an established fact that all the Fruits named can be grown and matured with complete success in California and with great profit also as the fruit shown in our markets are grown in Los Angeles and elsewhere in our State, have proved to be the most delicious and finest in appearance of any fruit offered for sale. The Seeds of these fruits have been prepared with care, and are choice and clear,

For Sale at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and was pronounced

The Best Churn Exhibited at the State Fair, and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for the sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lots to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

Home Miscellany.

BORDER LAND.

BY PEGGIE CARY.

I know you are always by my side,
And I know you love me, Winifred dear,
For I never called on you since you died
But you answered tenderly, I am here!

So come from the misty shadows, where
You came last night and the night before,
Put back the veil of your golden hair
And let me look in your face once more!

Ah! it is you with that brow of truth,
Ever too pure for the least disguise;
Within the same dear smile on the loving mouth,
And the same sweet light in the tender eyes.

You are my own, my darling still,
So do not vanish or turn aside;
Wait till my eyes have had their fill—
Wait till my heart is pacified!

You have left the light of your higher place,
And ever thoughtful and kind and good,
You come with your old familiar face,
And not with the look of your angel-hood.

Still the touch of your hand is soft and light,
And your voice is gentle, and kind and low,—
And the very roses you wear to-night,
You wore in the Summers long ago.

O world! you may tell me I dream or rave,
So long as my darling comes to prove
That the fret of the spirit cross the grave,
And the loving live, and the living love.

THE OLD TIN SIGN.

BY S. S. COLT.

I read on the sign Dr. Raphael Gray,
'Twas by merest chance that I went that way,
And a golden key was that battered sign,
Unlocking the treasures of "Auld Lang Syne."

Dr. Raphael Gray—so odd was the name,
I doubted not, but it must be the same,
We were lovers once, thirty years ago,
I was seven then—*he* was ten or so!

We were parted when March winds swept the lea,
I was pledged to him—he plighted to me,
And whatever became, I wonder now,
Of that ten cent ring which symboled our vow?

Dr. Raphael Gray ran his father's sign,
Dearest of friends were his mother to mine,
And our sisters' sang in the old church choir,
When the parish priest was my honored sire!

But the tides of the city swept us away,—
So for years I've not heard of Raphael Gray,
And now I'm an old maid, faded and prim,
Dare I ring at *his* door and ask for *him*?

Perhaps he is married, grown wealthy and fat,—
Perchance there's a widower's weed on his hat,—
Perhaps he's forgot me—perhaps he would kiss me,—
I think I'll go by and he never will miss me!

But the door uncloses—a hasty tread
Comes over the step—some greeting is said,
Ah, well! I've revealed enough secrets to-day,
I'll send you the cards soon—*of Mrs. Gray.*

FASTENING LOOSE WINDOW-SASHES.

The most convenient way to prevent loose window sashes from rattling unpleasantly when the wind blows, is to make four one-sided buttons of wood, and screw them to the stops which are nailed to the face-casings of the window, making each button of proper length to press the side of the sash outwards when the end of the button is turned down horizontally. The buttons operate like a cam. By having them of the correct length to crowd the stiles of the sash outwards against the outer stop of the window-frame, the sash will be held so firmly that it cannot rattle, but the crack which admitted dust and a current of cold air will be closed so tightly that no window straps will be required. The buttons should be placed about half-way from the upper to the lower end of each stile of the sashes.

FLOWERS FOR A RELISH.

The following incident actually occurred last summer at a friend's house:

Mrs. A. had a green Irish girl who was very anxious to please. She said one day to her, "You neednot prepare any meat for supper, if Mr. A. wishes any relish he will bring something home."

About tea-time Mr. A. came in bringing a quantity of the finest flowers from his mother's conservatory. The wife handed them to the girl, telling her to put them in a cool place, and she would arrange them after tea. When she went for them, she saw none, and questioned Biddy, who said, "Sure, Mam! I have them all ready, and indade it was very hard to get them all fine enough," and handed the lady a dish full of roses, heliotropes, fuchsias, etc., all picked into the finest bits imaginable. "What do you mean?" exclaimed Mrs. A., filled with astonishment. "Sure, Mam, you said the master would bring home a *relish*, and I thought it was a *salad* you wanted." The joke was so good, that the girl was forgiven, and many a laugh we had over the *flower salad*. MRS. * * *

Cundurango, the so-called cancer cure, has been thoroughly tried in the English hospitals, and been found of not the slightest value.

HIGH-HEELED BOOTS.

When it is the fashion to wear high heels, how can women help doing it—health or no health?

ANS.—It is merely a question of brains or no brains. Prescott Hewett, Esq., F. R. S., Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, London, thus discoursed in a clinical lecture on a case of severe injury to the lower end of the femur (Medical News and Library, December, 1871), concerning high-heeled boots: In describing the cause of the injury sustained by the patient, he stated that "she wore high-heeled boots. I do not know how it happened, but there have been a great many accidents in the International Exhibition. I suppose they must have arisen partly from the height of the ladies' heels. Ladies are so anxious to look tall, thinking that their appearance is improved, and therefore they wear high-heeled boots. The first thing to which I would call your attention in this case is the high-heels of the boots. Ladies will for the most part wear them, but they could not do a worse thing, for their feet are placed in a difficult and most unnatural position. They are very tenacious about this fashion, but you must be as tenacious against it; the number of accidents in consequence is very great. To show you how very tenacious ladies are on this point, last year I was sent for to see a young lady in one of our London hotels. She wished to consult me about her foot. On seeing it, I thought its state depended on her boots, and I asked to see them. The boots were brought in by the lady's maid, but the only thing I could observe about them was an immensely high heel. I said, 'It is the high heel of your boots that causes the mischief, and unless you diminish this I can do nothing for you.' She became quite angry, and she said she could not alter them: 'I can not do it, and I will not.' Suddenly she toned down, and said, 'Pray, sir, what would people say, if they saw me walking about the Park without high heels?' I said, 'It is simply Heels *versus* Brains. If you have brains you will cut off the heels; if you have no brains, you will continue to wear them.' She fortunately had brains, cut off the heels, and her foot got quite well."

CANDY.

Why is candy worse than sugar, from which it is made?

ANS.—If candy contained nothing but sugar it would not be worse, but it does. The most outrageous practices are resorted to, in every branch of the trade, to impose the worthless stuff upon the public. Impure candy runs through the entire range of sweets, from fruit to peppermint. The percentage of sugar ranges from ten to ninety per cent., and the rest is made up of materials which are absolutely hurtful—deranging the stomach and all the vital organs, producing palpitation of the heart, costiveness and stone. Beside, there enters into the composition of some varieties the oil of bitter almonds, sulphuric acid, very badly decayed cheese, and a crystallized substance resulting from the distillation of crude petroleum. Many of these candies contain at least ninety per cent. of poisonous matter.

Terra alba, enters more largely than any other ingredient into these mixtures. It came first as ballast from Ireland, has also been imported from France and England, and is now brought largely from Kentucky. Thousands of hogshead of it are used every year in this country for adulterating. It is employed by the grocers who sell "doctored" sugar, which is adulterated sometimes to such an extent that three tea-spoonfuls are required to sweeten a cup of tea. It also enters largely into cheap mustard and pepper, cream-of-tartar, etc. Terra alba when first brought as ballast from Europe was considered worthless, but in an evil hour a knavish confectioner, noticing its availability as a substitute for sugar, began to use it. This "earth" is a delicate substance, which has been ground by some process of nature to powder so fine that there is no grity sensation in the mouth when it is eaten with even ten per cent. of sugar. It is heavier than water, and has a sweet taste. It was sold for a long time at fifteen dollars a ton, but now costs one and a quarter cents a pound, while good sugar costs about fifteen cents.

This article enters into almost every one of the fifteen hundred varieties of candy. In lozenges, adulterations are almost universal. For instance, thirty pounds of peppermint lozenges can be made for fourteen cents a pound, so cheap are the materials employed. The other ingredients are starch, glue, and glucose. The terra alba gives them the appearance and the weight of sugar, and the starch and glue hold them together. Before terra alba came into use, the foreign substance were starch, flour, and soapstone. The glue costs a few cents a pound, while gum arabic costs forty cents. The genuine gum-drop can be easily distinguished from the counterfeit. The genuine will stretch almost like india-rubber, while the glue-drop, or that made from an extract of potatoes, will not stretch.

All candies are flavored, and of these flavors many are very dangerous, and some are deadly poisons. The varieties least likely to be "doctored" are cloves, sassafras, and wintergreen. These oils are low-priced, and the manufacturers can afford to use them honestly. Peppermint oil is made of all grades, and that used in the low-priced candy is principally turpentine. Lemon and cinnamon are similarly adulterated, and the oil produced has a strong, hard odor, which is readily distinguishable, but when reduced to an essence and poured into half-made candy, it adds its quota to the danger, with slight danger of detection.

The flavors used in the higher grades of candies are still more dangerous. Fruit candies have been very extensively used for many years. The different flavors of peach, pear, pine-apple, banana, etc., is imitated with a naturalness that readily deceives the palate. The flavor of pine-apple is produced by the union of sulphuric acid and decayed cheese, and the flavors of pear, peach and banana are obtained by a mixture into which fusil oil enters largely. This oil is produced from grain, and is known to be a great promoter of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Many ladies hardly think their day satisfactorily completed unless they have eaten a quarter of a pound of sugared almonds, or, as they are usually called, "sweet almonds." To such it may be interesting to know that the flavor of the almond is often produced by the oil of bitter almonds—a poison of which a very small quantity would serve to destroy life.

The consequences of eating even sparingly of these noxious compounds cannot be over-estimated. Many diseases which torments adults are known to date their origin from the sweet things consumed in childhood. The newspapers occasionally discover an instance which shows that candy has been instrumental in killing some child; but the majority of such cases are considered mysterious providences.

We advise parents to obtain pure white sugar for their children, instead of candy; or, what is better, maple-sugar from the maker. These used in moderation are wholesome.—*The Herald of Health.*

DOMESTIC COOKRY.

Old Maid's Cake.—A pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter or lard, four wine-glasses of sweet milk, half a pound of bloom raisins, a quarter of a pound of currants, the same of candied orange peel, a quarter of a nutmeg, two teaspoons of ground ginger, one of cinnamon, and one of carbonate of soda. Mix well together and bake slowly for about two hours.

Cream Cake.—One egg, one cup sugar, one cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, half cup butter, three cups flour.

Cream for Above.—Two eggs, three-fourths cup sugar, half cup flour, one pint milk. Stir the eggs, sugar and flour together, boil the milk stirring, in the mixture, flavor with lemon.—When cool split the cake and spread in the cream. Sufficient for two loaves.

German Muffins.—Mix a quart of wheat flour with a pint and a half of milk, a little warm; half-tea-cup of yeast, two eggs well beaten, a tea-spoonful of salt, and two tablespoons of melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise, and, when it has risen, butter your muffin cups and bake quickly.

Corn Starch Cake.—One-half cup butter, one cup pulverized sugar, one-half cup of milk, one-half cup of corn starch, one cup flour, one-half teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda and whites of two eggs. Flavor with lemon.

HOW EASILY BUTTER IS SPOILED.

A farmer's wife writes: "Of all the products of the farm, butter is most liable to be tainted by noxious odors floating in the atmosphere. Our people laid some veal in the cellar, from which a little blood flowed out, and was neglected until it had commenced smelling offensively. The result was, that a jar of butter I was then packing smelled and tasted like spoiled beef. Another lady observes that there was a pond of filthy, stagnant water a few hundred feet from their house, from which an offensive effluvia would be borne on the breeze directly to the milk room, when the wind was in a certain direction, the result of which was that cream and butter would taste like the disagreeable odor coming from that pond. As soon as the pond was drained, we had no more damaged butter."

EARNEST LABOR.

No one can take even a superficial view of the world in which we live, of the vast and ever unfolding secrets stored within its bosom, and of the marvellous by which man is fitted to discover, develop, and apply those secrets, without feeling that well regulated labor is happiness; that indolence is death, that "labor is graven with a pen of inspiration over the field of the universe."

BUTTERICK'S FASHIONS.

The Fashion Books and Plates known as the "Butterick's" Fashion and Garment Plates, are the most complete of any issued. We hear of hundreds of families that use them for all kinds of garments, Men's, Women's and Children's, and all suit—everybody is pleased. These Patterns never fail to fit well.

VERY

RARE SEEDS.

NURSERYMEN, and AMATEUR, CULTIVATORS are specially invited to our NEW COLLECTION OF SEEDS just received from the Australian region, many of them are new and of great value:

The following are a portion of the collection:

Six Best kinds of EUCALYPTUS,
Two New Varieties of ACACIAS,
Four other New Shrubs,
One New Water Plant.

We offer them in collections of Six Packages assorted, for $5, adding also, One Package of Big Tree Seed, or the entire collection for $10, being a collection of Fourteen Packets of the Richest Seeds to be found in the country.

This collection will make a handsome GIFT to send to other States.

Directions for Planting will go with each collection.

Send orders with the amount, and Packages will be *Mailed Free.*

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

41 Second St. Sacramento.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
H. F. HASTINGS, Vice President.
JOS. CRACKBON, - Secretary.

Schreiber & Howell, General Agents, Home Office.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND RESERVED FUNDS,
All Liable for all Fire Losses.
GOLD.
$20,000,000,00!

Assets in the United States over
$3,000,000,00!

W. B. JOHNSTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
37.5 432 California Street.

IMPORTANT

TO

NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest an best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Rare and Beautiful Perentals Bennials, Annuals, Etc., Etc.

also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

PERSONS WHO ARE DESIROUS OF SECURING A few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places—to gardens in the country or to conservatories or to parlor windows for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in greenhouses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons—all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

The Choicest Poultry.

The Choicest Breeds of Poultry can now be had at much below the usual rates.

The following kinds will be offered by a careful Breeder at reduced rates in Trios:

Light Brahmas,
Dark Brahmas,
White Leghorns,
Black Spanish, Pure.

All the above will now be offered at much below the usual rates to those who wish Choice Poultry.

Apply at PARMER OFFICE.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, January 15, 1872.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months, ... $300

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco

34-1 REV. A. VARSI, S. J. President.

THE LAUNDRY.

NEW CLOTHES LINE.

We call the special attention of Laundry folks, and also every family who make use of CLOTHES LINES to the Newly Invented

WIRE CLOTHES LINES

just received at our Office.

The "WIRE CLOTHES LINE" is one of the best Inventions of the Age, being a SEVEN STRAND COMPOSITION WIRE LINE which never corrodes or stains the clothing. The line once put up and made fast in the yard or on the "House Top," remains always safe and strong and will last a life time.

The expense is very small. Call and see this New Invention at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office.

CITY PROPERTY FOR A FARM.

The undersigned having a fine House and Garden Grounds in the city, House large hard finished, with Gas and Water, and good Out-buildings, is desirous to exchange the same for a well located and pretty country residence.

The country residence must be in a good and healthy region, Buildings neat, and Land good quality, Orchard or Vineyard desirable—a good Estate is wanted—value from $6000 to $10,000.

Any person desirous of such an exchange, if they will address G. W. B., FARMER Office, shall meet with a prompt answer. 36.13

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA GLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.
205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,
35.21 San Francisco.

WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Eclipses &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

—ALSO—

TEN THOUSAND

Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters can have these at low rates by the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

New Fresh Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS, CHOICE AND RARE

From "VICKS" Best Seeds,

FINEST VARIETIES BULBS

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS,
NARCASSUS, JONQUILS, &c.,

New and Splendid Lillies,

ALL OF THE CHOICEST KINDS.

Also Collections of Australian Seeds

For sale at the FARMER Office.

Miscellany.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

When trade grew slack, and bills fell due,
The dealer's face grew long and blue;
His dreams, were troubled through the night,
With sheriff's bailiffs all in sight.

At last his wife unto him said:
"Rise up at once, get out of bed,
And get your paper, ink and pen;
And say these words unto all men;

"My goods I wish to sell to you,
And to your wife and daughters, too;
My prices are so very low
That all will buy before they go."

He did as his good wife advised,
And in the paper advertised.
Crowds came and bought off all he had,
His bills were paid; his dream were glad;

And he will tell you to this day
How well did printer's ink repay.
He told us with a knowing wink
How he was saved by Painter's Ink.

DR. FRANKLIN'S OFFER.

Dr. Franklin makes the following offer to a young man:—"Make," said he, "a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing you. Reduce the same to a note. As fast as you can collect, pay over to those you owe; if you cannot collect renew your note every year and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently; be very economical in all things; discard all pride, be industrious, waste no idle moments, be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and evening; attend to church and meeting regularly every Sunday; and do unto all men as you would they should do unto you. If you are too needy in circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else may be in your power for them cheerfully, but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debts. Young people, try it.

NOBILITY OF GOLDSMITH.

A poor woman, who had seen better days, understanding from some of her acquaintances that Dr. Goldsmith had studied physic, and hearing of his great humanity, solicited him in a letter to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appetite, and was reduced to a most melancholy state by continual anguish. The good natured poet waited on her instantly, and after some discourse with his patient, found him sinking into that worse state of sickness, poverty. The doctor told him they should hear from him in an hour, when he should send them some pills, which he believed would prove efficacious. He immediately went home and put ten guineas into a chip box, with the following label: "These must be used as necessity requires; be patient and of good heart." He sent his servant with this prescription to the comfortless mourner, who found it contained a remedy superior to any thing Galen or his tribe of pupils could administer for his relief.

Singular Coincidence.

The American ship Wm. M. Reed, of Bath, Me., Capt. Stinson, arrived at this port from Liverpool, on the 20th of March, 1871, and entered at the Custom-house on the same day, discharged her cargo and loaded for Liverpool for which port she sailed; thence she sailed from Boston to New York, thence to Liverpool, and arrived here once more and entered at the Custom-house on the 20 inst., on the same day and same hour as last year, and will discharge her cargo at the same wharf and under the same Custom-house officers.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Mania for Money-Getting.—The New York *Commercial*, moralizing on corruption in public office and extravagance in private life, but utters truth when it says:

The growth of venality in public men is a marked feature of the past few years, and acts are winked at now which not long since were universally reprobated as dishonorable. Cato deemed it a disgrace if "his house should flourish and grow strong in civil war." There was too little of this high sentiment during our war, and the years of peace have only aggravated and encouraged the vicious methods of money-getting which grew to such wild luxuriance when the country was suffering so deeply.

A New India Rubber.

The Mangaba tree has been found to yield a commercial article of India-rubber, in quantity sufficient to pay for extracting. The tree exists abundantly in Minas and other provinces. The gum is said to be naturally white, and not to need clarification, and specimens sent to London have been well reported on.—*Rio Correspondent, Buenos Ayres Standard and Mail.*

Artemus Ward was on a slow California train, and he went to the conductor and suggested that the cow-catcher was on the wrong end of the train: "For," said he, "you will never overtake a cow, you know; but if you'd put it on the other end it might be useful, for now there's nothin' on earth to hender a cow from walkin' right in and bitin' the folks."

Milton Merrifield, of Sheffield, caught forty-two rats in one night, recently, by exchanging a barrel of oats that had been visited by rats for a barrel of water, covering the surface with chaff. The vermin unconsciously pitched in and met a watery grave.

An officer in battle, happening to bow, a cannon ball passed over his head, and took off the head of a soldier who stood behind him; "you see," (said he) "that a man never loses by politeness."

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE

C. L. KELLOGG,

420 Sansome Street, near Clay, San Francisco,

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Flower, Vegetable and Garden Seeds,

ALSO

TREE, FIELD, AND FRUIT SEEDS.

Specialties:

The Ramie Plants Pure Alfalfa and Mesquite Grass Seed,

With a Fine ollection of Bulbous Roots direct from Holland.

We invite our Customers to send for our Catalogue and favor us with their orders. 37.5.

Harness. Saddles,

MAIN & WINCHESTER

Manufacturers AND Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles

WHIPS, COLLAR

SADDLE-WARE, &C..

Nos. 314 and 316 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep the largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—
We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

A VERY FINE HOME

FOR SALE.

A very fine Farm of 320 Acres of Rich Land, located in Clayton, is now offered to a purchaser that can appreciate a GOOD BARGAIN.

The Land is of the very best quality and of this there is now 40 acres in Oats, 30 acres in Wheat, with a fine Orchard of 6 to 700 Fruit Trees in bearing order, there is also an excellent Vineyard of 8000 Vines, from which 4000 gallons of Wine was made last year.

Upon this estate is a good Dwelling House of Concrete Stone with nine Rooms, all well finished; a fine Barn, Wine Cellar, Carriage House and other Buildings. Living streams of Water run through the Farm, with good Wells of Water beside.

There is upon the Farm 3 Horses, 3 Cows, several young Calves and Poultry of all kinds.

Also Wagons, Plows, Harrows, and Tools in plenty to carry on the Farm.

The House is nicely furnished, so that a person desiring a Home all ready for use, can have one quickly—and a Bargain is offered.

The Farm will be sold separately or with the Stock, or all together.

TERMS CASH.

For Particulars inquire at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE. 37.6

The Century Plant.

This wonderful Plant is now so well proved in our climate as to assure its Blooming not once in a hundred years) but in about 10 to 15 years at most from small Plants. By transplanting a large plant of 4 to 5 years old an early Bloom is secured.

Those who wish fine Plants can secure good strong Plants now, by calling at the Garden, 933 Pacific Street, corner of Mason, opposite where the wonderful Plant is now coming into bloom.

Orders can be left at the FARMER Office.

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the Young's Patent.

For sale at the Farmer Office.

START A NURSERY, HOW TO.—Third edition Price 25c. Price List No. 2 for Spring of 1872. free. HEIKES' NURSERIES, Dayton, O. (Established 1852)

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

or

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our Journal, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

TRUE'S

IMPROVED

POTATO PLANTER,

This is, undoubtedly, one o the most valuable Machines adopted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12

Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops those pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse plant six acres of potatos in a day, is of inestimable value: because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it.

Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
220 Clay street, up stairs

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE GOOD AND reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the best men.

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco

Orange, Lemon, Lime Trees, &c.

The undersigned would offer to all who desire to plant choice Lemon, Orange and Lime Trees, a very choice lot of these desirable trees, which it is now clearly proved will grow and thrive in all our principal Counties.

ALSO

VERY FINE CHOICE GRAFTED ORANGE TREES, GRAFTED ON THE LEMON STOCK.

Fine ENGLISH WALNUT Trees, also of fine growth.

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GREAT SHEEP BOOK,

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, $2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office. WARREN & CO.

Fruit, Shade, **Trees!** Garden, Hedge, **Plants!** Flower, Garden, **Seeds**

Apple and Crab, 100, 2 to 4 ft., $1; 4 to 6 ft.,	$3 00
Pear, Std Extra, 1 yr., Bartlett, &c., 3 to 4 ft., dozen,	2.00
Seeds, Peach, bu $2; Apple, Osage, new, bu.,	10.00
Potatoes, White Peach Blow, Early Rose, bu.,	3 00
Seedlings, Soft Maple, 1,000, $1; Ash, $3; Elm,	2.00
Illustrated Catalogue, 100 pages, and New Price List,	Fr...

37.8 F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois

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COMMERCIAL

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GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE!

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORRILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

nd 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN BEES are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal

SEED OF THE BIG TREES,

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
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Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and was pronounced

The Best Churn Exhibited at the State Fair,

and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

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CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

OIL PAPER

Will Shed Water, Air and Dampness.

It is what every Nurseryman wants for Mailing and Packing Plants, Vines, Roses, &c.

Druggists, Chemists and others use it instead of Wax for covering mouths of Jars, Bottles, or any articles that need to be kep from air and moisture.

FOR ARTISTS.

It being transparent, it is used for Drawing, Sketching and Tracing.

Also adapted for Schools where these branches are taught. For Tracing it is an amusement for children. (use FABER'S No. 2. or Drawing Pencils.)

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

RAMIE FIBRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to purchase the Ramie Fibre, as dressed by the LeFranc Machine, at $250 to $350 per ton, according to quality.

ROGERS, MEYER & CO.,
112 Battery Street.
San Francisco, April 7, 1872. 37.13

1872! 1872!! 1872!!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

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Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

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FOR

1872!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT,

FOR

OUR NINETEENTH YEAR!

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FOR

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320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco.

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, April 18, 1872.

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England ..... 109¼@110
Price of Gold 110⅜
Value of Greenbacks ..... 91@92
Value of Wheat in Liverpool ..... 11s 6 to 8d.
do do New York ..... 150@170cnab

Money in New York, Boston and the Eastern States in better demand from 7 to 12 per cent.

Money remains the same at the Bank of England, and still rates at 3½ per cent, and loans at three per cent. and less.

Money in San Francisco is getting quite plenty. At Bank 1 and 1½ per cent—Large and long loans 8@10 per cent.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

Our Grain market has assumed a more active state within the last ten or twelve days, and considerable quantities of Flour and Wheat has been sent abroad, and while there has been several changes in the market rates at Liverpool, in New York, and in Chicago, with reports of large quantities accumulating at all these points, yet our market seems firm even with the abundant rains which has secured our crops beyond all peradventure, and which gives sure promise from all sections, of the very largest crops ever known on this Coast.

The long continued cold north winds had caused alarm and given good reason to fear that the crops would be materially injured, but the abundant rains so universally over the whole State has removed all fear restored full confidence and secured the greatest harvest ever known. Already grain is heading out in the best localeons and in early planted grain fields, giving assurance of the earliest harvest ever known in our State.

Barley, Corn, and other Grains are without material changes since our last.

Hay and feed Grains remain the same as last week.

Potatoes are abundant. Beans in demand, Onions [illegible]

The Wool clip begins to come in more freely, while the price holds up strong, and clips are freely taken at full figures. Our Sheep-men feel quite content at their prospect this year.

New Products will form a large item of produce and shipments this year, swelling the values of our producers largely.

The Wholesale Cattle market is well up, though not as high as our last report.

WHOLESALE GRAIN REPORT.

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$1 75	@	1 90
do Extra	1 90	@	2 00
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 45	@	1 50
Barley, old, for brewing	1 50	@	1 60
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 20	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 05	@	1 80
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 70
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	5 75	@	6 00
Extra Family Flour	5 75	@	6 25
Oregon Superfine	4 75	@	5 00
do Extra for shipping	5 75	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lb	2 25	@	2 35
Bran ₩ ton	20 00	@	22 50
Middlings ₩ ton	28 00	@	30 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	35 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 75
Potatoes	40	@	60
Choice Varieties	60	@	75
Carolinas	..	@	..
Onions	3 00	@	4 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	18 00	@	22 50
Hay, ₩ ton, ordinary	14 00	@	16 00
Straw ₩ ton	6 00	@	8 50

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit market remains about the same. Strawberries more plenty. California Oranges plenty and delicious, while Tahiti Oranges can be bought at $1 per 100 at retail. Apples are still good, Bananas, Nuts, &c., make up the desert

Apples, ₩ box	1 50	@	3 00
Apples, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Pears, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Strawberries, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Quinces, ₩ box	..	@	..
Figs	..	@	..
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Lemons ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	25	@	35
Oranges, Tahiti, ₩ doz	20	@	30
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal Walnuts ₩ lb	20	@	30
" Almonds "	25	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable supply is very abundant of everything that could be asked for, our new fresh Vegetables are the wonder of all new comers, as no other market in the country can show such an array of good eatables in market sauce in April.

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	..	@	12
do green	..	@	12
Artichokes, (Fr) ₩ doz	..	@	75
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	10	@	15
Cauliflower, each	15	@	25
Cabbage, each	15	@	20
" New Young	15	@	20
Carots, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Celery Root, ₩ dozen	..	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cranberries, ₩ gall	..	@	1 00
new sauce, ₩ gal	..	@	75
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	..	@	50
Egg Plant		@	
Garlic	8	@	10
Green Peas, ₩ lb		@	12
Green Corn, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Sugar Peas	..	@	..
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	..	@	30
do cultivated	25	@	38
Onions, ₩ lb		@	
Horseradish per lb	..	@	15
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb		@	..
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb		@	6
do Sweet		@	6
Pumpkins	2	@	4
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	..	@	5
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	..	@	25
do Red	..	@	25
Squash, Summer	..	@	..
do Marrowfat	4	@	6
do Hubbard		@	5
do String	..	@	..
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	..
Spinage, ₩ basket	30	@	35
Salsify, ₩ bunch	..	@	15
Turnips, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ lb		@	25
Garlic	..	@	10
Rachaict	10	@	15

FISH.

Laurkins & Catania.

101x102 California Market.

The supply of Fish is good. The roughness of the seas outside, cuts off some kinds, yet our Lakes and Rivers feed all well and with the best.

Salmon, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do smoked, new	12	@	18
do pickled, ₩ b	8	@	12
Lake Bigler Trout per lb	30	@	35
Scoults	10	@	12
Perch	10	@	12
Rockfish		@	10
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh		@	03
do smoked ₩ 100	..	@	1 50
Tomcod	..	@	12
Sardines, fresh	..	@	37
Solefish	..	@	50
Mackerel pickled, each	40	@	..
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₩ lb	..	@	25
Flounders	..	@	25
Sea Bass	..	@	37
Halibut	..	@	75
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	..	@	40
Pompano	..	@	2 00
Eels		@	..
King Fish		@	..
Anchovies		@	..
Prons	..	@	50
Frogs per doz	..	@	1 00

SHELL FISH.

Solomon Tesmore,

57, 58, 59 California Market.

The Shell Fish supply is good and rates the same, no change in prices.

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz		@	75
Eastern Oysters in Lard		@	2 00
Crew Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs each	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	3 00
do small		@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS.

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	20	@	..
do sirloin and rib pieces	20	@	25
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do cullet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do leg	15	@	18
Lamb, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Beef tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	18	@	20
Sugar Cured California	12	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	30
Cross Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	25

POULTRY AND GAME.

Richard D. Mowry.

103 & 104

The Poultry market supplied well, and with little or no change. The Game season takes off that part, so all rely on our own domestic supply.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₩ pair		@	..
do tame	..	@	..
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	40	@	60
do tame ₩ pair	4 00	@	5 00
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	..	@	30
Hens, each	75	@	1 00
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 50
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Quails, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	2 50
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	32

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₩ doz	7 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	9 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	20	@	24
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	13 00	@	14 00
do small	1 00	@	1 50
do Mallard	..	@	3 50
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 00
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	100	@	1 50
Quail, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Venison	..	@	..
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy market has no materially changed within a week. Supply of Butter large, Eggs not so plenty, a brisk trade in both.

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)	..	@	30
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed	..	@	20
do Eastern	25	@	30
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	40	@	45
Duck eggs	35	@	38
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₩ lb	..	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	16	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	30	@	35
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	32	@	..
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	..
Cheese, California	18	@	20
Eggs, ₩ doz	35	@	38
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₩ lb	13	@	14

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool market is noted above, active and buoyant.

Wool, Fall Clip		@	30@40
" Choice Extra		@	40@55
Mediums		@	28@30
do burry		@	25@30
Wool-sacks, new		@	70@85
do second hand		@	50@70
Wheat Sacks, 32x36		@	16@18
Potatoes Gunny Bags		@	18@20
Dry hides, ₩ lb		@	19@21
Green salted, ₩ lb		@	8½@9½
Deer Skins		@	30@35
Sheep skins, wool on		@	40@50
do do plain		@	25@35
Goat skins, each		@	40@60
Refined Tallow		@	8½@9½

New Productions of California.

Our New Products are constantly increasing in variety and quality.

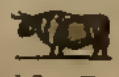
Flax Seed ₩ ctl	..	@	3 00
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	6	@	8
Castor Beans ₩ lb	1¾	@	4
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 25	@	1 37
Linseed Oil	85	@	90
Hops, California	35	@	65
do. Imported	..	@	..
Alfalfa	16	@	25
Mustard Seed	3	@	3½
English Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	5	@	7½
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	35	@	40
Pea Nuts	6	@	9

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	8	@	11
do. 2d do.	5	@	8
do. 3d do.	6	@	6
Veal—	8	@	11
Mutton—	5	@	7
Lamb—	—	@	—
Pork—undressed	7½	@	8
dressed,	10	@	11

BULL WANTED.

Devonshire  Breed,

Between Two and Four Years of Age, Brown or Dark color.

Address, "HOWARD," at this Office.

37.9t

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3:00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and [illegible]

6:30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7:30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4:00 P. M. *Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2:00 P. M. *Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. P. and North Pacific Railroad.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10 and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 00, 9 20 and *11.30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 40 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 7 50 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M. *Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15th, 1872.

Trains South.	Throu'h Tra n.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8 10 A M	3-30 P M	4:40 P M
San Jose	Arrive 10:35 "	5:40 "	7.10 "
Gilroy	Arrive 11:35 "		
Hollister	Arrive 12:50 PM		
Pajaro	Arrive 1:25 "		

Trains North.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only	Throu'h Train
Leave—			
Pajaro			12:35 P M
Hollister			1:00 "
Gilroy			2:00 "
San Jose	6:30 A M	7.30 A M	3:20 "
San Francisco	Arrive 8:50 "	10:10 "	5:50 "

* Leaves at 2:40 P. M. on SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5.30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted), leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LOTTERIES DEAD!

We are frequently receiving Schedules of Land and Real Estate Lotteries from New York and the Middle States, and States away down South, asking us to insert the same and send Bill, and the Money should come forthwith, or sometimes asking us to publish the advertisement if we would *take our Pay in Tickets.*

THIS IS OUR ANSWER TO ALL.

We Publish *no Lotteries nor any other* Disreputable scheme, or any other advertisement of a disrespectable kind, and no money would tempt us to do so.

Ever since the *Unfortunate Scheme* of the "Mercantile Library Lottery" our State has been under a cloud—*now* Thank Heaven, that cloud is removed, for the Legislature has passed its seal of condemnation and blotted out of our Statute Book that most unfortunate Lottery Scheme and Law for the Mercantile Library Relief, which brought so much disgrace, loss and ruin to our State—that Lottery Law is DEAD, may it never be again resurrected.

FARMER'S NEWSPAPERS.

We would especially remind all our Farmers that come from whatever section they may, East, West, North, or South, or from Europe, or the Colonies, they can always find the BEST AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS from all these sections on file at the *California Farmer's Reading Room*, 320 Clay street, up Stairs.

The Reading Room and Museum Free to all, with a large Library also.

FARMS—RANCHES.

New Comers from the Old States or Europe who desire to purchase Improved Farms, Orchards, or Vineyards, should call at the FARMER Office, and look over our list which are offered For Sale, as what are offered are Realities, and can be had at a reasonable rate, many of them at very advantageous Bargains.

DR. J. F. MORSE

Has resumed practice, but from Indifferent Health and Strength will confine himself exclusively to Office and Consultation business,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

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Corner Seventh and K streets,

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THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

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I am now prepared to accommodate the public, with perfect satisfaction. My house and furniture are all new, is 50 miles south of San Francisco, and may be reached daily from San Mateo in Troy Coaches, that run in connection with the morning train for San Jose, leaving San Mateo immediately on the arrival of the cars, and reach this place in four or five hours, via Crystal Springs and Spanishtown. Guests at this House taken to the celebrated Pebble Beach and back Free. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Also, children taught riding Free.

Refers by permission to Major James T. Hart and Family, J. J. Marks and wife, F. S. Spring and wife, M. S. Whiting, and wife, W. C. Talbot and daughters, L. Harding and wife A. G. Stiles, wife and daughter; L. L. Butler and wife, J. J. Herr and wife, H. L. Dodge and wife, Capt. S. Doane and wife, Mr. Howes and wife, J. S. Ring, with Messrs. Reid & Brooks; David Meeker and daughter, Christian Schreiber and wife and many other Patrons of the Hotel. 37.6

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Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET, SAN JOSE,

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Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on arrival of trains. 37.6

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Do you want an agency local or traveling, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines?* They last forever; sample free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Madison River White Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 36-9ly

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

New Announcement!

FOR 1872,

The California Farmer,

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

The California Farmer,

AND THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the Farmer, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy at the

REDUCTION IN PRICE

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,
320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

Demorest Monthly of Fashions.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

A splendid offer to our Subscribers: We will send the above Popular and Valuable Magazine, for one year with the Splendid $8.00 Chromo, together with our Farmer for only $7.00 or, for $1.00 extra, Hiawatha's Wooing, or for $9.00 we will send Demorest's Monthly for one year, both Chromos, and the California Farmer for only Nine Dollars.

This is a Splendid Chance to secure the best Magazine, and two Elegant Chromos, for nearly half the value. Send the amount to this office, and the Magazine and Chromos will be promptly forwarded.

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

In is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them *month* before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know who *satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands look out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the California Farmer in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found at their office.

State Library

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1872. NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer

AND

Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—*No 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery* SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, $2. For Club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed. City subscribers, delivered by carrier, $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

LIST OF AGENTS:

Our Subscribers can send money BY MAIL safely by Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.

Wells, Fargo & Co., at all their Offices in the State. Postmasters, in all places are requested to act for us.

White & Bauer, Washington Street, San Francisco.

W. A. Loomis, " "

G. P. Rowell & Co., 40 Park Row New York.

Watts, Burney, & Co., Seedmen, High Holborn, London.

Vilmorin, Andrieux, Co., Seedmen, Paris.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with the paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

☞ Ask for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the Money must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must come with the advertisement.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

(*Continued from last Week.*)

PARIS, March 23.

SEEDS, THEIR VALUES.

A. M. Lehmann has devoted much attention to the comparative bulk or volume of seeds. The result of his experiments is, that the larger, the plumper the seed, the better the yield, the stronger the plant, which at the same time resists the accidents of growth to the attacks of insects. The product too is of a chemically superior quality. He observes also, that the best seed, sown in a poor soil produces only miserable plants, and that when their sowing is resorted to, the seeds ought to be chosen for their volume. It is recommended that farmers should devote more attention to select from their own crops, "mother plants" to produce fresh varieties, rather than depending on selections from other districts or countries; where the plant's habitudes have to be established. It is by such attention that we now possess special varieties of beet, rich in saccharine matter. In the case of beet, analysis must determine the presence of sugar, and instead of sacrificing a whole root that may be found particular rich, it is better to scoop out so much as may be required of the tissue for the chemist, and preserve the root free from frost till the season approaches for planting it. Where it may be desirable to raise potatoes from the apples, when the latter are fully ripe, the seed should be taken out, washed, and carefully dried in the open air, and put aside till sown. If tubers be selected, regard should be had to newness in color, and to form and size.

RAISING STOCK, GRAIN, &c.

M. Heinneberg has stated at the late assembly of the directors of agronomical stations a fact of practical importance, namely, that animals being fattened, above all oxen, should not be encouraged to drink much water. This eminent physiologist, who speaks from experience, has found the absorption of water generates carbonic acid to excess, and trammels the formation of fat.

The Academy of Science has reported in favor of the Louvel invention of preserving grain. This apparatus is simply an iron tube with spherical ends, with two openings to admit and let out the grain, and a third aperture for pumping out the air. It is in fact the exhausted receiver of an air pump, with the advantage of being placed in a vertical position, and so duplicated, occupying but little space, and securing the grain from the attacks of insects. Once the air is pumped out, no other care is demanded than to look at the little register to ascertain that the required air-emptiness is maintained.

BEET SUGAR.

The manufacture of beet sugar has made astonishing progress in France, and the government undoubtedly regards the industry as a source of taxation, as the goose that lays the golden eggs. The sugar refineries have been struck with an additional tax since the conclusion of peace. The farmers of the north are terribly vexed, and demand that the fresh tax be levied, not at the factory but on the consumer. The country produces about 70,000 tons of sugar for exportation, so that the united taxes amounting to 70 per cent., practically kill the export trade. An acre of beet yields about 220 gallons of alcohol, this product has been also subjected to a crushing impost.

LIME AS MANURE, INSECTS, &c.

A writer draws attention to the propriety of mixing lime with farm yard manure to conserve the nitrogenous compounds, by arresting fermentation. The lime to be employed as a liquid when diluted with four times its weight of water, or previously mixed with earth. The opinions of the celebrated Payen are quoted in support of these views, and also of prominent agriculturists who pursue the method, as well as the production of animalized lime and tafo in the neighborhood of Paris, where caustic lime is one of the chief ingredients mixed up with night-soil. The writer requests that experiments be instituted to test the objections so extensively entertained on this subject.

In several parts of France, that destructive insect, *cecydomia*, which made such ravages on the wheat crop of the spring of 1871, has this year attacked rye, so much so, that resowings have to be resorted to. Respecting the *phylloxera*, two species are now recognized, one attacting the leaves and the other the roots of the vine, and against which common salt is still highly recommended.

LETTER FROM AN OLD CALIFORNIAN AT THE EAST.

NEW SERIES.

LEAVES FROM MY JOURNAL.

BY M. A. SARLES.

Number Eight.

The sickness of several of my pupils gave me three hours of recreation to-day. I did not hesitate how to employ the precious time. I directed my steps first to the Gonpil gallery, the most elegant as it is the most attractive rendesvous for people of taste in New York. I found a vacant chair and sat down to study Church's last picture The Pantheon. I can imagine no finer opportunity for a student of nature than a simple reproduction of the beauties of the Acropolis. Its elevated position, its classical surroundings, its pure atmosphere, its wonderful beauty of color would render attractive even an inferior picture, but when treated by a master-like Church, who unites in himself not only the lover of nature, the finished artist and the poet, the effect which he produces naturally arouses in the spectators who sympathizes with him liviliest emotions of delight. It is impossible to study the noble ruin which he describes without recalling to memory the scenes which it has witnessed and while the eye is charmed with its solemn beauty, the mind is being touched by the poetry of remembrance. While I was enjoying the wonderful treatment of the atmosphere I was struck by its resemblance to what I have often seen in California. I did not think in a picture of Athens I should find so much to remind me of the golden sun of my adopted home.

Leaving Gouplis gallery with reluctance, I turned into Broadway, and as it was the fashionable shopping hour I enjoyed the street scene of life which contrasts so vividly with the poetic desolation which I had been wrapped up in but a moment before. I said to myself—with all the magnificence of Athens fresh in my mind, I would not if I could exchange the glory of to-day for the age of Pericles. True we have no architectural collection in the great city of the modern republic to compare with what can be found by the traveler on the Acropolis, but we have a life, by the blessing of Christ's example infinitely higher and nobler than were ever understood even by the noblest Athenian of its palmiest days. I reached Twelfth street before I had concluded my reflections, and turning into Leavett's Art Rooms I was soon too much delighted with the collection which the estate of Le Grand Lockwood are about to offer for sale to think of Broadway. True I did not find any single picture to cause me to forget the Pantheon, but nevertheless, the gallery is one of remarkable value, not only considering the amount of money which it had cost, but for the excellent taste which has directed the purpose of its late owner. Remembering the Belmont exhibition it will not loose its attractiveness even by comparison. My time was up before I had half inspected the pictures, and as I hurried away to resume my duties I wondered how any one could complain of not having occupation for spare time in this busy city. My only regret is, that there is too much to see and to enjoy, when I do have any leisure hours I am obliged to be more like a butterfly than a bee.

Eastern Correspondence

LETTER FROM MAINE.

——, MAINE, April 15th, 1872.

MESSRS. WARREN & CO.—GENTLEMEN:

Your papers, four in number, came to hand yesterday; please accept my thanks for the same. Enclosed I send you the money—will you be so kind as to send me your paper, and during that time try and give me some idea of California, its farming qualities, etc. Can I do well to move a family there and settle on Government land? My mother, who is a widow, is almost fifty years of age—she has about $2000.

Some travel toward the "East," but at present I wish to take the Western route. Now, can I take that money and my family (four of us—my mother, brother, 20 years of age, wife, 22 years of age, and myself, 22 years of age,) and get a home that I shall like? Shall I like the country—I have heard a great deal about it? How about *hard times?* How far will $2000 go—will it give me a good home, if *we all work* hard, with interest? We all love farming, it is my delight to be digging. I love to "*talk*" of farming, and had much rather work on a farm as a help hand at $300 and board, than $1500 in a store. I am now tending store with $3 per day—next year I get $3—but it don't agree with me; I want to get out.

Will you give me some advice through your paper about the price of land, time of payment, accommodations, etc. Will you send to my address some of the Land Office Reports, etc., and send me a circular, or something of the kind, describing what is necessary.

About the journey there, with the money I have would it be better to go by the cars, or take the steamer? I would like to have a look at Central America. The fare is not half so much, and I would have that much more capital. How much, at the best, could a young man start farming on? How many acres would be sufficient to begin on, and pay a decent profit, if I have $1200 left when I get on the land? Please give me your best advice, for I had much rather "*deposit*" $2000 in California than in Maine. Answer as soon as convenient. I remain, Very truly yours,

***

REPLY.

We say to our Correspondent frankly, Come you can do well here, with your desire to work! there will be no fear of success. Come by the Railway, there is time saved. The question about Lands can best be settled here on the spot, and locations found to suit, and good lands with easy terms. We shall be ready and glad to show you all about lands, and do what we can to find you a good and pleasant location. Your means will give you a good start, and you can do well.

WASHINGTON AS A FARMER

The farm of General Washington, at Mount Vernon, contained ten thousand acres of land in one body—equal to about fifteen square miles. It was divided into farms of convenient size, at the distance of two, three and five miles from the Mansion House. He visited these farms every day, in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed from the following facts: In 1787 he had five hundred and eighty acres in grass; sowed six hundred bushels of oats; seven hundred acres with wheat—and as much more in corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and one hundred and fifty with turnips. His stock consisted of one hundred and forty horses; one hundred and twelve cows; two hundred and thirty-six working oxen, heifers and steers, and five hundred sheep. He constantly employed two hundred and fifty hands, and kept twenty-four plows going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1780 he slaughtered one hundred and fifty hogs for the use of his own family, and provisions, for his negroes, for whose comfort he had great regard.

SERICULTURE AT CALISTOGA.

The Mulberry Plantation of Samuel Brannan, Esq., at Calistoga, has now nearly ten thousand trees of four year's growth and in fine healthy condition. Mr. Brannan with his usual liberality, now offers not only to furnish these trees as feed for worms *free of cost*, but to furnish buildings for the feeding of the worms and making cocoons also *free* to persons who will give time and careful attention to the work. Applicants should be men of good character and habits

This offer of Mr. Brannan is a most liberal one, and we hope some good worthy and industrious man will quickly avail themselves of this good opportunity.

The great wall of ancient Babylon was about 100 feet thick and 400 high. It closed an area seven times the present size of Paris. An inner wall enclosed a space much larger than London.

SUBJECTS OF DEBATE IN FARMERS' CLUBS.

GREAT DIVISIONS.

I. Original Condition of Farm.
II. Preparation of Land.
III. Fertilization.
IV. Planting and Sowing.
V. Cultivation.
VI. Gathering and Sowing Crops.
VII. Special Crops.
VIII. Tools and Utensils.
IX. Stock.
X. Food and Supplies.
XI. Marketing.
XII. Recording and Understanding Results.

Some of these heads, it will be seen, are proper subjects for Thought and for Essay, but most of them are material rather for observation and experiment than for mere reflection.

I.

Under the *first* general head of the original condition of the farm, it is important that the owner, or tenant, should have much information. How is it that a Professional man must pass through a long course of study before he begins practice; yet the Farmer is presumed to know his farm by a sort of intuition? He, too, must study and observe, learn the capabilities of his farm and the adaptation of its different parts to different crops.

He should know its cost, its outlines, the quantity of cleared land in each separate field, the fences, ditches, and all the divisions of the place. An accurate Map of the land, showing all these things, is a most valuable aid to the study of his plans, enabling him "to pitch his crop," as it is usually termed, to much greater advantage.

But while, for the sake of showing its relations to the general subject, we refer to this head, we remark that it is the subject-matter of an Essay, and not of Experiment.

II.

The *second* general head is the Preparation of Land.

We refer here not to cleaning, ditching, draining and the like, nor to the long antecedent observation involved in a proper system of *rotation*, but to the immediate work of plowing the land in order to sowing or planting a crop.

Immediate preparation involves the disposition of the former crop, viz: of Corn or Cotton-stalks, and Plowing.

The latter—Plowing—is usually the great work of the farm, and is worthy of all study and observation. Under it we suggest:

1. The comparison of Fall with Spring Plowing, in the first breaking of the land.

Observations on this subject to have reference to different classes of soil. Also, notes to be kept of the Winter and Spring Rains, and how they affect the state and texture of the land when the planting begins.

2. Comparison of land Subsoiled with that not Subsoiled; also of different modes of Subsoiling.

Notes to be made of the sort of Plow used; whether one-horse or two; whether following in a turned furrow or not.

Effect of Combined Subsoil and Turning Plows.

The depth attained below original surface and below turning plow.

And whether the whole land is Subsoiled or only the parts in or near the rows.

3. Comparison of different Turning Plows.

Showing depth and width of furrow; comparative draft on horses; degree of inversion of soil; and degree of pulverization.

Effects of turning up clay, showing how much was turned up, &c., and results.

Effects of Subsoiling sandy land, pipe clay land, &c.

Effect of Cross-planting land.

Effects of Harrowing or otherwise pulverizing and levelling more thoroughly; and instruments used.

N. B.—In each case, comparison to be made, if practicable, with other methods. For example: Comparison of subsoiled rows with adjacent rows not subsoiled.

Of land subsoiled entirely, with that only subsoiled in the rows near them.

Of land well pulverized, with adjoining land not pulverized.

This caution applies to almost all sorts of experiments on all subjects.

4. Effects of Bedding land for Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, height of bed and mode of making it.

Also, effect of Hilling land.

5. Way of getting in manure of different sorts. Reference will be had to this hereafter more minutely.

6. Suggestions as to Special Preparation of land for different crops—Corn, Cotton, Small Grain, Clover, Root Crops, Potatoes, Cane, &c.

To be Continued.

He that by the Plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

THE DISHONORS OF HORICULTURAL CRITICISM.

We have never seen the dignity of the profession of horticulture receive so sad a blow, nor the dishonor of horticultural criticism so forcibly illustrated as in some articles we have noticed recently written by F. R. Elliott, of Cleveland, Ohio, to the *Gardener's Monthly* of Philadelphia, and the *Southern Planter & Farmer*, of Richmond, Va.

If it has come to this, that our best horticultural writers can not maintain their leading position in the pomological world without continually hurling mud or miserable epithets at their neighbors or the editors of the press, we will sadly lay down our pen in the cause of horticulture, regretting that the high honor and dignity of the profession are gone.

Constantly we have pruned all horticultural criticism from our pages, for we do not want them sullied with the temporary asperities and dirty slang of men who forget the ordinary rules of politeness. If it is not possible for contributors to address each other in the tone of ordinary civility, and within the rules of a fair courtesy, we must disclaim them from being part of our company.

If other journals would do the same, and help put a stop to this growing practice of vindictive writing, we believe our horticultural journals would be far more useful, and remembered with more permanent and genial memories. The articles we have referred to above, do more dishonor to the writer than the parties to whom or concerning whom they have written.—*New York Horticulturist.*

PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE.

Now that a spirit of inquiry is around in our State, and "Farmers' Clubs" and "Farmers' Libraries" are being established to give an impetus to the work, we have taken from one of our excellent exchanges, the *Western Agriculturist*, a Letter of one of its subscribers, as containing some excellent suggestions which our *Farmers' Clubs* would do well to adopt.

We have always urged the importance of inviting women to take an active part in our Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and to become enrolled members. If they would give their presence at our "Farmers' Clubs" such institutions would not die a premature death. We give the Letter annexed:

We are improving: There is no mistake about it. Agriculture is making rapid progress. Not that we are making more money, getting richer—though that is an agreeable possibility—but with the aid of good agricultural papers, and the discussion of agricultural topics by societies, we are getting to better understand the adaptibility of our several soils and localities for the production of fruits and cereals. In coming together for the discussion of growing certain crops, the fact is frequently overlooked that we live in different localities, on different soils, which exert different influences, and not unfrequently give different results from like practices. Because one kind of production pays well in one locality, it would be folly for everbody to go into the production of that article with the hope of making it pay.

To find out, to know what one's soil and locality is best adapted to produce, and to follow up the knowledge with practice, is the key to success.

The Horticultural Society is growing, and its meetings are becoming very interesting, but I think, Mr. Editor, if the ladies could be induced to attend and take part, it would add a great charm to the meeting, and be interesting as well as profitable to them. Some of the lords bring their wives and daughters to town, and leave them at the grocery store, or in the back part of some dry goods store, while they tell their experience, and air their ideas in eloquent tones and gestures in the hall. The fact is, the women folks don't get out half as much as they ought to. The sallow, woe-begone, almost ghastly look that so many of our hard-working farmer's wives have, when compared with the robust, ruddy look of their out-doors lords is, to say the least, striking.

A farm has been compared to a ship—the house being the helm, and the wife the helmsman. The simile is not a bad one, for too often the wife has the most incessant, monotous, never-ending routine of cares; but woman's work, never done, ought not prevent them from attending the meetings, being more social, getting some wholesome out-door exercise.

The prospective Strawberry exhibition seems to take well with the ladies and with their assistance can be made a grand success.

The practice of the present day of tamely submitting to whatever is popular, should make humanity blush for shame.

The forests are being so rapidly consumed in Russia that it is proposed to prohibit the use of any other fuel than coal on locomotives.

Agriculture.

THE PLOW, SPADE AND HOE.

The following song was written for the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society:

The Farmer's the chief of the nation,
The oldest of noblest is he:
How blest beyond others his station,
From want and from envy how free!
His patent was granted in Eden,
Long ages and ages ago,
Oh the Farmer, the Farmer forever,
Three cheers for the plow, spade and hoe!

In April, when nature is waking,
The blue birds are first on the wing,
His plows, how the fallows are breaking,
Whence beautiful harvests shall spring;
While broadcast along the brown furrow
We hasten the good seed to sow,
O the Farmer, the Farmer forever,
Three cheers for the plow, spade and hoe;

When Summer in beauty is glowing,
With fresh, early morn he's away,
And skilfully guides he the mowing,
Or tosses the sweet-scented hay;
Then casts him at noon by the brook-side,
Where gayly its bright waters flow,
O the Farmer, the Farmer forever,
Three cheers for the plow, spade and hoe!

But when in the clear Autumn weather
He reaps the reward of his care,
So busy and joyful together,
What monarch with him can compare?
His barns running over with plenty,
His trees with their fruit bending low,
O the Farmer, the Farmer forever,
Three cheers for the plow, spade and hoe!

Then sing me the life of a Farmer,
With comfort and health in his train,
And heed not the voice of the charmer
That whispers of speedier gain—
With all the rich treasures 'tis teeming
That Heaven on its child can bestow,
O the Farmer, the Farmer forever,
Three cheers for plow, spade and hoe!

[We publish the above most excellent Song, as one most appropriate to be sung at all our Farmer's Clubs, now becoming happily numerous in our State.—Ed. F.]

TIME TO CUT CLOVER.

Dr. Lemmo. I think my friend has laid down a rule that is a little hard on the clover business. It is the fourth of July all over the country, but the latitude is different, and the growth of plants different in different sections. Clover matures faster in Southern Connecticut than it does in New Hampshire; than it does with us.

There is another thing. If you seed down a piece of land just before the frosts come (although as Mr. Johnson has properly said, August is the best time to sow herdsgrass and redtop), especially if it is heavy land,—I doubt, by the way, a little, the propriety of seeding such land in the fall,—it would be well to sow upon that land, early in March, upon the snow, clover seed. Now that clover, sown in March, will not blossom until after the fourth of July; it will not start and grow and get into blossom by the fourth of July. Why not apply just the same rule to clover as you do to herdsgrass? There is a time when that plant is just in the condition that I have described the herdsgrass to be in when it arrives at the point to which Prof. Chadbourne has alluded. Why not take the clover at the same time, and cut that just when it is in rich blossom? I think that is the proper time to cut it; and I think, from the statement of Mr. Goodman himself, when you consider that the time when clover matures in different sections of the country is difficult, and that is all he meant by what he said. I think the rule I have laid down in regard to other grasses will apply to clover,—that the time to cut it is the time it is in blossom, and not on any specified day. If we are going to have any particular day, don't let us have Christmas or fourth of July; let us have Thanksgiving, for the Governor can appoint Thanksgiving whenever he pleases.

Mr. Goodman. The doctor takes exception to the general rule. The general rule is, that all clover is ready to be cut by the fourth of July. Of course, clover that is sown in the spring is an exception to that rule. I think it is a great deal better to cut clover before it begins to turn brown at all. What I am most particular about is, that we get our haying started before this great national holiday, because the effects of it very frequently last four or five days, and before our workmen recover from them, it is too late in the season to cut our hay to the best advantage.

SALT AND CHARCOAL FOR STOCK

The use of charcoal as well as salt has been highly recommended to farmers, as tending to keep them in good condition and help their general improvement. Salt acts healthily on the blood. Charcoal strengthens and heals the mucous membrane throughout the alimentary canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs, healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms generating in the stomach, etc., it absorbs the putrescent gases by which worms are generated and they consequently die. The free use of salt and charcoal will contribute to protect cattle from epidemics, and will counteract the effects of putrescent or septic water.

FORESTS AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following views on the conservation of forests of the public lands, and on the proper basis of land-grants for educational purposes, are those personally entertained and presented by the Commissioner of Agriculture:

The public lands and the disposition which shall be made of them by the government of the United States is a subject of such magnitude and importance, and so nearly allied to those agricultural interests of the country which this Department has in charge, that the duty devolves upon me to observe and carefully scan any movement with regard to them which has a tendency to disturb or promote the ultimate progress and improvement in the cultivation of the soil.

The destruction of the forests of the country, which is now going on with so fearful rapidity, should arrest the attention of Congress long enough to institute the inquiry, What can be done to prevent so great a calamity as that which now threatens us?—the want of a sufficient quantity of timber to meet the actual necessities of life, and, what is of equal importance, the climatic influence which will be occasioned by denuding the earth of its timber, and plants of the shelter and protection which it affords. It is not my purpose to stop here and inquire into the philosophy of the causes of water-fall; nor how the electrical rain-bearing clouds are dissipated before their watery elements can reach the earth. These are points which I prefer to leave to scientists, and which, happily, I think, they have not overlooked, but, on the contrary, have brought much learning to bear upon them, which may ripen into conclusions which will be received as practical truths. It is enough for us now to know the palpable facts that our springs of water, and the streams that issue from them, are greatly diminishing in volume; that our wells have not the depth of water they formerly had; that our crops suffer for want of rain to an extent that was not so common in olden times; and we do know that where these changes have occurred, the country has been stripped of its timber, and its fountains, springs, and streams laid bare to the broiling sun, unbroken winds. These facts, put together, exhibit a practical cause and effect with an apparent force of truth which should command our attention, and induce the inquiry whether the Government may not interpose its power and influence to protect the timber lands of the country. There are yet thousands of millions of acres of public lands undisposed of, and, as to them, I beg leave to suggest that, from this time forth, no disposition shall be made of them for any purpose or for any consideration, pecuniary or otherwise without a provision imposing a condition, to be inserted in the warrant or patent, as the case may be, that the grantee shall keep at least ten per cent. of the lands so granted in timber, if there be so much, and, if not, that he shall be allowed a credit of twenty per cent. of his purchase money as an inducement to plant so much of his land in timber; and to insure the performance of the condition, a failure on the part of the purchaser should work a forfeiture of his title. Let us imagine the millions of acres of Government lands yet to be surveyed and disposed of in sections of six hundred and forty acres, and these divided into one hundred and each having sixteen acres of woodland so disposed as to afford a shelter to the orchards and growing crops, and the whole system working its wonderful influence upon the streams, the climate, and everything that grows upon the earth.

While I look at this subject only in an agricultural point of view, there is another in which the nation should look upon it as extremely important—the annual consumption.

The dwellings of twenty millions of people here are chiefly made of wood; the out-buildings are almost entirely built of wood; the fencing which costs actually more than all the buildings, is of wood; and all these are being continually consumed by time. Railroads consume timber immensely. It has been estimated that each day in the year trains run about three hundred and twenty thousand miles consuming one and a half cords for every twenty-five miles, making a daily consumption of twenty one thousand six hundred cords. Sixty thousand miles of road require two thousand five hundred ties to the mile; and assuming their life to be five years, an annual consumption of thirty millions of ties is required; and it may be safely said that the waste in getting out ties is one-third of the tree. Add to this the fencing of these roads the half million of telegraph-poles which each year will be required, and the vast amount of destruction of forests by flood and fire, and we must be startled into the conviction that we must not only make an effort to stay the hand of ruthless destruction, but we must make an effort to restore that which has already been destroyed. Where land sold by the Government has no timber upon it, I would not only abate the purchase-money to induce planting timber, but I would exonerate the land from the payment of taxes for a certain number of years. Doubtless, there is no State or Territory which would not gladly co-operate with the General Government in any measure which conduces to so much good.

Would the insertion of this proposed condition impede the sale or retard the settlement of the public lands? In other words would it be objectionable in the view of the settler or purchaser? It can scarcely be supposed that any one inclined to make a home in a new country would fail to foresee the immense advantages that would accrue to an entire community of farmers by the protection which would be afforded to their orchards, crops, and buildings, especially if they be assured by the law which controls the titles of all but it is a fixed principle, by which all must be governed. Apart from the considerations of interest involved in these suggestions, how much would such a state of things add to the beauty and character of a State? The idea that one-tenth of its lands was covered with growing and thriving timber, producing every year an amount equal to all the wants of its owners, and yet not diminishing in area, would give an eclat to a whole State in which such a system prevailed, and add immensely to the value of its estates. Lands thus kept in timber are not lost to the productive industry of the country, for, if properly cared for, there are certain grasses which grow profusely in the woods, and afford an amount and quality of pasturage which would be quite as profitable as any other part of the farm. In every point of view in which this subject may be looked at, it presents the strongest reasons why this most vital interest of the country should be guarded through the instrumentality of the power of Congress when disposing of the public lands. It should be a stipulated condition of all grants that ten per cent. of the land granted should be kept in timber.

There is no other subject, which pertains to the disposition of the public lands, to which attention should be attracted. By the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, there was donated to the States about ten millions of acres of the public lands, and the principle of distribution was to each State in proportion to its representation in Congress—30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative—whereby Minnesota was entitled to 120,000 acres, whereas New York was entitled to 990,000 acres, the latter having an area of about thirty-two millions of acres, while that of Minnesota is about fifty millions. This basis of *pro rata* works such manifest injustice, whatever may be the object of the grant, that it should never be allowed to control that just equality which is always sought to characterize the action of the Government. Its injustice is made the more manifest by the consideration of the facts that in 1850 the cultivated area of Minnesota did not exceed two thousand acres, whereas in 1868 it was about one million three hundred and eighty thousand acres; and what was unjust in 1862, when the law was passed, has already become more than doubly so in 1872, because of its increased and continually increasing population. This comparison is used as an illustration of what is equally true of all the Western States and Territories.

It is not an easy subject to say what would be a proper basis of *pro rata* division, such as would reconcile itself to our sense of justice. Area of territory naturally suggests itself. But this, too, would manifestly work inequality and injustice, for many reasons which readily present themselves. All legislation is for the common benefit. It is to do the greatest good to the greatest *number*, and not to the greatest *part*. And while the time may come when Minnesota may equal or double the population of New York, that time is yet very distant, and time is an element which should occupy a prominent place in any investigation of such a subject. Again, in some of our State, and Territories there are large areas which are not susceptible of either population or cultivation to any great extent. In such cases, to measure a division upon such a basis, would be without the sanction of any principle of right. It is much easier to tear down than to build any structure; but naturally striving to each of these conflicting elements their due weight, a compromise between them suggests itself. In the councils of the nation territory is comparatively silent and weak, while population is loud and strong, but apparently ever ready to enact laws according to equity and justice. I suggest that both these principles of territory and population shall be invoked in the solution of this question, and that when our lands are to be divided between the States *pro rata* the basis of it shall be both population and territory; that one-half shall be *pro rata* according to population or representation and the other half according to area of territory. This may not, in all possible cases, produce exact justice and right but it will approximate it as nearly as human law can attain any object.

STEAM CULTIVATION.

The extension of steam culture in Europe is somewhat surprising even to those who have given the subject some attention. John Fowler, the father of this system, after spending $350,000 in experiments, had nothing to show for his expenditure of brains, labor, and capital, but a lot of old useless machinery. But the principle for which he contended has since his death, been fully established. The superior cheapness and efficiency of steam plowing was established in 1858. The extent to which it is practiced in England may be seen from the fact that there are establishments in that country employing twelve hundred men in the manufacture of steam plows.

The Pasha of Egypt employs four hundred of these plows. In Germany, steam plowing has revolutionized agriculture. In England it is stated that five hundred steam plows are held by individuals and companies for hire. A track of five hundred acres, near London, which would not bring a rent of $3 per acre, after being steam plowed brought a clean profit of $15,000 on grain crops. In Scotland steam plowing is also becoming common. We have no doubt that it is destined to secure as great results in this country as in Europe.

The Egg Trade

The receipts of New York city for nine months of 1869 averaged *one thousand barrels* per day. A barrel contains some eighty dozen, or 960 eggs; the aggregate, therefore, was in one day nearly a million. One thousand barrels of eggs, at an average price of 80 cents per dozen, amounts to 24,000 per day, or $8,709,000 per annum.

Gravelled Horses.

Give two-thirds of a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a little salt, for three consecutive days; or take a pint of water melon seed, and boil in two quarts of water, till reduced to nearly one-half, and drench two mornings in succession; your horse will be cured.—*From American Stock Journal.*

A correspondent of one of our exchanges says he feeds his stock a teaspoonful of sulphur to each animal, with their salt once in two weeks. When he has done so, no vermin have troubled them, and his dairy cows have not been affected with garget, nor his sheep with grub in the head. He has practiced this twenty years.

Large and Splendid RANCH!

This offering of a Large and Valuable Ranch is one very rarely occuring, and is worthy the special attention of those who are ready for a Golden opportunity. The Ranch consists of the following Property:

Six entire Sections of the first Class Agricultural Land, comprising about

Four Thousand Acres.

Upon this Ranch are a good Dwelling House and Barn, Corrails, and Windmills, there is also Horse, Wagon, and Plows, Cows, Heifers, Poultry, &c.

There is now upon the Ranch 3500 fine Spanish Merino Sheep which will be leased on shares to the Purchaser of the Ranch.

This Ranch is located on "Little Dry Creek," between Beranda Creek and the Fresno River, in Fresno County. The Land and location being superior, this is an offering that rarely occurs.

This Ranch is within three or four miles of a Station on the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, will be sold in subdivisions or all together.

For full Particulars, Price, and Terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to the Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7.9

RAMIE! RAMIE!! RAMIE!!!

Important to Farmers and others.

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN!

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supercede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation.

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED

AND

CUTTINGS FOR SALE

BY THE PACIFIC RAMIE CO.,

P. O Box 1539, San Francisco,

or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,

37 13 Alameda County.

Important to Farmers!

THE CALIFORNIA LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Will continue, as heretofore, to send all kind of Reliable Farm Laborers to all parts of the country.

Farmers are requested when sending their orders to be as particular as possible in stating wages offered, the duties to be performed, the proper route to destination the cost of fare, etc., etc.

Send to the undersigned and you will get

"Reliable Help."

A. ZEEHANDELAAR,

37.14 (Ex. Secretary of Labor Exchange.)

FOREMAN FOR A STOCK FARM

An Experienced Stock-raiser from New England—a man who have had years of experience in raising Blood Stock of all kinds—Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Swine—recently arriving here, desires, in order to obtain a knowledge of Climate and Season, a position as Overseer and Director of some extensive Stock Farm, where his knowledge and experience can be made available for the advantage of the Stock men as well as to himself.

The advertiser having had that kind of experience that will benefit his employer, he desires a situation that may be, for one or two years, and will give all his time and knowledge to the interests of the business.

The very best references can be given to ability and standing.

A Letter addressed F. H. M., and to care of the FARMER OFFICE will meet with due attention

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE,

510 Clay Street San Francisco.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Is than Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 24 3-100 per cent. For its fattening properties to all stock exposed to sudden change of weather or over-driving has no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and giving it a quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or any feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $43 per ton, sold at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proved for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

Sacramento.

WALTER BROWN & SON,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

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WALTER BROWN, HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK.

Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

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519 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fencing and Baling WIRE

OF ALL KINDS, GALVANIZED OR OTHERWISE.

Galvanized Staples,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

37.5

Cashmere Goats.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of all who want to purchase choice CASHMERE GOATS to the large and fine herds he has for sale.

He has on hand and now ready to deliver

Pure Bloods,

Half Breed, and

All Grades up to Pure.

These Goats are of superior form and beauty, and will be offered as may be wanted by purchasers. They can be seen at the farm of the undersigned, located four miles from the Railroad Depot.

For further particulars, address

N. GILMORE,

Eldorado, Eldorado Co.

N. B.—The undersigned can particularly refer to the Editor FARMER for the excellence of Band of Goats, the Editor can also give particulars. N. G

37.5

NEW VARIETIES FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.

We observe among the many Nursery Catalogues received by us, large numbers of New Varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, which are offered by these Nurserymen and Florists, and to all such we would advise them to make themselves acquainted with California, for here a large field opens up to them for the introduction and sale of *all new and desirable* varieties in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

Judicious advertising of their new varieties may often secure great results for them.

We invite all Nurserymen and growers of Trees and Plants to send their business to the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER as a means of increasing their sales.

Horticulture.

A NEW USE FOR OLD BULBS.

During a recent visit to a most delightful old garden, I got a hint of a use for old bulbs which may interest many of our readers. It must be remarked, first, that there are several extensive runs of holly and thorn fences, and few bits of half wild scenery in the place; and, further, that all the best flowering bulbs are grown in exhibition style in the conservatory. It is the gardener's rule to buy every year for this purpose, and it is his rule not to destroy a single bulb. He disposes of them in a short and summary manner. When they have done blooming, they are transferred to spare pits for the advantage of a little shelter, and of course they get a little water occasionally. As soon as mild weather occurs in the early part of April, they are all planted out in front of the green fences, and in the borders and odd nooks of the wilder parts of the garden. The process of planting consists in opening holes and turning out the ball complete, without even removing the crocks from it. The result is that wherever you go in the spring of the year in this place, you see thousands of snow drops, crocuses, tulips, hyacinths, and other equally beautiful flowers as they open in succession, and, in a majority of cases they are fine in quality the crocuses and tulips especially. If a great heap of cut flowers is wanted, there is no difficulty in obtaining them, and I was informed that a very great cut is made every year for the dressing of the parish church at Easter. The bulbs are not the only things that are naturalized in this way, for the banks and the lines are smothered with violets, primroses, several varieties of narcissus and other equally desirable hardy plants, all of which have been turned out of pots when done with instead of consigning them, as is usually done, to the muck heap.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

ABOUT ROSES.

A correspondent of the *Cottage Gardener* having written to fifteen of the most distinguished rose-growers in Great Britain, asking them to name thirty-six roses, and out of the thirty-six to name which they each considered the best white, has received their answers. The result showed that of all the roses which were named, only three were on the record named by all as worthy to be placed on the first twelve. These three roses ought to be universally known, as every one who cultivates flowers wants the best roses as a matter of course. The three are, *Mare chal Niel, Baronne Rothschild* and *Marie Baumann*; after these come, in order, Charles Lefevre, Alfred Colomb, La France, Hopper, Countess of Oxford, and a host of others. It is remarked that of the roses named in the list, there were 116 varieties altogether that were deemed worthy to enter into the best 36. The selection of roses thus made is worthy of being particularly mentioned, as the rose-growers who made the lists are men who have a very high standard of excellence, and are not at all likely to be deceived about the qualities of a plant which they have made a study, and have had opportunities for observing that are unequalled, at the rose shows of England and of France.—*The New York Horticulturist.*

AMMONIA AND FLOWERS.

A Massachusetts lady last year made $500 from the cultivation of lilies in a corner of her garden. An experiment was lately made by Vogel upon the influence under a glass bell, to a mixture of sal-ammonia and lime-water, the fresh flowers being placed at the same height in all experiments. As a general result a difference was appreciable between the action of the gas upon the colored matter deposited in granules, and that forming a solution, the effects being much less in the former than in the latter. In most cases the changes produced agreed closing with those which the coloring matter of the flowers passed through in the course of withering, and even in actual withering and fading there is the same difference to be observed between the soluble colors and the granules.—*The New York Horticulturist.*

THE WINE MARKET.

The Wine market has been quite strong, if there is such a thing as a *market* without anything to sell, for the stocks of sherry, port and clarets in the hands of our chief importers have actually dwindled down to next to nothing, and what sales of any importance have been effected were made "to arrive," among others a cargo of 300 packages of sherries and ports from Cette, per "Adjutor." The price paid were full and easily obtained. The inquiry seems to increase, as buyers are gradually becoming conscious of the true state of affairs in Europe. The prospects are that this lively demand, accompanied by a welcome rise, will last for the next six months to come.—*Bonfort's N. Y. Wine and Liquor Circular.*

The New Kinds of Corn.—California will ere long show her capacity in growing Corn, and will soon rival many of the old Corn Growing States. A little more attention to the varieties suitable to our Climate, its Seasons, Culture, &c., and immense crops will be harvested.

There is said to be $25,000,000 invested in silk manufactures in this country, and the productions of these manufactures sell at $30,000,000.

Every Man to his Trade; Ours is Advertising

THE COSTS AND PROFITS OF GRAPE RAISING AT THE EAST.

The vicissitude of grape raising would form material for another volume, equal in humorous interest to that of "Five Acres Too Much;" and, perhaps, the serious side of the former subject might show a series of disappointments considerably more disheartening than those of the other.

We see in a recent report of the Adams County Horticultural Society, Ill., the subject of grape raising was discussed.

One member said that he had a fine vineyard, and had raised but three crops; the first netted him eight cents, the second ten cents, and the third five cents per pound.

Another man had 3,600 vines on 2½ acres of ground. His vicissitudes had been great. The third year after planting, his crop averaged 26 cents per pound; the fourth year, only $80 for the whole; fifth year, none at all. His vineyard had cost him besides land, labor, vines and planting, the sum of $600 alone for wire trellises. Thinking that the difficulty might be in training, he cut loose from the system advocated by Fuller, and which he had hitherto practiced, and left seven canes to the vine, which he cut off at the top of trellis; in the sixth year he had an immense crop, the receipts being $1,000, and covering all expenses of planting up to that time.

Another man had one acre of grapes, which cost ready staked for fruiting, $1 each, or 900 Concord vines, six or eight feet. In 1870 he averaged seven pounds to the vine, and realized seven cents per pound—or $441 for the crop. In 1871 they bore fourteen pounds per vine, and sold for three cents per pound. Total expense per year, $60—grew only four canes to each stalk. While some thought it would pay to raise grapes at three cents per pound in bulk, yet it would not if they had to be carried ten miles to a market.

Stakes were believed to be the very cheapest plan for training, and good white oak staves will last four years.—*The New York Horticulturist.*

THE IMPORTATION OF CHAMPAGNE AT NEW YORK AND BOSTON IN 1871.

We have been repeatedly requested to publish a correct list of the quantities of Champagnes imported during the past year, and subjoined give a specified list of the prominent brands. Our publication dating only from May last, we had no memoranda for the fall year of our own to rely upon, and the subjoined table has been compiled partly from notes in the possession of importers who keep an accurate account of importations for their own use, and partly from communications of agents of some of the brands themselves. We have reason to consider this table correct as far as it goes; it does not include small quantities of sundry brands, which are too unimportant for notice.

Piper & Heidsieck	58,250
G. H. Mumm	26,000
L. Roederer	24,580
Ruinart, pere and fils	11,900
Chas. Heidsieck	7,400
Heidsieck & Co	6,300
Moet & Chandon	9,200
Bouch e fils	5,140
Veuve Cliquot	3,050
St. Marceaux	4,950
Giesler & Co	2,700
Delmonico	5,850
Krug	2,980
Jules Mumm	1,350
De Venoge	1,050
Irroy	2,300
Eugune Cliquot	1,950
Duc de Montebello	1,100
Grape Leaf	170
Bruch Touch er	675
Consular Seal	1,400
Max Sutaine	265
Pomery	275
Total	179,185

[We give the above from *Bonfort's Wine Circular* of New York, to show the quantities of this kind of Wine Imported there. This also shows the field that can be occupied by pure California Wines.—Ed. F.]

ASPARAGUS.
WHITE AND GREEN.

We hope all who buy this favorite esculent, that they will always remember, that the White Asparagus is not really fit to eat; that it is more or less poisonous, never having had the sun *just to it*, besides the cost of it is *three or four times* that of the green, as only a small portion of it can be eaten, and this often acrid and unpleasant, while the *green* Asparagus can all be eaten and is *healthy and delicious*—try it. We are glad to learn from several of our large market produce dealers, that the sale of the *White* Asparagus is decreasing, and that of the *Green* largely increasing.

It will be remembered that for some years we have endeavored to advise and instruct our readers as to the merits of the *two kinds* of Asparagus offered in our markets—the Green and the White—and for *years* kept it before the people that the *White* was not fit to eat, and the *Green* good, nutritious and delicious. For a long time Epicures railed against our views, and those who made money by selling the white, and those who grew it also rebelled, but "Truth is mighty and will prevail," and gradually the white is disappearing from our market, for our statements being based upon sound principle, supported by chemical analysis, and proved also in a pecuniary point of view sustains us, and the *Green Asparagus will now* only be used among all the most intelligent people.

We notice that some Journals quote this article without credit; as this is a subject we have originated and urged for years, we don't like to see it *stolen.*

Parson Liquid Glue.

Place two pounds of best pale glue in a quart of soft water, let this digest by placing the vessel in a larger one containing boiling water; when the solution is complete, let it cool while gradually stirring in seven ounces of nitric acid; bottle, with tight stopping. This is very strong and will not gelatinize.

Bridget came up to her mistress, and asked for a needle and thread. "Do you want it fine or coarse?" asked the lady, "Sure an' I don't know, mum," said Bridget. "What do you want it for?" said her mistress. "Well, mum the cook has jist towld me to sthring the beans, an' sure an' I want a needle an' thrid for that."

PEACH PARERS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

This little Machine is of prime necessity in all Peach Growing Districts; and to those engaged in Botting Fruits for market, it will be found indispensable, as no hand-paring can possibly compete with it. It was Patented and put on the market last year in the Atlantic States, and proved an entire success.

The Machine is similar to an Apple Parer, the principal difference being in the construction of the Fork, which has four Elastic Prongs that seize the pit of the Peach and hold it fast while the skin is being turned off.

Manufactured by D. H. GOODELL & CO.

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Also Manufacturers of

Turn Table and Lightning Apple Parer,

CAHOON'S

Horse Power, & Hand Seed Sowers, &c., &c.

Any information in regard to the above Machines may be obtained by addressing G. R. CARTER, BOX 1147, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

N. B. Make a note of this, as you will be sure to want some of those Machines. G. R. C.

37.15-3m

1857. **SEEDS.** 1872.

W. R. STRONG,

S and 10 J street, Sacramento.

Garden,
Flower,
Field,
Fruit,
Tree and Shrub,
Grass and Clover Seeds,

FRESH, PURE and TRUE to name

Seeds forwarded by mail to any part of the United States at 8 cents per pound.

My annual catalogue is ready and will be forwarded on application FREE.

ALFALFA.

50,000 pounds California Alfalfa, grown by J. Wilcoxson and others of the most careful and reliable producers.

Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top Timothy, Red and White Clover, etc.

SEED POTATOES.—Early Rose, Bruce Prolific, Climax, Excelsior and other of the best tested varieties. An Eastern Agriculturist offers $1,000 for a Potato superior to be Excelsior in good qualities.

37 3 W. R. STRONG, S and 10 J st., Sac.

SEEDS—1872—FRUIT.

A. H. CUMMINGS & CO.,

30 and 32 J street, Sacramento.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Fruit Trees and Shrubs, Clover and Grass Seeds,

Seeds forwarded by mail if desired

Alfalfa grown by Julian & Parker, whose names are a sufficient guarantee.

SEED POTATOES, ALL VARIETIES.

Flower Seeds from the Celebrated Rochester Flower Gardens

All kinds of Fruit and Nuts constantly on hand at the lowest market prices. 37.3

Hop Roots for Sale.

I have a lot of choice

HOP ROOTS

For Sale at reasonable Prices.

Parties wishing to purchase can ascertain prices by by applying to Col Warren of the CALIFORNIA FARMER or by sending direct to me.

CALVERT T. BIRD,

37.6-3m San Jose, Cal.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax now in Bloom or the first time in California and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

Eucalyptus Trees.

We can supply our Patrons with a great variety of Eucalyptus trees, in lots to suit—from a single dozen to THOUSANDS, and in great variety

Persons withing them in Lots can have them on very reasonable rates, and they will be forwarded in the best order per Railroad or Steamer as may be wanted.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

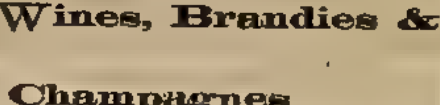
can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California Farmer.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office



Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 Jackson Street.

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8 Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

G. GROEZINGER,

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

CORN IS KING.

Judson's Branching Field and Branching Pop Corn has proved to be the Best and most prolific Field and Pop Corn extant. Both varieties producing from three to eight good ears on a stalk. The field variety ripens in eighty days, and the pop variety 15 to 20 days later. One package of both varieties sufficient to plant 75 hills sent, post-paid, for 25 cents.

Strawberry Watermelon.

This new Melon is pronounced by amateurs the sweetest Melon known to exist. Few seeds only for sale. Packets containing 30 seeds, 25 cts. Address

37 14 L. J. WOOLSEY, Egypt, N. Y.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS

Do you want an agency *local* or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines?* They last *forever*! samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 36-9ly

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM AND Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders show be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PAGE'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES,

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc., Etc

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1872.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM. A

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

and Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Ores, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History instructive, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access, by mail, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon the and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Special Gift Premiums.

Rare Prize Seeds.

Having just received some *New and Valuable Seeds* from Australia, we propose to scatter them broadcast over the country in the orm of PREMIUMS.

We therefore will offer as follows: Two Packages of Seeds, viz:

One of New EUCALYPTUS, Assorted,

One of New ACACIAS, Assorted,

To each and every *New Name* sent to us with the amount of the Annual Subscription Price of the FARMER, *Four Dollars*. They will thus secure Seeds that are worth more in value than the cost of the FARMER, besides securing the CALIFORNIA FARMER for One YEAR.

Ten back numbers from January will be sent so as to have the Volume complete.

Editor's Chair.

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue of our Journal*, to which we would direct their *special* attention.

OUR MAY WEEK REST.

Agreeable to our custom, MAY DAY WEEK is our joyous week of rest, and this we give to the cause of Flora, and the mingling with happy children in their May Festivals.

From childhood May Day has been to us as a Birth Day of Happiness, and this year finding us in *feeble health*, we shall look upon its return as a Restorative Medicine to us for Body and Soul.

Our next issue will be on May 8th, and we hope to give some very happy Reports of this Joyous season for our readers.

We give another Interesting Letter from our European Correspondent this week.

OUR FORESTS.

We call special attention of all who would save our State from serious evil, to carefully read the article we place in our columns, on the effects that will follow the rapid destruction of our Forest Trees. This Report comes from the Department at Washington, and should have serious attention.

EMIGRATION

We give an interesting Letter on our Front Page from Milan. This was strictly a private Letter, but it contains so much of interest, as showing the all pervading feeling there is among the people in all the old States to come to our "Golden Land," that we publish it entire, leaving out, however, exact locality, and names connected therewith. Letters of this kind, so full of interest, we are always ready to show our friends who are interested in this growing prospect for our State's increase.

OUR FARMERS' CLUBS.

The Farmers' Club Debate, which we give on our 122d page, we take from the Report of the Committee appointed by the Georgia State Agricultural Society to suggest the matter, which was well done, and the Report in pamphlet form sent us, from which we select those published.

VALUABLE GIFTS.

We express our grateful acknowledgements to Baron Von Mueller, of the Botanical Gardens at Melbourne, for his kind attentions, and the valuable Journals sent us; also for the Choice Seeds we received on arrival of the last Steamer from Australia.

The Swine Breeders' Circular should receive the attention of all who are raisers of this kind of stock. If they cannot attend they can write their views and wishes, and thus aid the cause.

THANKS! THANKS!

We return our sincere thanks to A. G., to B. S., and to J. W. F., for their kind Letters and the Subscriptions they procured for us. If all our friends would "Go and do likewise," it would be to us a cheering recuperative medicine, for this is the proof that they are very kindly interested in our cause—they that water shall be watered again.

OUR AGENTS.

We would caution our Subscribers and Patrons not to pay moneys to any Travelling Agent or stranger purporting to act for us, unless they can show WRITTEN AUTHORITY FROM US.

MAY DAY FESTIVALS.

Thursday next will be the Great Carnival Day of Queen Flora, when all the world will go forth to pay Homage to the Goddess of Flowers.

In the City of Washington, D. C., there will be repeated this year the May Carnival, which attracted by its grand display last year so many thousands of visitors from the surrounding country.

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and all the leading Cities, Towns and Villages in our land will have their great Floral Festivals, where Millions of children will come forth to crown their "May Day Queen," and dance around the May pole, while troops of happy, garlanded children will shout their festive songs and dance in joyous glee.

"The merry May hath pleasant hours and dreamily they glide,
As if they floated, like the leaves, upon a silvery tide;
The trees are full of crimson buds, the woods are full of birds,
And the waters flow to music, like a tune with pleasant words."

May Day, and the month of May comes to our Golden Land crowned in a Coronet of the richest colors all over her hills and valleys, no land can surpass ours, even tropical climes, with their gorgeousness, have greater drawbacks than does our *healthy* and happy land.

May comes to us this year with unusual richness and beauty in all portions of the State, and we are glad to know great preparations are being made for a series of Grand Festivals by our Schools, Churches, and various associations, and large parties are being formed for pleasure trips to the watering places, to the Geysers, to the Big Trees, Yosemite, and other pleasant and rural resorts, that they may enjoy the rich scenes and fragrant breathings of Nature in this Season of Flowers.

The Poet Willis says:

"There is to me
A daintiness about these fairly flowers,
That touches me like poetry. They blow out
With such a simple lovliness among
The common herbs of pastures, and breathe
Their lives so unobtrusively, like hearts
Whose beatings are too gentle for the world."

How much better and happier would all our people and the world be if more time were given to the enjoyments of those scenes which nature ever spreads out before us, instead of the ever heart and life destroying rush for wealth and the worship of mammon.

We trust the present beautiful scenes now presented over our Flower Crowned Prairies will not be lost, but fully enjoyed. For ourselves, we ever look forward to this month as one of rich enjoyment, when we can go out and talk with nature and her rich offerings, for they seem to know we love them, and they talk to us in a language that we can truly understand.

A gifted poet has happily spoke of these God offerings:

"Oh! the Flowers look upward in every place,
Through this beautiful world of ours;
And, dear as a smile on an old friend's face,
Is the smile of the bright, bright Flowers!"

As the opening of the month of May always gives us a little respite from care and labor, we shall enjoy it the more this year in our *feeble health as a recuperative Medicine*, for which we are duly thankful, and shall, in our Floral refreshing and Rest, make due note of the many scenes that come under our observation, and give them to our readers in our next issue.

THE SEASON, PROSPECT, CROPS, &c.

The reports come in from all portions of our State of the most favorable character in regard to the crops, as the result of the late rains, and making the present a most remarkable season, giving great assurance of prosperous harvests in all kinds of products, with but very little drawback from any loss by reason of the late frosts—which are now reported to have been very much exaggerated.

We have news from many sections of our State, where the early planted grain is fast coming forward, where it is now four or five and a half feet high, indicating that in some places grain will be harvested even in the month of May.

The *Haying Season* will be an early one, and a large one, and with still better machinery and more knowledge in curing hay in our climate, we may look not only for a *large* hay crop, but for a crop of better cured hay than usual, our haymakers having learned by experience that hay cured *green and sweet* pays better than hay *bleached white* and all its juices burned out.

The Fruit crop as a whole will be very large—some kinds may be less than was anticipated, as the frost has touched some kinds, but yet the crop will be a large one, and when the growers give proper care and attention in growing the best kinds only, that kind of fruit will always pay.

The Wine and Grape crop will be a very large one, even with some considerable loss in some vineyards by frost—the present year's test of locality, shows that our warm side-hills and mountain slopes are better and safer for Vineyards than our low plains and vallies.

The Wool clip of our State will swell to a large value this year, and make many of our sheep men rich by their fleeces.

Grain, Wine, and Wool with some other products that form our exports will tell up in the TENS OF MILLION OF DOLLARS for 1872—this will show what California can do.

In addition to the *three* great staples named that will be largely exported this year, others will be added whose aggregate will be quite large, of these we name Hops, Mustard, Peanuts, Almonds, Walnuts, Butter, Cheese, Brooms, Leather, Hides, Tallow, &c., &c., these all show how fast our State is marching on to the rank of a Self Supporting and an INDEPENDENT STATE.

GOAT ISLAND *VS.* MISSION BAY.

WHICH IS BEST AND CHEAPEST?

These are questions of moment to the Business Men of San Francisco, as well as to the Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad and *their* interest, and again to the great producing interest of our State.

The action of the Railroad Company, we have ever said, has been of that kind that should have secured the universal confidence of the great mass of the people, that this Railroad Company, instead of being so terrible a *Monopoly* and so greatly to be feared and dreaded on account of its power and wealth, has, on the contrary, been a great benefaction to our State and people by the wonderful and rapid impetus it has given to all the great interests that build up and make a State prosperous.

It is something new in the History of Railroad Enterprises to see such a spirit of opposition to the "Spirit of Progress," and were it not for *scheming Speculators and wily Politicians*, no such action would have been known, but when the screen is lifted and the *motive power* lassen, then will be seen the reason why certain newspapers and certain men are thus loud in their demonstrations against a body of men that they cannot control or use to their scheming purposes.

When the public shall fully understand the varied interests that are the motive power to this action, that personal gain, self interest, and prospective gain, are the great stimulus to long speeches and strong words, then this opposition to the Railroad Company will be explained.

What would our Farmers think if they knew Mr. A owned large tracts of lands at Sausalito, and loudly talks for the Grand Depot at that point as the most feasible, as it would—would put *money in his purse*. Mr. B proclaims the *Marion Bay* as the *only* place to build up the city of San Francisco and—and *put money in his pocket*. Mr. C claims Ravenswood for *his* interests all centre there, and yet no *tangible* reasons do they offer, while, were powerful influences needed or money wanted for "Goat Island" and all that region, millions upon millions can be had, and that, too, from the Oakland side.

But these are not the reasons that should actuate our best men. The great *Public Interest* should be the ruling motive, and we are ready to admit that many of the names we see connected with the question of the Terminus, and Goat Island or Mission Bay, are men worthy of all honor and free from all suspicion, yet they do not know the *wire working* of those who have landed interests that sway them vastly more than any love of the *Dear Public* or the prosperity of San Francisco, and events will clearly prove this ere long.

Why has it been the desire of the Managers of the Central Pacific Railroad to secure Goat Island as a Terminus opposite our City, of this great route? We have taken pains to examine into the matter, and when we give the following data and say they are reliable facts, then any Merchant who would desire to do a safe business will see why the Managers desired to secure "Goat Island."

In the transmission of merchandise from the East, and of the vast amount of produce now coming down to our city, of Grain, Wool, Wine, Lumber, Fruit, and all other products, it is the desire of the Managers to transport this freight at as low a cost to them as possible, for this will enable them to do it for the shipper at a more satisfactory rate.

Now, the facts we can state, are as follows:

From the Sierras, from Siskiyou, from the Tehachapa Pass, and all the Eastern route, *one engine can draw eighty cars of freight* to the Depot at Oakland, over the new route via. San Pablo, while over the high grades through the Livermore Pass to Mission Bay, it would require *seven Engines* with over *Twenty Extra* Men, Engineers and others, and also over *Twenty Tons Extra Coal* per day, water, extra labor, and all this extra cost every day which, by careful estimate, would be over *One Million Dollars per Annum*.

Now, while the cry has been raised about the grasping plans of the Directors, the *real facts* have been to get this freight to our city, to the shipping, at the least cost possible, so as to enable the Road to *reduce freights* as rapidly as possible for the public, and all this saving will eventually go directly to the *Benefit* of the *Producers from the Soil* by reducing the cost of transportation to the Water Front, and this certainly will benefit our City and our State.

The Managers of this great route know their own interest is best promoted by advancing the Public Interest, and they work up to this standard, and it will be found to be so when the clouds of misrepresentations are gone.

With these facts of cost, which route will be best for the People, the State, the City, and the Managers' interests? When the proper moment comes, and the increased trade will sustain it, the Bridge can be built across our City Front from Goat Island to Mission Bay, for this eventually will be the line the Bridge will take.

We shall again speak on this subject and of Mission Bay route.

THE HAYING SEASON.

Already in some localities we hear of early sown grains intended for hay, being now ready for the *Mowers*, and some already down, this is *Early Haying*.

What can our Eastern friends think to hear us talk of *Hay Making* while they are having sleigh rides and frozen ground, which is the case in some of the coldest regions north and east.

VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

We have received from Hon. C. L. Flint, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, a Bound Volume of the Transactions of the year 1871. We return thanks for the acceptable Volume.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

The "Great American Desert" which we schoolboys a quarter of a century ago saw on the map of North America has disappeared at the snort of the iron horse; coal and iron are found to abound on the plains as soon as the railroad kings have need of them; the very desert becomes fruitful, and at Humboldt Wells, on the Central Pacific Railroad, in the midst of the sage-brush and alkali country, you will see corn, wheat, potatoes, and fruits of different kinds growing luxuriantly, with the help of culture and irrigation, proving that this vast tract, long supposed to be worthless needs only skillful treatment to become valuable.

One can not help but speculate upon what kind of men we Americans shall be when all these now desolate plains are filled, when cities shall be found where now only the lonely depot or the infrequent cabin stands; when the iron and coal of these regions shall have become the foundation of great manufacturing populations; and when, perhaps, the whole continent will be covered by our Stars and Stripes. No other nation has ever spread over so large a territory or so diversified a surface as ours. From the low sea-washed shores of the Atlantic your California journey carries you to boundless plains which lie nearly as high as the summit of Mount Washington. Americans are digging silver ore in Colorado three thousand feet higher than the highest point of the White Mountains. At Virginia City, in Nevada, one of the busiest centres of gold mining, the travelers find it hard to draw in breath enough for rapid motion, and many persons, when they first arrive there, suffer from bleeding at the nose, by reason of the rarity of the air. Again, in Maine half the farmer's year is spent in accumulating supplies for the other and frozen half, all over the Northern States the preparation for winter is an important part of our lives; but in San Francisco the winter is the pleasantest part of the year. In Los Angeles they do not think it needful to build fire-places, and scarcely chimneys, in their houses. And one people, speaking the same language, reading the same books, holding a common religion, paying taxes to the same government, and proud of one common flag, pervades these various altitudes and climates, intervisits, intercommunicates, intermarries, and, is, with the potent help of the railroad, fused constantly more closely together as a nation. What manner of man, think you, will be the American of 1972, the product of so many different climes, of so various a range as to altitude?—From "California."

PLEASURE-TRAVELING IN CALIFORNIA.

Certainly in no part of the continent is pleasure-traveling so exquisite and unalloyed a pleasure as in California. Not only are the sights grand, wonderful, and surprising in the highest degree, but the climate is exhilarating and favorable to an active life; the weather is so certain that you need not lose a day, and may lay out your whole tour in the State with reference to rainy days, unless it is in the rainy season; the roads are surprisingly good; the country inns are clean, the beds good, the food abundant and almost always well cooked, and the charge moderate; and the journey by rail from New York to San Francisco, which costs no more than the steamer fare to London, and is shorter than a voyage across the Atlantic, is in itself delightful as well as instructive. Probably twenty Americans go to Europe for one who goes to California; yet no American who has not seen the plains, the Rocky Mountains the Great Salt Lake, and the wonders of California, can honestly say that he has seen his own country, or that he has an intelligent idea of its greatness.—CHARLES NORDHOFF, in *Harper's Magazine for May*.

THE GOOD QUEEN VICTORIA.

Rarely has it fallen to the lot of any woman of modern times to win so great and so pure and noble a name and fame as that which rests upon the truly and justly honored "Queen of England."

Queen Victoria has honored every relation of the life she has so long devoted to her country, as *Wife*, as Mother, and as Queen. She has been transcendantly good and great, and her long reign as a Queen has been a blessing to England and to the world, and while other nations have been engaged in wars, the great aim of Queen Victoria has been, by the "Reign of Peace" to advance England in all that could make a nation Noble, and by such measures she has won honor and renown from all the civilized nations of the earth, and now, after her long and prosperous reign wears a richer than a Monarch's crown—that of the Love, Honor and Veneration of the whole Christian world.

THE CENTURY PLANT.

This Plant, now coming forward into its approximate condition for Blooming, has been seriously retarded in its growth by nowisely *boarding* up around the plant, to shut it out from general sight, which has shut out the *Sunlight* from the plant and retarded its growth, and as the warm sun is vitally important, unless the sun can come around its roots to warm and vivify it, it will be long before it will Bloom, and then weakly, if at all. The growth has been very little for two weeks caused by the cold soil and the want of sunlight.

COLD WINDS AND MORE RAINS.

We are again having days of cold raw winds these are but a precursor of *rains* that are soon to follow them.

If our Farmers would keep weather records on their Farms, noting the weather carefully, the winds, snow, rains, frosts, &c., they will be great gainers by it, and it would give them an index of what weather is likely to follow, and thus relieve their minds of much anxiety.

Deeply Plowed and well tilled land,
Will surely every Drouth withstand.

SAVE HONEY COMBS, MRS. TUPPER'S TOPIC.

Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, of Iowa, the well-known authority upon all subjects relating to bee-keeping, furnished the following in reply to a letter from Wm. Heilig, a correspondent of the Club: It is not very easy to describe the Mel. Extractor. Frames contain well-filled combs are hung in a tin vessel, when the honey is thrown out by revolving the vessel swiftly. The advantages attending its use are many and great. Colonies may be kept stronger, because at times the combs are so filled with honey that the queen has no room for her eggs. If, then, the Extractor is used the eggs are deposited, and the colonies strengthened. During the hight of the season of bloom, it is not possible for the bees to build comb fast enough to store the honey as it is secreted. If the combs are emptied as fast as filled, it is wonderful to see the amount gathered in a few weeks. I have taken 400 pounds from a single colony between June 5 and July 1, and have averaged 300 pounds each from six colonies in 20 days. Others report even greater yields than this. In the Fall, its value is great in preparing stocks for Winter. Nine-tenths of all the bees that died in Iowa last Winter would have been saved if a few pounds each had been taken from the center.

FARMING ON THE FOURTH OF AN ACRE.

Henry P. Thompson, Peapack, N. J., has a little less than a quarter of an acre of limestone land. It lies in a parallelogram, its length about four time the width, and along one side are six apple and two cherry trees now in good bearing. In the Fall of 1869, the land being covered with stones, briars, and foul weeds, I had it cleared, plowed (twice) ten inches deep, and thoroughly pulverized, limed, and sowed with wheat, sowed also with timothy. In the Fall and clover in the Spring. The wheat crop was fair, leaving a heavy crop of grass after it. The ground has never been plowed since. I have mowed it for 10 successive Summers, had never gathered less than half a ton of clear, bright hay from it. In 1864, the third year of mowing, after a Fall dressing of fine barn-yard manure, I had a ton of clear timothy hay, or four tons per acre, and about one-fifth of the ground shaded by the apple trees. The average yield for the 10 years has been 1,200 to 1,400 pounds of hay, beside the fruit. The only manuring has been lime three times, 10 bushels each, and barn-yard manure three times, four loads each. In 1871, after manuring in the Spring, I had 1,400 pounds of hay; five barrels of good Winter apples; six bushels of cider apples; beside cherries, and two months' family use of Fall apples. Here is a summary for 1871: 1,400 pounds of good Timothy hay, $10; 5 barrels good Winter apples, $15; 6 bushel cider apples, $3; cherries and other apples (more, but say), $3; total, $31. Four loads manure, $8; spreading do., $1; gathering hay, $2; gathering apples, $1 50—$11; net produce, $20, or $80 per acre. Three bushels of lime, and 12 loads of manure, worth $24, is all the land has had for eleven years. But no pasturing is allowed on the lands. Every stone is picked off, and every briar or weed pulled before it seeds; so that now, after eleven years from plowing, a clean smooth sward is presented.—*Discussions of the American Institute Farmers' Club, in New York Tribune.*

FARM GARDENING AND SEED GROWING.

These two subjects are so closely connected as to make it imperative upon all who are upon the *farm* to study both these pre-requisites to success.

We have before us a little book of 150 pages just received from the Publishing House of Orange Judd & Co., bearing the above title. This book is from the authorship of Francis Brill, Esq., the well-known Seedsman of Long Island, N. Y., and gives a complete history of all the different Vegetables grown, with all practical directions for raising the various kinds of seed, the seed beds, soil and cultivation, and harvesting, and winter preservation.

One thing we looked for, and which should form a Chapter in a book of this kind, is the mistakes made in Seed Growing by the Hybridizing of seeds, and the care needed to grow *pure seed*.

This Book is a valuable book and creditable to the author, as it will undoubtedly pass to a second and more editions, we hope the author will give in the next edition a Chapter on the *Hybridizing of Seeds*, and the importance of *Pure Seeds*.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT SALT LAKE, UTAH.

When we were at Salt Lake we were surprised at not finding an abundance of Fruits and Vegetables for sale in that city, knowing the time required was only *two days* from our city.

We feel certain that if our Fruit and Vegetable dealers should open up an Agency at Salt Lake, A large business could be transacted and with profit to all connected, besides a great benefit to the citizens of Salt Lake.

In this connection we take pleasure in giving the name of Geo. W. Crocheron, as a very suitable Agent, who by a long residence there is thoroughly conversant with the wants of the people, and could effect large sales of all such produce.

ARTS AND SCIENCE.

With our Railroad facilities that bring us within eight days of New York, and sixteen to eighteen to London or Paris, we may soon expect to see all the leading artists of the world among us and the most scientific men of the age also. During the summer, the renowned "Agassiz" will be in California" with other great minds, also in *August* next the American Scientific Congress meet in San Francisco, when we shall see an array of Scientific men, such as all men will delight to honor.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Peat Discovered.—Our Exchanges down south tell us Peat has been discovered on the Los Angeles and San Pedro Railroad. This is better than a Gold or Silver Mine. Reports thence also report everything favorable for great crops, and great success in artesian well boring since the earthquake season has commenced.

Earthquakes.—These are becoming a chronic disease in our State. We are getting insane on the subject—Stockton has earthquakes.

Hop Growing.—More attention has been paid to Hop-growing this year than formerly. A large number of Hop yards have been planted this season—C. T. Bird, Esq. of San Jose, one of our successful Hop growers, has sold over 50,000 Hop roots this season.

California Hops, on account of their great strength and high flavor, readily command 20 to 25 per cent higher rates abroad than hops grown in other States.

Grain Bags.—Owing to the great grain crop in prospect, speculators are abroad and trying to make a "corner" in grain bags (after the fashion of stock speculators), so our farmers may look out for a raise in price. We verily believe if an epidemic should afflict our city, these speculators would make a "corner" in coffins: it would be a capital thing, however, if some of them were converted there.

Paper-making at Stockton.—A paper mill is reported at Stockton, soon to be in operation, and promises to send forth its manufacture in May in available lots. Stockton is going ahead; it has a prosperous "Farmers' Club," and this accounts for it.

Emigration.—From Letters received, and from our Exchanges, we are sure that from many States we shall have a larger emigration this year than ever before, the tide is setting strong for the "Sunset Land." So mote it be.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Reports come now of the fearful throes and ravings of fire at this venerable and world renowned crater; reports, too, that tell of the loss of life of those tourists that ventured too near this monster cauldron, and have been surrounded and perished by the streams of molten lava that poured down its sides.

Truly it seems that the earth is now having its convulsive throes all over the world. What the end will be, no one knows.

During 1870, Philadelphia produced $10,000,000 worth of carpets, $5,500,000 of prints, $3,000,000 of silks, and other fabrics to the amount of $40,000,000.

CIRCULAR.

SWINE BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, March, 1872.

To the Breeders of Well-bred Swine of the United States and Canada:

GENTLEMEN: By means of a circular letter, dated January, 1872, and sent to the most prominent swine breeders, and published also in the Agricultural papers for which courtesy the editors receive our thanks), the writer has been informed of a movement originating in the Farmers' Club of the American Institute of New York, to learn the views of breeders in regard to establishing a standard of characteristics and "scale of points" applicable to each of the recognized breeds of swine.

We have received numerous responses to the questions proposed in that circular, showing that the great majority of the different breeders who have written think the establishment of such "scale of points" important; also their views as to what should constitute perfection in each, and that it would be very desirable to have a convention as therein proposed.

But one in ten of those responding intimated a dissent from the first and third propositions. Therefore we consider ourselves abundantly warranted in assuming the responsibility of calling a convention of the swine breeders of North America, and invite all persons practically engaged in breeding pigs of the well-bred varieties to meet in the City of New York on Tuesday, the 14th of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room 24—where the meetings of the Farmers' Club are held—in the Cooper Union Building, on 8th street, between 3d and 4th avenues. We propose that the convention be organized immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Farmers' Club upon that day, and, after settling upon a order of business and appointing committees, adjourn until the evening or following day. We are confident that a full meeting of the most prominent breeders may be expected, and believe it will be productive of lasting benefit. Aside for the announced objects of the convention, we shall be more than compensated for the day or two given to the object by making each other's personal acquaintance, and freely exchanging opinions.

Breeders intending to be present will favor the chairman by announcing the fact to him at an early date, addressing him at the Grand Central Hotel, New York

FRANK D. CURTIS,
L. A. CHASE,
M. C. WELD, } Committee.

DIED SUDDENLY OF HEART DISEASE.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. This disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, yet by and by the disease becomes fairly seated, and inflammation or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as shall remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all druggists.

LIGHTNING, THUNDER AND HAIL.

During the late rains, and the changing temperature of the various counties, while in some places they had warm rains, in others it was cold, windy and blustering, around Salem and above in the hills, they had wind, rain, lightning, thunder and hail, quite a variety, and in some purpose, too, for it cleared the atmosphere, wet the ground, and, set people to work in good earnest.

A. L. Bancroft & Co.,

BOOKS

AND STATIONERY,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Steam Printing and Binding,

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING.

Valuable Books for Farmers.

The most complete collection of Scientific Books in the city, embracing all the Standard Works on

Architecture,
Farming and Gardening,
Fruit Culture,
Commercial Products,
Domestic Animals.

Every Intelligent Farmer should read the latest works on these subjects. Send for Price List.

Subscription Books.

Good live men can make money canvassing for Books sold only through Agents. Address

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
750 Market Street,
37 13 SAN FRANCISCO.

VERY

RARE SEEDS.

NURSERYMEN, and AMATEUR, CULTIVATORS are specially invited to our NEW COLLECTION OF SEEDS just received from the Australian region, many of them are new and of great value.

The following are a portion of the collection:

Six Best kinds of EUCALYPTUS,
Two New Varieties of ACACIAS,
Four other New Shrubs,
One New Water Plant.

We offer them in collections of Six Packages assorted, for $5, adding, also, One Package of Big Tree Seed, or the entire collection for $10, being a collection of Fourteen Packets of the Richest Seeds to be found in the country.

This collection will make a handsome GIFT to send to other States.

Directions for Planting will go with each collection.

Send orders with the amount, and Packages will be *Mailed Free.*

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

Important to Farmers!

THE CALIFORNIA LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Will continue, as heretofore, to send all kind of Reliable Farm Laborers to all parts of the country.

Farmers are requested, when sending their orders to be as particular as possible in stating wages offered, the duties to be performed, the proper route to destination the cost of fare, etc., etc.

Send to the undersigned and you will get

"Reliable Help."

A. ZEEHANDELAAR,
37.14 (Ex. Secretary of Labor Exchange.)

D. N. ROBISON. A. C. ROBISON.

D. N. ROBISON & SON,

TAHITE ORANGE HOUSE,

Dealers in all Kinds of

FRUIT AND PRODUCE,

AND

Pure Tahite Lime Juice.

GOLD FISH, GLOBES, SHELLS, *CURIOSITIES OF ALL KINDS.*

217 Washington Street,

Between Front and Davis.
37.15 SAN FRANCISCO.

Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

For Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the city, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing and Copying Clerk, &c.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

START A NURSERY, HOW TO.—Third edition for Spring of 1872. Price 25c. Price List No. 2 free. HEIKES' NURSERIES, Dayton, O. (Established 1852.)

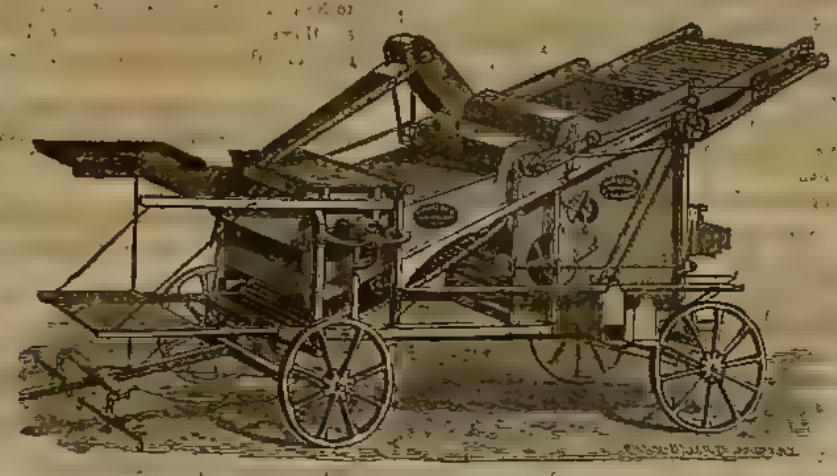
IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

TREADWELL & CO.,

With the Old Standard

HARVESTING MACHINES,

Hoadley's Threshing Engines,



RUSSELL'S THRESHERS,

Haines' Headers, Wood's Prize Mowers,

BALL'S & McCORMICK'S REAPERS,

Kirby's Combined Mower and Reaper, &c., &c.

WITH ALL THE LATEST CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS, SO JUSTLY PRIZED BY ALL CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

These Machines *must be sold*, and the supply being limited, and prices at *first cost*, they will be disposed of at an *early day*. ☞ Farmers who intend to buy Harvesting Machines for this season, would do well to order now, and make sure of their Machines before the season advances, and the Stock is sold, as it certainly will be before harvesting time. ☞ *Don't fail to get our prices before ordering.*

37.5 TREADWELL & CO.,
OLD FARMERS' MACHINERY DEPOT, *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY AND GAME,

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City.

Fancy Stocks.

I am prepared to furnish Pairs or Trios of

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMA,
SULTANS, DOMINIQUE, POLAND,
GOLDEN AND SILVER HAMBURG,
AND BLACK SPANISH FOWLS,

FROM THE BEST STOCK IN THE STATE,

Also, Eggs of all the above varieties of Fowls for Hatching.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,
San Francisco, March 1, 1872. 37.11

TRUE'S IMPROVED POTATO PLANTER.

This is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable Machines adapted to Agricultural purposes ever introduced.

It Saves the Labor of 12 Men in Planting Time.

Makes its own furrow, cuts the potato in such sized slices as the farmer may prefer; drops these pieces with the most perfect regularity, and covers them, perfectly, and does all this as fast as a horse can walk over any ground that can be plowed.

No intelligent farmer can fail to see that an implement with which one man can, with the aid of a horse, plant six acres of potatoes in a day, is of inestimable value: because the days in which PLANTING can properly be done are very few, while he has all SUMMER and FALL in which to cultivate and dig.

This distinguishes the POTATO PLANTER from all other machines. It affords its aid "in the very nick of time," and gives leisure to its owner for attending to his other spring work, which would otherwise either overwork him or be left undone.

The undersigned have the sale of this Grand Labor-Saving Implement for the Pacific Coast.

We shall also sell "County Rights" for this Implement, and a good Mechanic can make a fortune with it. Particulars and Catalogues can be had at our office.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay street, up stairs

The Century Plant.

This wonderful Plant is now so well proved in our climate as to assure its Blooming (not once in a hundred years) but in about 10 to 15 years at most from small Plants. By transplanting a large plant of 4 to 5 years old an early Bloom is secured.

Those who wish fine Plants can secure good strong Plants now, by calling at the Garden, 933 Pacific Street, corner of Mason, opposite where the wonderful Plant is now coming into bloom.

Orders can be left at the FARMER Office.

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulveriser of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for

E. BALL & CO'S
WORLD MOWER and REAPER,
E. BALL & COS
TORNADO THRESHER,

We wish to call attention to the following

"GANG PLOWS" of Sterling merit, manufactured for us and now on sale,

E. CARD'S *MONITOR,*
E. CARD'S *PACIFIC RAILROAD,*
E. CARD'S *EUREKA*

Also Sole Agents for the following:

WOOLWORTH'S
AXE, RICK and SLEDGE HANDLES;
RUMSEY & CO'S
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS &c.
LEARY'S
PATENT RAILROAD LANTERNS,
ENTERPRISE MFG CO'S
SELF MEASURING MOLASSES GATES, PAT. TAP BORES, COFFEE MILLS, &c.

Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

Gerrish Submerged Force Pumps.

36.21

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.,

108 & 110 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

For the Harvest of 1872,

Buckeye Mowers,

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

Buckeye Mowers "New Model,"

HAINES' GENUINE HEADERS,

Sweepstakes Threshers

HOLLINGSWORTH SULKY RAKES,

Horse Powers,

HAY PRESSES,

Steam Engines, &c., &c.,

Also a full Stock of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, and Harvesting Implements.

Send for Circular, giving full description of Goods

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 & 110 FRONT STREET,
37.11 SAN FRANCISCO.

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIAN GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as "*Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection a valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME SEED.

We can offer a fine Lot of fresh ORANGE LEMON, and LIME SEED of the very best quality to all who wish to plant orchards of these Exotic Fruits.

It is now an established fact that all the Fruits named can be grown and matured with complete success in California and with great profit as the fruit shown in our markets are grown in Los Angeles and elsewhere in our State, have proved to be the most delicious and finest in appearance of any fruit offered for sale. The Seeds of those fruits have been prepared with care, and are choice and clear,

For Sale at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and was pronounced

The Best Churn Exhibited at the State Fair, and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for the sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lots to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

Home Miscellany.

HOME.

[The following Beautiful Poem we take from the Book of Poems of Mrs. Mary E. Sarles, late the wife of the Rev. Dr. Sarles, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church of New York.]

Two little maidens went one day
Into the shady grove to play;
And while with moss and acorn cup,
They built a fairy palace up,
And, laughing, crowned their curling hair
With chestnut leaves and flowers fair,
An old man chanced to pass that way,
And sat him down to see their play.

They did not fear the aged man,
But bade him watch their palace fair;
Told him of many a childish plan,
And showed the garlands on their hair.
He kissed each merry, laughing face,
And at their pleasant prattle smiled;
He said: "Sweet girls, where do ye dwell,
Where are your homes, I pray you tell?"

One said: "I dwell below the hill,
Near by the waterfall and mill;
Around the stoop the creeper grows,
Near by our house the river flows;
There on its bank I often sit,
And watch the sailing vessels flit
Like birds across the water blue;—
See through those trees, it is in view."

"My home is in the city, Sir,"
The other said, with gentle air;
"Our windows look, like great eyes, down
Upon the grim and dusty street:
I do not like the noisy town,
The roll of wheels, the tramp of feet;
I like the free, fresh country air,
The trees, the fields, the flowers fair.
But let us know, kind Sir, I pray,
About your home, is't far away?"

The old man bent his silvered head,
Then raised his face, and smiling said:
"I have a home of wealth untold,
The streets are paved with shining gold,
The city gates are brilliant pearls,
Did you e'er hear of it, sweet girls?
There is no night in that fair land,
Life, joy, and peace walk hand in hand.
No death, no sorrow, enter there,
No cries are heard of pain or care.
My home is Heaven. Yet not the gold,
The splendors tongue has never told,
Would I desire in Heaven to share,
If Christ my Savior were not there."

GRANMOTHER'S WORK.

BY MRS. C. E. HEWITT.

Up in the garret the grandmother sits,
Under the rafters dark and low,
Sorting over the faded bits
Of woolen, and silk and calico;
And the children wonder, as peeping in,
They watch the old lady her task begin,
Why the aged hands so wrinkled and thin,
Should tre- and be so slow.

Run away, ye careless ones, to your play!
Let her muse for a while alone!
These faded remnants, once gay and gay,
Have a history—every one;
And this is the reason the grand-dame sighs,
And the blinding tears that unbidden rise,
She paused to wipe those faded eyes,
Whose weeping, she thought, was done.

This silk, whose color she scarce can tell,
Laid away with such pride and care,
Was her bridal robe—she remembers well—
Of her darling so pure and fair.
And she has ly folds it out of sight,
For she k. ows full well, that land of light,
Unfadeing and spotless, clean and white,
Are the garments the ransomed wear.

And these tiny shreds of old, soft lace,
Which the years have turned so gray,
How they bring before her the baby face,
That within these ruffles lay
And her heart leaps over the days that remain,
Till she clasps in her arms her babe again,
While her withered heart feels a yearning pain
For the little one called away.

And now she has found a scrap of blue,
And she brushes away a tear
As she thinks of her soldier s true
To his country—to her so dear;
A bit of the blue her brave boy wore
When he said "good-bye" at the cottage door
She listens in vain, on the oaken floor,
For the footsteps she loved to hear

And thus she labors, and thinks and dreams,
While memories fast arise,
Till the fading light of evening seems
To come with swift surprise;
And the children that night in the chimney nook,
Looking up at length from their picture book,
See the folded hands, and the shadowy look
Of tears in her kindly eyes.

WOMAN'S TEARS.

Never witness a tear from your wife with apathy or indifference. Words, look actions—all may be artificial, but a *tear* is unequivocal; it comes direct from the *heart*, and speaks at once the language of truth nature, and sincerity.

A man who is always sneering at woman is generally a coarse profligate, or a coarse bigot; no matter which.

MR. WANDLE'S STORY.

"Now, I'm not naturally a marrying man. The simple fact that I remained a bachelor until I was thirty years of age, without ever having made love to a woman, proves that, I think. And I might have remained a bachelor until this day, if it hadn't been for that property that my father left me. I'm not handsome. You smile, as if you doubted my word, but I'll leave it to any woman with a well-balanced head, if I am not about the poorest specimen of humanity she ever saw. I am not talented. I haven't a single talent for anything. As professor Humpheeler said when he examined my head:

"Mr Wandle," said he, 'you ask me to give you a chart, but you don't need one. Yours is a very serious case,' he continued, 'and I feel almost inclined to doubt the facts; but phrenology never lies. The truth of the matter is this; you're a perfect dampheoll!' And the phrenological gentleman was right, Mr. Dobson. I told him so, and gave him a dollar for his honesty.

"Now, with these facts before you, sir, you naturally ask, why should any woman want to marry me? Why, for my money, of course. They never thought of throwing sweet glances at me until I became a man of wealth. Then, sir, when it become known that I counted my money by thousands, every unmarried female at Mrs. Hickorydickery's 'went for me.' Miss Late—she was a flaxen-haired, creature, with blue eyes and a milk-and-watery complexion—used to play for me every night in the parlor; and she banged that poor piano until there was no more music left in it than there is in a dry sink. Miss Sate, she was also a blonde, and

'Pale as the morn when first her silver beam
Steals through the envious curtain of a cloud,'

sang for me. Yes, she sang until she was so hoarse that she couldn't speak above a whisper. Miss Knott read poetry to me. Read it until she had exhausted every native poet, and then, instead of commencing on the English bards, she hired a newspaper fellow to write sonnets to my eyes, my nose, and my beauty generally; and she published those sonnets under her own name, and then read them to me.

"Miss Dott danced with me. Yes, we waltzed and we waltzed, until one evening the sweet creature slipped out of my arms, fell, and broke her leg: Then she was satisfied.

"But the playing, the singing, the reading and waltzing were as nothing to one thing more I had to undergo. Mrs. Hickorydickery use to fold me in her arms and kiss me! Yes sir, I was *obliged* to be kissed, and by a woman with red hair, for how could I help myself? I was weak, and she was strong. But if she had *only* kissed me, I might have been happy yet. But she wasn't satisfied with that. She always managed to have some one else in the room, and she always made them think that I was the affectionate one, that I was doing all the kissing. Of course she could handle me just like a puppet; and she'd say:

"Now, Mr. Wandle, you shan't kiss me, unless you're the strongest, and I know you are!"

"That was the way she did it, and it wasn't long before all my friends were bothering me about the lovely Widow Hickorydickery, for they all thought that I was really in love with her.

"At last, one night the widow told me that we had waited about long enough.

"'Long enough!' said I.

"'Yes, Duncan. Why can't we be married this fall just as well as to wait until next winter.

"'Well, ma'am,' said I, 'won't you wait until I ask you to marry me?'

"'Ask me! Do you mean to say that you haven't asked me? Do you mean to say—?'

"'I mean to say just this,' said I, starting up and looking as large and as fierce as I could. 'I mean to say that I never asked you, and I never intend to ask you to become Mrs. Wandle!'

"The widow smiled, and folded me to her bosom.

"'Don't get angry. Duncan, dear, said she. 'You know you are going to marry me.'

"'Never!' I cried.

"'Then I shall sue you for breach of promise!'

"'But I haven't promised!'

"'We shall see, my dear!'

Very well, we *will* see."

"Good night love."

"The next morning, I called upon a lawyer and stated my case.

"Better marry her,' said Mr. Gogg "She's got everything her own way, and if you go to law about it, you'll lose the case, sure. But perhaps you can settle with her for ten thousand dollars. If you can settle, and in future, as the elder Weller, said to his son Sammy, "Beware of the widders!"

"But the widow would'nt settle for ten thousand; and so—and so I—I married her."

Mr. Wandle paused here, and covered his face with his hat to hide his emotions. At last he recovered sufficiently to continue his story.

"After we were married, she gave up her boarding-house, and we lived in the grandest style imaginable. Nothing was to rich or rare for my wife. She invested a fortune in diamonds alone, and in less than a year, my dear sir, Duncan Wandle wasn't worth a cent. Mrs. Wandle had either spent it, or got it into her own hands, and I was left with nothing.

"I proposed to Mrs. Wandle then that we should separate, and she agreed to the proposal. A week after, I started for the West; and finding friends in Chicago, I soon obtained a situation; but fearing that my wife might, at some future time, come after her "little hubby as she used to to call me, I applied for, and obtained a bill of divorce.

"Then, my dear sir, I was happy. As happy almost as I had been in my bachelor days. But I was born to ill luck, and it follows me.

"One day my Uncle Benjamin came home from Australia. Of course he didn't come home in one day, but he arrived in Chicago one day, came to see me, was taken sick that night, and the next morning he was dead. As I had never seen my uncle half a dozen times during his life, my grief at his very sudden departure was not extraordinarily heart-rending; but when I found, after the funeral, that he had left me half a million of money, I tell you, Mr. Robinson Dobson, I fairly howled, for I knew that my late wife would be after me, and how was I to protect myself?

"As soon as I could, conveniently. I packed my trunk and left for St. Louis; and I was not a moment too soon, for my former partner appeared in Chicago the very day that I left. She followed me to St. Louis, and I hurried away to Cincinnati. Then I went to Baltimore, to Philadelphia, and at last to New York, with that woman close at my heels. However, she lost the scent at last. She went up the Hudson to Albany and I went to Newport.

"I was right in the height of the season, and I determined that I would marry the first handsome and agreeable lady that I could find, who would have me.

"In less than a week I made the acquaintance of just the woman I wanted. She was beautiful very.

"Her step was royal, queenlike, and her face
As beautiful as a saint's in paradise."

"I think I was almost in love with her beauty. She had black hair, and I always did dote on raven tresses; and then such a sweet and dovelike eyes! Yes, I almost loved her, but my reason for wishing to marry her was that I might have a wife to protect me against Mrs. Hickorydickery.

"I suppose I should have taken my lawyer's advice and kept away from the widows, for my intended was one. But she was so beautiful that I had made up my mind to marry her if possible, even before learning her name.

"It was said, by those that knew, that Mrs. Jarvis Freeman was wealthy, and consequently she had scores of lovers, old and young. But what surprised them was that such a magnificent woman (she was a perfect Juno in form) should deign to cast her eyes upon me. Perhaps they forgot that I was worth half a million. I'm sure that I was fool enough to think that she loved me for myself alone.

"Our courtship was short, for before the end of the season Mrs. Freeman had promised to be mine.

"She returned to her home in New York about the first of September, and I followed her soon after. I stood in such fear of my former wife that I couldn't feel safe outside of Mrs. Freeman's protecting presence.

"We were married in October. Ah! how well I remember that day! What a sense of relief stole my sense when the minister pronounced us one!

"We were going to Europe on our wedding tour; but we didn't go. No, we didn't go."

Here Mr. Wandle stopped to groan, and again he covered his face with his hat. But after a momentary pause he went on again:

"Immediately after returning from church my wife returned to her room. Her maid came to me soon after, and said that her mistress would like to see me.

"When I entered the room she was seated in an easy-chair, looking, if possible more beautiful than ever.

"Duncan, she began, smiling sweetly, "I have sent for you for a very particular purpose."

"Well, darling."

"Well Duncan, the gentleman of whom I hired this house and this furniture, is very anxious about the rent, and—"

"What! hired? Don't you own the house?"

"Is it possible, Duncan, that you don't recognize me? Don't you know your own Josephine?" And with a laugh she threw off her beautiful black glossy hair.

"A wig!" I yelled.

"Yes, a wig, hubby dear. You see I had my red hair cut close and covered it up, because I knew you didn't like the color."

"And you are—"

"I am Mrs. Wandle, formerly Mrs. Hickorydickery." And she laughed sweetly.

"But your complexion?" I gasped.

"Enamelled, my love."

"Great heavens! And you've got me again?" I groaned throwing myself into a chair.

"Yes darling, you are doubly mine, for we've been twice married."

Mr. Wandle paused to wipe the perspiration from his brow. Then he looked into his hat and then he turned his small black eyes on my countenance.

"I gave it up then," he said. "I thought it useless to fight against fate, particularly when that fate was a woman, and such a woman as my wife. But yesterday we came to Boston, and I can't tell you why, but once there, my courage revived, and I determined to cut loose from my wife at once and forever. I've got my money where she can't get it, and I'll spend every cent of it rather than let her catch me again. But if she once gets her eye on me, I shall have to succumb. However, she's at the Revere House, and I am here."

"But I've got my eye on you," said a voice.

Mr. Wandle uttered one piercing shriek, jammed his hat over his eyes and sank into one corner of the seat:

I turned and confronted a tall elegantly-dressed lady of magnificent proportions, sitting in the seat directly back of us. I had noticed her before, more particularly from the fact, that until now she had been closely veiled. She smiled sweetly as her eyes met mine.

"This is Mrs. Wandle, I presume," said I.

"Yes sir. My husband, I believe, has been telling you about my little peculiarities," laughing. "Would you object to changing seats with me?"

"O no, not in the least."

I arose. Mr. Wandle squirmed, and turned an imploring glance upon my face, but I could not help him. Mrs. Wandle took my place, and I went into the smoking-car.

So ended Mr. Wandle's story. I have seen him twice since, but always in company with the lady whom he has twice married.

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Miscellany.

THE FORCING OF THE ASPARAGUS DURING AUTUMN AND WINTER IN BERLIN.

Many a stranger, passing through the great market in Berlin during the months of September to April, undoubtedly has been struck to find there, during all that time, fresh asparagus, and it may not be out of place to mention here some of the facts concerning the forcing of asparagus, as managed in Berlin.

In order to force asparagus already at the close of August or at the beginning of September, the beds destined for this purpose are to be cut only during a few weeks in spring—not during the whole season,—because otherwise the main root would not attain its proper development.

In and around Berlin the asparagus is laid out in rows 3½ feet apart and of 1 feet depth, and the management of forcing the asparagus applies only to the beds laid out as mentioned.

The first work is to dig in the space between the rows, trenches of the width of 1½ to 2 feet and in depth reaching the main root, but in such a manner as to leave the roots lightly covered with earth; the earth is thrown up to the right and left, and thus raises the walls, that remain between the trenches and under which there are the asparagus stalks, 2 or 3 inches. For this purpose either three rows are taken, for which it is necessary to dig two trenches, or take five, respectively seven rows, for which four and six trenches are to be dug. The two outmost trenches are to be dug as near to the last two rows as possible, because these rows are forced from one side only and for this reason already, they become warm less easily.

If we wish to force the asparagus during winter it will be necessary to fill the trenches, and to cover the beds with leaves or similar material. In this case the trenches must likewise be dug during autumn before the frost sets in, otherwise the frost may make the work impossible. After preparing the beds in the above mentioned manner, the trenches must be filled up with horse-dung and the beds covering with the same material in proportion to the climatic influences; in mild weather the covering of a few inches will be sufficient, while in cold weather a thicker covering is necessary.

The beds treated in this manner will in a short time become warm and the temperature of 60 or 70 degrees is to be kept up by repeatedly covering the beds with fresh horse-dung. It is, however, indispensable to inspect the asparagus rows often, because it may occur that during a change of weather, the dung in the trenches reaches so high a temperature that the asparagus stalks are scorched down to their roots, in which cases we would have had much labor and many expenses without obtaining the expected result.

Within 14 or 20 days the asparagus may be cut in spring time. For this purpose the dung on the rows is to be carefully taken up, and after the asparagus stalks have been taken out, the rows are again covered. This is repeated once in four or five days, if the rows have been kept warm enough.

If the temperature has not been sufficiently high, the said operation may take place once a week. The temperature may easily be raised by turning up the old dung and packing between this some fresh dung.

Ordinarily the asparagus, forced by this method make its appearance after four or six weeks, during which time only the necessary temperature holds out, but can be renewed by the treatment prescribed above. If it is intended to use the asparagus beds in the future again, we must earlier cease with cutting, take out of the trenches the dung, which will be totally withered, but let lay the short dung on the roots, in order to give to them more nourishment. This done, we proceed in the same manner as at first. The asparagus forced thus, ought not to be cut again in the following spring but should be left quietly growing during the following summer.

OUR FIRST WAR STEAMER

At the beginning of the present century, the navy of the young nation just rising on this continent, was possessed of some of the best vessels in the world. Among them was the famous *Constitution*, which vessel is still in the service, having been stationed at the Naval Academy as a school-ship for the last ten years.

About this date the steam-engine was used to propel vessels by means of paddle-wheels. To whom really belongs the honor of applying steam as a motor for ships is a disputed point, into the discussion of which it is not desirable to enter; it is, however, pretty well settled that Fulton was the first builder of a steamboat intended for traffic. The success of this vessel was followed by great improvement in that line, and rendered possible the grand system of internal commerce for which this country is so well adapted. In 1814 the same Fulton proposed to build a floating battery for the defense of New York Harbor, the vessel to be propelled by steam, with a central paddle-wheel. This is the first known proposition to use the motive power for war purposes. This vessel was to carry twenty guns on her gun-deck, and to make a speed of four miles per hour. In addition to her armament on deck, it was intended that she should carry two submarine guns on each bow, so as to strike an enemy below the water-line; besides this, provisions was made for throwing a large body of water upon an enemy at close quarters. The ship was launched in November, 1814, in a little more than four months from the laying of the keel; by June, 1815, her machinery was in place, and the trial trip took place in New York Bay, which was a great success. At a later period she made a trip to sea, about twenty-seven miles from New York with all her coal and armament on board, attaining a speed of nearly six knots. This formidable craft was named by her projector the *Demologos*, and after his death she was called the *Fulton*; she was used as a receiving ship at the New York Navy Yard after her completion until 1829, when she was accidently blown up by the explosion of the powder in her magazine. Such was the first venture of our government towards war steamers.—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

LOTTERIES DEAD!

We are frequently receiving Schedules of Land and Real Estate Lotteries from New York and the Middle States, and States away down South, asking us to insert the same and send Bill, and the Money should come forthwith, or sometimes asking us to publish the advertisement if we would *take our Pay in Tickets.*

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Ever since the *Unfortunate Scheme* of the "Mercantile Library Lottery" our State has been under a cloud—*now* Thank Heaven, that cloud is removed, for the Legislature has passed its seal of condemnation and blotted out of our Statute Book that most unfortunate Lottery Scheme and Law for the Mercantile Library Relief, which brought so much disgrace, loss and ruin to our State—that Lottery Law is DEAD, may it never be again resurrected!

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Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
"Farmer Office" 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

OIL PAPER

Will Shed Water, Air and Dampness.

It is what every Nurseryman wants for Mailing and Packing Plants, Vines, Roses, &c.

Druggists, Chemists and others use it instead of Wax for covering mouths of Jars, Bottles, or any articles that need to be kept from air and moisture.

FOR ARTISTS.

It being transparent, it is used for Drawing, Sketching and Tacing.

Also adapted for Schools where these branches are taught. For Tracing it is an amusement for children (use FABER'S No. 2 or Drawing Pencils.)

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

RAMIE FIBRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to purchase the Ramie Fibre, as dressed by the LeFrank Machine, at $250 to $350 per ton, according to quality.

ROGERS, MEYER & CO.,
112 Battery Street.

San Francisco, April 7, 1872. 37.13

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the YOUNG'S PATENT.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

START A NURSERY, HOW TO.—Third edition for Spring of 1872. Price 25c. Price List No. 2 free. HEIKES' NURSERIES, Dayton, O. (Established 1852.)

1872! 1872!! 1872!!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

FOR

1872!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

OUR NINETEENTH YEAR!

Great Reduction

FOR THE

"California Farmer,"

FOR

Volume Thirty-seven,

NEW TERMS FOR 1872.

The following are our new Terms for the FARMER:

Single Copies	$4.00
Six Copies	20.00
Ten Copies	35.00
Twenty Copies	65.00
Fifty Copies	150.00

The California Farmer

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

Eighteen Years,

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every par of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

A GRAND ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

DELIVERED AT THEIR RESIDENCES BY CITY CARRIERS.

Subscribe Now.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 Clay St., San Francisco.

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the FARMER Office.

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, April 26, 1872.

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	109½@110½
Price of Gold	111¾@111¾
Value of Greenbacks	90½@91½
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s 3d.
do do New York	150@170 bush

Money in New York, Boston and the Eastern States in better demand from 7 to 12 per cent.

Money remains the same at the Bank of England, and still rates at 3½ per cent., and loans at three per cent. and less.

Money in San Francisco is getting quite plenty. At Bank 1 and 1½ per cent—Large and long loans 8@10 per cent.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market remains quite steady with some considerable export trade which is gradually taking off some of the surplus that still is too large to carry over to the new harvest.

Since the late rains the crops have put on a very luxurious look, never before so universally promising, in many districts early sowed grain is early heading out, giving promise of an early harvest.

Grain sown for Hay, and grass lands show well, and haymaker are making their preparation for the work of Hay cutting next month. An increased sale of Mowers and Reapers show the work will be very extensive, so large a crop was supposed would cause the prices to have a downward tendency yet they remain firm.

Barley remains without change. Oats better, the Small Grains without change. Corn and Corn Meal the same.

Hay and Stock Feed, Bran and Middlings are much lower.

Potatoes plenty and cheap Onions about done, Beans the same rates as last week.

As a general thing markets active and may be considered good, and business fair.

WHOLESALE GRAIN REPORT.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$1 75	@	1 90
do Extra	1 90	@	2 00
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45	@	1 50
Barley, old, for brewing	1 60	@	1 60
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 20	@	2 25
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 65	@	1 80
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 50	@	1 70
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	5 75	@	6 00
Extra Family Flour	5 75	@	6 25
Oregon Superfine	4 75	@	5 00
do Extra for shipping	5 75	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lbs	2 25	@	2 35
Bran ₱ ton	20 00	@	22 50
Middlings ₱ ton	28 00	@	30 00
00 Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	35 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	7 00	@	8 75
Potatoes	40	@	60
Choice Varieties	60	@	75
Carolines		@	
Onions	3 00	@	4 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	22 50
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	14 00	@	16 00
Straw ₱ ton	6 00	@	6 50

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit market still shows Apples and Oranges as the large fruit. Strawberries now come in plentifully and prices down to an eating rate

Apples, ₱ box	1 50	@	3 00
Apples, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Pears, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Strawberries, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Quinces, ₱ box		@	
Figs		@	
Figs, dried, ₱ lb	10	@	20
Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₱ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₱ doz	50	@	75
do Oranges, ₱ doz	25	@	35
Oranges, Tahite, ₱ doz	20	@	30
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	20	@	30
" Almonds "	25	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market

The Vegetable show is capital now, a perfect array of all the good edibles, fresh and tempting, so as to suit all tastes.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb		@	12
do green		@	15
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz		@	75
Brussels sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz		@	25
Broccoli, each	10	@	15
Cauliflower, each	15	@	25
Cabbage, each	15	@	20
" New Young	15	@	20
Carots, ₱ doz		@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Celery Root, ₱ dozen		@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz		@	
Cranberries, ₱ gall	75	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal		@	75
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz		@	50
Egg Plant		@	
Garlics	8	@	10
Green Peas, ₱ lb		@	12
Green Corn, ₱ doz		@	
Sugar Peas		@	
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb		@	20
do cultivated	25	@	35
Onions, ₱ lb		@	
Horseradish per lb		@	15
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb		@	
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb		@	6
do Sweet		@	6
Pumpkins	2	@	4
Parsley, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
Parsley		@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb		@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches		@	25
do yellow		@	25
do black, ₱ bunch		@	25
Green Peppers ₱ lb		@	25
do Red		@	25
Squash, Summer		@	
do Marrowfat	4	@	6
do Hubbard		@	6
do String		@	
Green Limas, shelled		@	
Spinach ₱ basket	30	@	50
Salsify, ₱ bunch		@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz		@	25
Tomatoes, ₱ lb		@	20
Garlic		@	10
Eschalot	10	@	12

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

101x102 California Marke.

The Fish supply is very good, and the usual kinds plenty now, and the Mountain Trout quite cheap and abundant.

Salmon, ₱ lb	13	@	15
do smoked, new	12	@	15
do pickled, ₱ b	8	@	12
Lake Sigler Trout per lb	30	@	35
Smelts	10	@	12
Perch	10		12
Rockfish	10	@	15
Codfish, dry		@	10
Herring, fresh		@	03
do smoked ₱ 100		@	1 50
Tomcod		@	12
Sardines, fresh		@	37
Soleish		@	50
Mackerel pickled, each	40	@	
do fresh		@	
Shrimps, ₱ lb		@	12
Flounders		@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	37
Rawbut		@	75
Sturgeon		@	5
Turbut		@	40
Pompono		@	2 00
Eels			
King Fish			
Anchovies		@	
Prons		@	50
Frogs per doz		@	1 00

SHELL FISH.

SOLOMON TESMORE,

57, 58, 59, California Market.

Oysters ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Cocoanpoke Oysters per doz			75
Eastern Oysters in Lard			
Crow fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100		@	150
Mussels per 100		@	25
Boiled Crabs each		@	
Terrapin, ₱ doz		@	25
	4 00	@	5 00
Grass large ₱ doz		@	3 00
do small		@	25
do soft		@	50

MEATS.

The Meat market is about stereotyped as to price, choice cuts are of high figures

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	20	@	25
do sirloin and rib pieces	20	@	25
do corned	10	@	15
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	15	@	20
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₱ lb	16	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	16	@	20
do leg	15	@	18
Lamb, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Beef tongues, each		@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each		@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	18	@	20
Sugar Cured California	18	@	20
Hams, California		@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured		@	25
Choice Hams Duffield		@	25
Whitaker's St. Louis, Mo.		@	22
Johnson's Oregon Hams		@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWRY.

103 & 104

The Poultry market is more fully supplied. Turkies scarce. But little Game, and for good Poultry quick sales and a little lower.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair		@	
do tame		@	
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz		@	
Geese wild, ₱ each	40	@	50
do tame ₱ pair	4 00	@	5 00
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb		@	30
Hens, each	75	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb		@	
Quails, ₱ doz		@	
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	2 50
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

LATEST [illegible]—WHOLESALE PRICES

Hens, ₱ doz	7 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	9 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20	@	24
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	12 00	@	14 00
do small	1 00	@	1 50
do Mallard		@	3 50
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 00
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz		@	
Venison		@	
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy market more plentifully supplied. Butter more plenty and price lower Eggs not so plenty. Cheese full supply and best in quality.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Cooking)		@	30
do Extra Choice	40	@	45
do do packed		@	30
do Eastern	25	@	30
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	40	@	45
Duck eggs	35	@	38
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz		@	
Cheese, ₱ lb		@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb		@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	30	@	35
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb		@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	33	@	38
do do packed		@	
do Eastern (new)		@	
Cheese, California	18	@	20
Eggs, ₱ doz	35	@	38
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz		@	
Lard, ₱ lb	13	@	14

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool trade is now moving firmly, prices up to a good figure, and the European and Eastern markets all indicate a good price for some time to come

Wool, Fall Clip	30@34
" Choice Extra	40@55
Medium	28@30
do burry	25@30
Wool sacks, new	70@85
do second hand	50@70
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	16@18
Barley Sacks, 22x36	19@20
Dry hides, ₱ lb	9@9½
Green salted, ₱ lb	8½@9¼
Deer Skins	30@35
Sheep skins, wool on	40@50
do do plain	25@35
Goat skins, each	10@60
Refined Tallow	8½@9¼

New Productions of California

Flax Seed ₱ cwt		@	3 00
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	6	@	8
Castor Beans ₱ lb	3½	@	4
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 25	@	1 37
Linseed Oil	85	@	90
Hops, California	55	@	65
do. Imported		@	
Alfalfa	16	@	25
Mustard Seed	3	@	3¾
English Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	6	@	7½
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	25		40
Pea Nuts	6	@	9

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	8	@	11
do. 2d do.	6	@	8
do. 3d do.	6	@	6
Veal—	8	@	11
Mutton—	6	@	7
Lamb—	—	@	—
Pork—undressed	7½	@	8
dressed.	10	@	11

THE POTATO PLANTER.

We call special attention of our Potato-raisers to the Patent Potato Planter which is advertised by us.

There is no raiser of Potatoes of any amount who cannot save more than half the entire crop of planting by using this new and valuable Planter.

They can be seen at the Farmer Office.

BULL WANTED.

Devonshire Breed,

Between Two and Four Years of Age, Brown or Dark color.

☞ Address, "HOWARD," at this Office.

37 9t

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3:00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6:30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7:30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4:00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2:00 P. M. Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. P. and North Pacific Railroad.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10 and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 00, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 40 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 7 50 and 10 00 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *6 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M. *Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15th, 1872.

Trains South.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only
Leave—			
San Francisco	8 10 A M	3:30 P M	4:40 P M
San Jose, Arrive	10:36 "	5:40 "	7:10 "
Gilroy, Arrive	11:35 "	.....	.....
Hollister, Arrive	12:50 P M	.....	.....
Pajaro, Arrive	1:25 "	.....	.....

Trains North.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	12:35 P M
Hollister	.....	.....	1:00 "
Gilroy	.....	.....	2:00 "
San Jose	6:30 A M	7:50 A M	3:30 "
San Francisco, Arrive	8:50 "	10:10 "	5:50 "

* Leaves at 2:40 P. M. on SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted), leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.

J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LOTTERIES DEAD!

We are frequently receiving Schedules of Land and Real Estate Lotteries from New York and the Middle States, and States away down South, asking us to insert the same and send Bill, and the Money should come forthwith, or sometimes asking us to publish the advertisement if we would *take our Pay in Tickets.*

THIS IS OUR ANSWER TO ALL.

We Publish *no Lotteries* nor *any other* Disreputable scheme, or any other advertisement of a disgraceful kind, and no money would tempt us to do so.

Ever since the *Unfortunate Scheme* of the "Mercantile Library Lottery" our State has been under a cloud—*now* Thank Heaven, that cloud is removed, for the Legislature has passed its seal of condemnation and blotted out of our Statute Book that most unfortunate Lottery Scheme and Law for the Mercantile Library Relief, which brought so much disgrace, loss and ruin to our State—that Lottery Law is Dead, may it never be again resurrected.

FARMER'S NEWSPAPERS.

We would especially remind all our Farmers that come from whatever section they may, East, West, North, or South, or from Europe, or the Colonies, they can always find the Best Agricultural Newspapers from all these sections on file at the *California Farmer's Reading Room*, 320 Clay street, up Stairs.

The Reading Room and Museum Free to all, with a large Library also.

FARMS—RANCHES.

New Comers from the Old States or Europe who desire to purchase Improved Farms, Orchards, or Vineyards, should call at the FARMER Office, and look over our list which are offered For Sale, as what are offered are Realities, and can be had at a reasonable rate, many of them at very advantageous Bargains.

RAMIE FIBRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to purchase the Ramie Fibre, as dressed by the LeFranc Machine, at $250 to $350 per ton, according to quality.

ROGERS, MEYER & CO.,
112 Battery Street.

San Francisco, April 7, 1872. 37,13

MARKET ADVERTISEMENT

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families, supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.14

SOLOMON TESMORE.

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57, 58 & 59 California Market

☞ Entrance on Pine Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurant supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

YO SEMITE HOUSE

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
35-3 PROPRIETOR.

LINCOLN HOTEL,

PESCADERO,

CHARLES KINSEY, Proprietor.

RATES REDUCED.

I am now prepared to accommodate the public, with perfect satisfaction. My house and furniture are all new, is 50 miles south of San Francisco, and may be reached daily from San Mateo in Troy Coaches, that run in connection with the morning train for San Jose, leaving San Mateo immediately on the arrival of the cars, and reach this place in four or five hours, via Crystal Springs and Spanishtown. Guests at this House taken to the celebrated Pebble Beach and back Free. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Also, children taught riding Free.

Refers by permission to Major James T. Hoyt and Family, J. J. Marks and wife, F. S. Spring and wife, M. S. Whiting, and wife, W. C. Talbot and daughters, L. Harding and wife A. G. Stiles, wife and daughter; L. L. Busler and wife, J. J. Herr and wife, H. L. Dodge and wife, Capt. S. Doane and wife, Mr. Howes and wife, J. S. Eing, with Messrs. Reid & Brooks; David Meeker and daughter, Christian Schreber and wife and many other Patrons of the Hotel. 37.6

TYLER BEACH. S. W. CHURCHILL.

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET, SAN JOSE,

S. W. CHURCHILL & Co., Proprietors

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on arrival of trains.
37.6

DR. J. F. MORSE

Has resumed practice, but from indifferent Health and Strength will confine himself exclusively to Office and Consultation business,

104 SUTTER ST., N. W. COR. OF KEARNEY

Office Hours from to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

New Announcement!

FOR 1872,

The California Farmer,

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

The California Farmer,

AND THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday's at $4.00 per year in advance, when payment are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the Farmer, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy at the

REDUCTION IN PRICE

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,
320 Clay Street, San Francisco

Demorest Monthly of Fashions.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

A splendid offer to our Subscribers: We will send the above Popular and Valuable Magazine, for one year with the Splendid $8.00 Chromo, together with our Farmer for only $7.00 or, for $1.00 extra, Hiawatha's Wooing, or for $9.00 we will send Demorest's Monthly for one year, both Chromos, and the California Farmer for only Nine Dollars.

This is a Splendid Chance to secure the best Magazine, and two Elegant Chromos, for nearly half the value. Send the amount to this office, and the Magazine and Chromos will be promptly forwarded.

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them months before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know who *satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the California Farmer in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found at their office.

State Library

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1872. NUMBER 17.

The California Farmer AND Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

BY WARREN & CO.

OFFICE—No. 320 Clay street (up stairs), below Battery

SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, $2 For Club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis When payments are delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, (and $1 each year also for every year delayed City subscribers, delivered by carrier, $5 a year in advance

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance. Payments in Gold or Silver.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

LIST OF AGENTS:

Our Subscribers can send money BY MAIL safely Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., at all their Offices in this State Postmasters, to all places are requested to act for us

WHITE & BAUER, Washington Street, San Francisco.

W. H. LOOMIS, " "

G. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row New York

WAITE, BURREL & Co., Seedmen, High Holborn, London

VILMORINE, ANDRIEUX, Co., Seedmen, Paris.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the MONEY must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

CONDITION OF TRADE IN FRANCE.

The internal trade of France was never, it is said, more sound than at present. Nearly all the bills which were prolonged after the war have been paid, and the manufacturers have more orders on hand than can be executed in six months. Wages are high and good work people scarce, although there has been a considerable immigration of Belgian workmen, and a good many of the German workmen who resided in France before the war have returned. There is, of course, a prejudice against them, but they find employment pretty easily. The great recuperative power of France is shown by the fall in the price of gold. There is now no premium whatever, and the exchange on London has declined to 25-25, notwithstanding the purchases of foreign bills on account of the Government, to meet the indemnity payments. In financial circles there is some amount of stagnation, as capitalists, both large and small are preparing for the expected loan. The issues of the debentures of the great railway companies are much less easily placed than formerly, not from want of confidence in them, for the French railways as secure investments as any in the world, but from the desire on the part of every one to prepare for the new loan. The French railway companies have, therefore, applied abroad for their capital, and bonds of the best class, like the Orleans and Rouen Railway, just issued in London, and the Orleans-Chalons issued in Belgium, have been well placed. Of course it is only proceeding for the companies, for they have to pay 6 per cent. for money which they used formerly to get in France at 4½ to 5. It is thought, however, that there will be no fresh issues of first class obligations at these prices. The Paris and Orleans Railway Company has just declared a dividend of 63f per share on its share capital, making 12·60 per cent. per annum, and the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean has declared 52f per share, or 10·40 per cent. on its capital. Money is easy, discount being only 4½ per cent. The bulk of the last loan of 1871 has been already paid up. The question of the duties on raw materials has occupied great attention among the more far-seeing manufacturers. In the centre and South of France free trade principles are rapidly gaining ground, the existing prosperity having made many converts. The wine trade is in a most healthy condition, last year's vintages having been excellent, both for quality and quantity.

The late George Peabody, the London banker, once sawed a cord of wood in Concord, New Hampshire to pay for a night's lodging at the tavern. That was a practical lecture for young men who fail to pay their board bills because they are out of business.

Home Correspondence.

LETTER FROM DOWN SOUTH.

CARPINTERIA, SANTA BARBARA Co., April 28th, 1872.

EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

The gentle April showers came at last and insures us good crops beyond a doubt. It commenced raining at 7 o'clock, P. M., the 15th inst., and continued to come gently down most of the night. The 16th and 17th gave us a few more little showers, and again, yesterday, we had another fine rain which will make 1½ inches of rain for this month thus far.

The tillers of the soil are jubilant, and well they may be, as their prospects for a bountiful harvest could not well be brighter at this time of the year.

During March, instead of rain to moisten the earth and start the late sown seed, and to nourish that already growing, we had drying winds from the west and north, licking up the moisture and blighting the hopes of the husbandman.

April came in dry and with more wind than usual, so the crops were suffering and the prospects gloomy.

The rain has changed it all, never before was the promise greater. The late sown grain is coming on finely.

The early Barley is filling for the harvest, and Wheat never looked so well, and if the rust lets it alone there will be a fine crop.

Much land is being planted with Corn. There will not be as many Beans planted as in some years heretofore.

Haying has commenced and there will now be plenty and to spare.

The newly planted vines and trees are starting finely. A goodly number has been planted and considerable attention is being paid to starting new stock for future use which is indeed encouraging.

We had a few very light frosts during the "snap," but I have heard of no damage from that source.

We thought that Boreas was treating us rather harshly as he drives furiously while he holds the reins. We certainly have a few very disagreeable winds, which fills the air with dust, and whips things about generally. To be sure the winds does not blow so long nor so fierce and cold as in the Northern country, or our rains would soon all be absorbed, and this would be a desolate place instead of the garden-spot, which it is. Some people come here expecting no harsh winds, but will be disappointed in a measure, as we have some (to us) very disagreeable winds from the north and west. By all I can learn we have as little disagreeable winds here as any part of this State, and nowhere else is the climate more genial.

Our soil, too, is not excelled, and we have a choice spot to build up homes where we can sit under our own Vine and Fig tree.

This country is being appreciated, and is improving rapidly. Lands may appear high to many new comers, but I think not much over its *real* worth, considering its location and fertility. Land here that have been in cultivation for fifty to sixty years by the old Californians, are still very productive and there has been no manures used except what has been left by the stock that runs over the land after the crops are harvested.

I have been experimenting this month some in budding the Almond and Apricot from the buds of scions I cut in February and March for grafting purposed. I find that I have been very successful indeed as the buds have started and doing finely, thereby gaining one year's growth, as very small stocks can be budded and cut close to the bud and in two weeks it will be growing. For some reason, to me not clear, dormant buds of the Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, etc., and sometimes the Almond, refuse to start the next season after being set, while those set in spring time cut from scions selected before the buds started, commence growing immediately after insertion. I have had many dormant buds of the Peach and Apricot refuse to start when they should, by all the encouragement and care that I could bestow, and the second season, one year after the time they should have started, they come forth and grow vigorously, and will compete successfully with all of the shoots and buds of the stock itself. In the Upper country I was sure of a dormant bud the *first* season, unless it was destroyed in some way. This tardiness of buds in this part of the country is a great source of disappointment to myself and others, and after this will try and take advantage by *Spring Budding*.

O. N. CADWELL.

THE DOG CROP.

A legislator in Missouri estimates the dog crop of the United States 21,000,000. Each pup, he says, costs $8 a year, making a total of $168,000,000. Of these, 105,000 go mad annually and bite 10,000 people furnishing about 50,000 items to the local reporters.

Eastern Correspondence

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1872.

EDITOR FARMER—DEAR SIR:

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress which gives $100 bounty to certain soldiers, who volunteered between May 4 and July 22, 1861. Men who have received any bounty will get nothing further under this law. To be entitled to bounty, an honorable discharge must have been received, but the period of service is immaterial. Hitherto two full years of service have been required to entitle a soldier to bounty unless sooner discharged for wounds (not disability) received in the line of duty. But now a soldier discharged for disability may receive this bounty, although he may have been in service but a week. The term of enlistment, however, must have been for three years. Men discharged for promotion, heirs of such soldiers as have died since the discharge was given, are not entitled to this bounty. Soldiers entitled to this bounty are not entitled to the additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866.

It is estimated that about 20,000 soldiers will receive this bounty. An appropriation of about two millions of dollars will, for this estimate, be required to pay the claims covered by this law. The act of July 28, 1866, providing for additional bounty, has also been extended to January 30, 1873.

J. McO. PERKINS.

RAMIE.

We learn that in the month of November last Mr. Ferguson, of Baltimore county, went to New Orleans with his patented *stripping* machine to experiment with it on a large Ramie plantation cultivated by Mr. J. Lombard, a wealthy, enterprising and persevering gentleman, whose faith in the ultimate success of the culture of this valuable silken textile for practical purposes could not be shaken by the disappointments hitherto encountered in regard to the inefficiency for the proposed task of rapidly and thoroughly clearing the stalks by the various machines brought forward by inventors. Mr. Ferguson's machine promised well in every respect, but, unfortunately, he reached New Orleans too late to experiment on a standing crop in proper condition for that purpose, for the stems were already frozen, and, when cut and thawed, and artificially prepared, the product they yielded was somewhat discolored, and the staple less strong than the normal thread obtained when the Ramie is in season and green. Samples may be seen by the curious at our office. We learn that a bale of this fibre has been consigned to Mr. W. Grange, of this city, the Agent of the New Orleans concern. That gentleman informs us that he was for years actively engaged in introducing the Ramie into Southern and Southeastern Europe, Africa and Asia. Mr. Ferguson has returned home, and, availing himself of the experience gained, intends to perfect his machine, and, in an improved shape return it to New Orleans for the new crop. We learn that he has received a pressing invitation from the East India Government to send his machine to Calcutta to compete for the prize of $25,000, gold, for the best one, and we trust it will be awarded to him. On the 26th March, last date from Calcutta, there were in the field twenty-five machines, of which four were American and eleven English.—*American Farmer and Rural Register.*

TO FATTEN FOWLS.

Corn meal, as everybody knows, is the best and cheapest feed for fattening all kinds of poultry.—The meal should be fed raw one day, and made into a stiff dough and cooked the next. Feed every four hours through the day, beginning early and ending late, and give as much at a time as will all be eaten immediately, and no more. Season as plentifully with salt as persons do their food, and add a slight sprinkle of cayenne occasionally. These condiments serve a double purpose, that of improving appetite and digestion, and the quality of the flesh for the table. For the sake of variety give every day a very little meat, and boiled potatoes, and a small allowance of corn in the kernel.

HINTS FROM THE EAST.

It cannot be too often repeated, that the farmer can improve his fowls and add to his income, by taking a little pains in procuring for settings eggs from the best hens only. Either cull the finest of the flock and put them by themselves for breeding purposes, or have every fowl upon the farm choice enough for a breeder, which can be brought about by killing every inferior specimen.

Travelers in various parts of the world may do the poultry interest good service by studying the breeds of fowls kept in the countries which they visit especially Asia.

THE GREAT REGATTA AT INGLESIDE

FARMERS TAKE FRONT RANK!

We have just received a very interesting Pamphlet giving an account of the *First Regatta* of the "National College Rowing Association" at Ingleside, near Springfield, Mass., July 21st, 1871, giving the full particulars of the Race of the contesting parties, and the Grand Triumph of the FARMER Boys from the Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass.

We now give a few brief notices of the Race, and shall report in detail by and by.

The Boston *Journal* thus speaks:

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

It will be seen by our dispatches that in the College Regatta at Ingleside yesterday the Agricultural College came out ahead, beating both the Harvard crew, who were second, and the Brown University crew. Thus it is that the last shall be first, and those whose specialty it is to excel on the land shall triumph on the water. We congratulate the young Agriculturists. They have shown what pluck and good muscles, well trained, can do, even without fostering stimulus of hereditary influences. Let them take it as an augury of the noble profession to which they have devoted themselves, where firm resolve and indefatigable effort will prove more than a match for whatever obstacles may be arrayed against them. Emerson said of himself that he was "a thinker with no past at his back." That is the attitude of the students of our Agriculture College; but then they have a splendid future before them. Let them go on and win, as they did yesterday.

THE "AGGYS" WIN.

Nearer, nearer, and the storm of irrepressible cheers, for *parvenu* Amhersts are clear far ahead, and have made the three miles in *seventeen minutes forty seven and one-half seconds, the second best time on record*, the nearest approach to the memorable contest between Yale and Harvard in 1865, and wonderfully better than 1869.

The "Farmers' College" has won the day, and has beaten even the Atalanta's time. Harvard follows and reaches the stake boat in eighteen minutes thirty and one half seconds, and Brown in eighteen minutes and forty-nine and one-half seconds. The Harvards rows to the shore and sit silent, while the victors receive the yells and plaudits of friends and the indiscriminate crowd. Then with their rude, strong, resistless stroke they go back up stream.

What is the next move? Two events follow: The distribution of prizes at Ingleside and attendant festivalities, and a sunset which glorifies stream and spectators, the victors and the vanquished, and finally dies away into tempered holiness of neutral. Thus the College Regatta, you see, has not been wholly uneventful.

AMHERST VICTORIOUS.

The Boston *Ploughman* says: "There was an almost universal burst of gratitude over the unexpected triumph of the Amherst Agricultural boys at the Ingleside Regatta. Not that the people had the least spite against either the Harvards or Browns, but it was a supreme pleasure to have some one snatch the prize who was not reckoned to be within hailing distance of it. Especially was it a satisfaction to all who took the least interest in the Agricultural College. The result showed distinctly that the boys of that institution are made of sound and true stuff. And it brings the College out prominently into the popular eye, too. President Clark is said to have become as excited over the events any of them, and he may well feel proud of the final achievement.

CHINCH BUG.

A correspondent in a St. Louis paper says he has found a remedy for the chinch bug in corn fields, after trying a great many expedients. He says: "They generally commence on a cornfield at one side of the field, and go through from row to row with almost as much precision as the plowman would with his plow in plowing corn. Now, the remedy is this:—Take a pail of water, and half a gallon of salt, stir well then with a small broom or bunch of feathers sprinkle well a row of corn just ahead of the bugs, taking care that the ground between the hills of corn in said rows is well sprinkled with the brine. Three pails of the brine will reach a quarter of a mile if properly put on, and I will ensure it to stop the bugs, if well done."—*The Maryland Farmer.*

Com. M. F. Maury proposes, with the aid and co-operation of the various governments of the world, and the use of all the appliances of steam and electricity to establish a vast system of weather and crop observations and reports, which shall keep producers informed of what is going on all over the globe, so that they may know wherewith they are competing, and what their prospects are in the market.

Deeply Plowed and well tilled land,
Will surely every Drouth withstand.

TO THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Under this caption the following protest is given to the country by the gentlemen whose names are attached thereto:

The undersigned residents of Salt Lake City, without distinction of party, feel it to be their duty for various reasons, but more especially in the interest of truth and fairness, to disabuse the public mind of certain false impressions which have been made of late by special telegrams sent from this city to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, New York *Herald* and other papers.

It is not true as has been represented that "great excitement exists in Utah" on account of the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States, reversing the decision of judge McKean in the Englebrecht case.

It is not true that the police are "specially busy arresting saloon-keepers and merchants."

When these telegrams were sent forward only one arrest had been made, and in that case a notice to appear had been served the day before the supreme court decision was announced.

It is not true that "bloodshed is imminent" on account of said decision.

Life and property are to-day as secure in Utah as in any State or Territory of the Union. In short, the statements above referred to have not the shadow of a foundation in truth, and we solemnly declare that the peace and good order of this community have been and are uninterrupted; nor is there the slightest reason to apprehend any disturbance whatever.

It is a matter of deep regret among all classes of business men in this Territory, that the special dispatches sent from this city to the East are for the most part inaccurate and intensely sensational.

The undersigned present this statement of facts, to the end that business men abroad, who have interests in Utah, may not be deceived and misled.

Salt Lake, April 27, 1872.

Warren Hussey, Prest. First National Bank,	
Theo. F. Tracy, Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.,	
B. M. DuRell, Prest. Salt Lake City National Bank,	
Thos. P. Akers,	Joab Lawrence,
S. M. Barnum,	Jo Gordon,
D. B. Stover,	A. W. Nuckolls,
Hadley D. Johnson,	Jas. W. Stainburn,
E. H. Shaw,	Jos. Stephens,
John McGonigle,	H. A. Reed,
John Wiggin,	Thos. Davis,
John N. Whitney,	George E. Whitney,
F. Goodspeed,	J. W. Haskin,
C. C. Wallis,	H. S. Jacobs,
H. O. Goodspeed,	J. H. Todman,
R. C. Chambers,	W. C. Campbell.

The signers are leading business men, and are all Gentiles.

We give the above from the Salt Lake *Daily Herald* of April 30th. We do this as a matter of Justice to the people of Utah whose Name, Fame, and Business has already suffered by unjust Reports.

We are among those who believe great injustice and wrong has been done to the people of Utah, and we are satisfied that the late decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States by their late act have done a righteous deed, LET US HAVE Peace decisions.

PATENT AGENCY, WASHINGTON.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the State of California for the week ending April 30th, 1872.

Reported for CALIFORNIA FARMER by J. McO. Perkins & Co., Counselors at Law and Solicitors for Patents and Claims, 513 Seventh street, opposite United States Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Photographic Camera—H. W. Vaughan, San Francisco.

Clasp for Side-Arms—F. A. Will and J. Finck, San Francisco.

Tool Handle—to same persons.

Car Truck—S. N. Norton, Sacramento.

Combined Key, and to be Guard and Bolt Fastener for Locks—C. H. Townsend and A. F. Potter, Oakland.

Nozzle—R. R. and J. Craig, Nevada City.

Apparatus for Amalgamating Precious Metals—E. J. Fraser, San Francisco.

Stave Machine—L. F. Fuds, San Francisco, assignor to himself, M. and H. C. Fuids, of same place.

Water Wheel—M. Hungerford, San Francisco.

OREGON.

Wagon Tire Tightener—J. Kafader, Jacksonville.

Envelope—W. F. McCrary, Baker City.

FINE POULTRY.

We would call special attention to the Advertisement of *Choice Poultry*, advertised by R. D. Mowry, Esq., of the California Market, what he offers is very superior, and he is an expert in the knowledge of good Poultry, and his judgment can be relied upon.

Agriculture.

THE BACKBITER AND SLANDERER.

[This world is given to lying, is an old adage, but Backbiting and Slander are the crying evils of the present age. Envy, Jealousy and Hatred seem to take possession of many persons, and they appear to have a desire to pull down all above them. To such men, we commend the following [mess]

They say—ah, well! suppose they do!
But can they prove the story true?
Suspicion may arise from naught
But malice, envy, want of thought;
Why count yourself among the "they"
Who whisper what they dare not say!

They say—but why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a nobler plan
To speak of all, the best you can?

They say—well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the bitter wrong redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore,
Henceforth to "go and sin no more?"

They say—oh! pause and look within!
See how thy heart inclines to sin!
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour
Thou, too, shouldst sink beneath its power!
Pity the frail—weep o'er their fall,
But speak of good, or not at all!

THE STONE-CUTTER; OR, THE END OF ASPIRATION.

Once upon a time there was in Japan a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much, he gained little, and was not at all contented with his fate.

"Oh, if I could only be rich enough to rest, to sleep on thick matting, wrapped in a kirimon of soft silk!" Such was the sigh he breathed to heaven. An angel intercepted it.

"It shall be according to thy desire," said the angel to him, and he at once became rich, and he rested, and he slept on thick matting and wrapped himself in a kirimon of soft silk.

It happened that the Emperor passed by. He was preceded by heralds on foot and horseback, followed by a brilliant escort of cavaliers, and surrounded by persons who held over his head an immense parasol, resplendent with gold.

"What good does it do me to be rich?" murmured the man, "as long as I have not the right to go out with an escort, and my head protected by a golden parasol? Why am I not the Emperor?"

"Thou shalt be," said the angel.

And, indeed, he became the Emperor. He had an escort of cavaliers before and behind him, and people who held above his head an immense parasol, resplendent with gold.

However, the sun, with his ardent beams, dried up the country, and the dusty roads, quivering with his brightness, fatigued the eyes.

"It is a great advantage to be Emperor," cried the man, "when the heat of the day exhausts you and the sun never ceases to make you feel his power! But if one could be the sun!"

"Behold! Are you satisfied?" the angel asked, for he had become the sun, and he darted his beams up and down, right and left, and all around him; and he scorched the herbage of the earth, and the faces of the princes upon the earth.

But now a cloud thrust itself between the earth and him; it held back the rays of the sun, and prevented them from falling upon the earth's surface.

"There is strength," cried the sun, "a cloud capable of resisting my power. It would be better if I were a cloud."

"Very well," said the angel.

And the transformation was at once accomplished. The new cloud placed itself haughtily between the sun and the earth, and so thoroughly intercepted the rays of the sun that it soon saw the earth covered with its shadow. Then it caused big drops of rain, and pouring showers, and water-spouts, to fall on the lands, so that the torrents burst their bounds, and the rivers spread over and devastated the fields

Nothing resisting the force of the inundation, only a rock defied it, perfectly motionless. In vain the bellowing waters beat it in their fury; the rock yielded not, but the foaming waves died at its foot.

"A rock, then, is my superior," said the cloud; "I would rather be in its place."

"You shall be," said the angel.

And he was transformed into a steep, unshaken rock, insensible to the rays of the sun, indifferent to the torrents of rain and the shock of the tumultuous waves.

Nevertheless, he distinguished at his feet a man of poor appearance, badly clothed, but armed with a chisel and a hammer; and the man, with the help of these instruments, struck off pieces of the rock, which he dressed into stones proper for cutting.

"What is that?" cried the rock. "Has a man the power of rending pieces of stone from my breast? Shall I be weaker than he? Then it is absolutely necessary that I should be that man."

"Have your will," said the angel; and he became again what he had been—a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much and gained little, but he was contented with his lot.

RAISING HORSES.

QUALITIES DESIRABLE FOR BREEDING.

In presenting my opinions on the theories and rules of breeding, or the relative merits of the various breeds or families of horses for trotting purposes, I hope to be governed by Anatomical and Physiological principles, and facts established by performance, and not by any prejudice against any horse or class of horses that private interest might dictate. The importance of "breeding up" is urged by all horsemen who are posted in the literature of horse breeding, or who have paid for their experience by breeding, either the running or trotting horse. Breeding up is infusing into the common horse strains of blood from direct descendents of the Arabian or Bard horse. While judicious crossing of recognized blood horses, has undoubtedly improved, if not the blood itself, certainly the fitness, form and make-up of the horse, for Hunting, Military and racing purposes. In breeding up for blood, perhaps it makes no difference whether the cross is obtained from Sire or Dam, but in breeding up in size, we are subject to a fact in regard to size, and a law of Physiology of which we cannot afford to lose sight. It is well known that the thorough-bred horse is medium in size, varying from 14 to 16 hands, and in weight in high flesh from eight to twelve hundred pounds. In his native form he is what we term "under size," or varying from 13 to 15 hands, and in weight from seven to nine hundred pounds, but by judicious crossing has been brought up to average from 15 to 16 hands, and to weigh, in high flesh, from eight to twelve hundred pounds, at the same time it has been found that he has retained a good degree of compactness.

It must be generally recognized that the Thorough-bred horse is too light for farm purposes; that he has too high a mettle and a superabundance of activity for either farm, carriage, or road purposes, and that greater care is necessary in their breaking and handling to render them safe and serviceable than is practicable in most cases to bestow upon them. On the other hand, the majority of our Western and native well-bred mares vary in size from 15 to 17 hands, and in weight from ten to fourteen hundred pounds, and while they are cleverly serviceable for heavy draft and common farm purposes, they in most cases lack spirit and that activity that renders the horse desirable for carriage, road, or trotting purposes.

What is it reasonable to expect from the cold-blooded and thorough-bred cross? Exactly this: That what has been taken from the mare in size, has been given to the offspring in compactness, mental quality and activity. On the other hand, what the blooded horse has lost in activity and spirit, has been diffused through greater space, and lost correspondingly in intensity of spirit and action. But the desired end so far as contemplated, has been attained, namely: medium size and controlable action. But what will be the result in attempting to breed up from the small, but cold-blooded horse? Simply this: The progeny will have gained little or nothing in equality, but will have suffered by greater diffusing, hence they will be comparatively weak in bone, flabby in muscle and spiritless.

I now invite those interested to consider another fact in breeding. The market value of a horse depends upon his form and beauty of carriage, relative strength as compared with size, a positive color, his intelligence and kindness of disposition, and above all, his pure, open, free trotting action, which would be likely to carry him, with but little handling, a three-minute gait. Such a horse would as readily sell for four hundred dollars as one without such a prospective would for two hundred. It is a well admitted fact that the first or direct cross from a thorough-bred horse to an indifferent trotting mare, is far less likely to produce a trotting colt than a like cross from a pure-bred trotting stallion. What I mean by a pure-bred trotting horse is, one that has for several generations been inbred to trotting families, which have mainly been made up from "Messengers," the "Clays," "Black Hawks," "Morgans," "Butlers," "Abdallas," Hamiltons," "Patchens," "St. Lawrence," and "Tippoo" or "Royal Georges." And I hold, in common with the majority of all who have observed the effects of breeding, that the greater the amount of warm blood infused, and yet retain the trotting "instinct," the more valuable as a breeder will the Sire or Dam prove to be; hence the conclusion, that to breed up in mental quality and action from common mares, it is desirable to employ that Sire which combines the stoutest blood with the most perfect trotting action, and this rule will apply equally in breeding all classes of TROTTING mares This brings me to consider the advantage claimed in "Nauruo" as a Sire of roadster and trotters.

First, Blood. He has two direct crosses of "Messenger," through his Sire, "Toronto Chief," and has inherited from his Dam, "Gipsey Queen," the warm, strong, thorough blood of Wagner and Glencoe.

Second. His form combines as many characteristics of the American trotter as can be found in any one horse.

Third. He has a pure, open trotting gait, a fine knee and stifle action; is a generous, free roadster, and in his exercise never interferes or touches a hair, and has a rapid, ambling walk. In disposition, he is kind, playful and fearless; his constitution is hardy and vigorous, and these qualities he seems to stamp in a high degree upon his colts together with remarkable intelligence and a pure color, which are, with one exception, either black or bays. His colts so far are remarkably large, smoothly made and blood like in form. And lastly, I come to speak of the successful trotting career of his family, though I do not offer this as positive evidence that he is worth a dollar, or will prove a success in the Stud, but it did influence me greatly in his importation, for I hold that when we have obtained all the desirable data respecting the blood and performance of a given horse, or family of horses, we ought to be able to predicate, almost to a certainty, future results, and this fact I consider fully verified in a remark made by the redoubtable James L. Ross. who was undoubtedly bred in a section of the country where quitters were not fashionable, with "whip in hand," and educated on the horse, said while "Gipsey Queen" was yet upon the turf with maternal qualities undeveloped: "I had rather have a colt of "Gipsey Queen" than any other mare in America." And her first produce was "Thomas Jefferson," and judging from what he has shown, both in the stud and in speed and bottom, there is no reasonable doubt but that he is, all things considered, the best horse in America. His challenge to any Stallion in the world to trot three, races, has stood for nearly a year, with no acceptance, and no horse, mare, or gelding has won so many races out of the number trotted as he. He is the fastest out of twenty-eight stallions that have a direct thorough-bred cross. (See N. Y. *Spirit of the Times*.) He won the champion Stallion purse of America last Fall at Buffalo. So much for "Nauruo's" full brother.

What of "Nauruo's" Dam? No one doubted her blood or game. She won more long races than any mare living for the number of races she trotted. What of his sire, "Toronto Chief!" He, too, was one of the fastest of his day, trotting one of the best two-mile races to wagon on record, and a half-mile in 1.8½ and jogged in 2.24 and lapped ("Butler" out in 2.20 to saddle.

With these facts before us, admitting that "Nauruo" has no record and is not fast, is it not reasonable to suppose that his produce will be a fair type of the rest of the family? I think I can safely promise to convince any man interested by showing him some of his colts, that his chances in breeding to him even common mares are good. I have one colt, in harness, coming two years old, out of a common and medium size mare, that is 15½ hands high, that I expect will show a three minute gait this fall, 1872.

Since penning the above article, the New York *Spirit of the Times*, of March 23, has come to hand, and in Wallace's concluding letter on "How to Breed the Trotting Horse," I see much to sustain the opinions I have expressed, and I take the liberty of quoting from an article headed: "A few Hints to Breeders:"

"In selecting a stock horse, there are three or four essential requites:

1. Blood. This includes the blood of his dam which is equally important. Many horses that have a traceable pedigree on the side of the sire fail at the stud when bred to cold-blooded mares. The preponderance of cold blood in the offspring counterbalances largely the blood the sire inherited from his sire. If this is not reinforced by the dam; the stock degenerates, and the breeder is disappointed and discouraged."

EXPERT CARVING.

Huc, who by extended explorations of a section of the habitable globe scarcely known save by its name, between Tartary and China, gives many extraordinary accounts of customs and manners peculiar to the people, which strangely contrast with our civilization.

On one occasion he came upon a Mongol encampment. Being kindly received, he purchased a sheep of a native. A Mongol butcher slaughtered the animal with such surprising despatch as to astonish the good Catholic Father. But the climax was when, with a long knife, the butcher drew out the entire skeleton from the flesh without fracturing or doing violence to a single bone.

They are so expert in that particular art, which amounts almost to a science, knowing as they do each bone, its name and exact position—the frame of an ox or any other animal is treated in the same manner with unerring facility.

As Turks use neither knives nor forks they have the skill to jerk out the bones of a fowl when placed upon the table, with similar adroitness, leaving the body in its original form. Their knowledge of anatomy, however, falls immeasurably below that of the Mongols, who practice dissections on worthless carcases for the purpose of ascertaining how they are constructed.

FUTURE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

It would be idle to fancy that we have attained the *ne plus ultra* of perfection in agricultural engineering; on the contrary, we may safely predict that, as the demand for food presses upon the resources of the land, men of enterprise and of mechanical genius will invent machines compared with which those at present in use will be considered rude and barbaric.—*N. Y. World.*

FARMERS MUST READ AND STUDY.

The noble Henry Clay gave these sentiments to the Farmers of the world: "No man can be thoroughly an intelligent farmer who depends solely upon his own practice, and neglects to avail himself of the knowledge of others, communicated orally or by the press. It is my belief that no farmer of observation and thought can read a good agricultural paper regularly without deriving from it more benefit than many times its cost, and wherever a family is growing up around him would be wisdom to subscribe for several."

GRENLEY AND THE ST. LOUIS LAWYERS.

It is stated that all the lawyers in St. Louis have agreed to put on gowns, after the manner of their English brethren. As a general rule it is not of so much importance, says the New York *Tribune*, what an attorney carries on his back as what he carries in his head. If the gentlemen of the St. Louis bar please to wear a uniform there is no law to prevent them from doing so. We notice that the steamboat waiters upon some lines of travel have done the same thing.

WHAT PERFUMERY COSTS.

One of the large perfumers of Grasse and Paris uses annually 80,000 pounds of orange flowers, 60,000 pounds of cassia flowers, 54,000 pounds rose leaves, 32,000 pounds jasmine blossoms, 32,000 pounds of violets, 20,000 pounds tube roses, and 16,000 pounds lilac, besides rosemary, mint, thyme, lemon, citron and other odorous plants in similar proportions.

Large and Splendid RANCH!

This offering of a Large and Valuable Ranch is one very rarely occuring, and is worthy the special attention of those who are ready for a Golden opportunity. The Ranch consists of the following Property:

Six entire Sections of the first Class Agricultural Land, comprising about

Four Thousand Acres.

Upon this Ranch are a good Dwelling House and Barn, Corrails, and Windmills, there is also Horse, Wagon, and Plows, Cows, Heifers, Poultry, &c.

There is now upon the Ranch 3500 fine Spanish Merino Sheep which will be leased on shares to the Purchaser of the Ranch.

This Ranch is located on "Little Dry Creek," between Berenda Creek and the Fresno River, in Fresno County. The Land and location being superior, this is an offering that rarely occurs.

This Ranch is within three or four miles of a Station on the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, will be sold in subdivisions or all together.

For full Particulars, Price, and Terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to the Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7.9

RAMIE! RAMIE!! RAMIE!!!

Important to Farmers and others.

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN!

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supersede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED AND

CUTTINGS FOR SALE

BY THE PACIFIC RAMIE CO.,
P. O. Box 1539, San Francisco,
or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,
37-13 Alameda County.

FOREMAN FOR A STOCK FARM

An Experienced Stock-raiser from New England—a man who have had years of experience in raising Blood Stock of all kinds—Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Swine—recently arriving here, desires, in order to obtain a knowledge of Climate and Season, a position as Overseer and Director of some extensive Stock Farm, where his knowledge and experience can be made available for the advantage of the Stock men as well as to himself.

The advertiser having had that kind of experience that will benefit his employer, he desires a situation that may be for one or two years, and will give all his time and knowledge to the interests of the business.

The very best references can be given o ability and standing.

A Letter addressed F. H. M. and to care of the FARMER OFFICE will meet with due attention

Eucalyptus Trees.

We can supply our Patrons with a great variety of Eucalyptus rees, in lots to suit—from a sirgle dozen to THOUSANDS, and in great variety.

Persons withing them in Lots can have them on very reasonable rates, and they will be forwarded in the best order per Railroad or Steamer as may be wanted.

For Sale at *FARMER OFFICE.*

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE.
320 Clay Street San Francisco.

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the YOUNG'S PATENT.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other feeds as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of food, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 23 3-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock and equal to sudden changes of weather or over-driving. has no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and providing it quality to a far greater extent than any food known. A suitable quantity for these at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran chops, roots, or cut feed of any kind It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase to quite two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEF CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them all rye and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($30 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $42 per ton, gold at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,
NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,
Sacramento.

WALTER BROWN & SON,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

11-22-1y

A. S. HALLIDIE,

519 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fencing and Baling WIRE

OF ALL KINDS, GALVANIZED OR OTHERWISE.

Galvanized Staples,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

37.5

Cashmere Goats.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of all who want to purchase choice CASHMERE GOATS to the large and fine herds he has for sale.

He has on hand and now ready to deliver

Pure Bloods,
Half Breed, and
All Grades up to Pure.

These Goats are of superior form and beauty, and will be offered as may be wanted by purchasers. They can be seen at the farm of the undersigned, located four miles from the Railroad Depot.

For further particulars, address

N. GILMORE,
Eldorado, Eldorado Co.

N.B.—The undersigned can particularly refer to the Editor FARMER for the excellence of Band of Goats, the Editor can also give particulars. N G

37.8

NEW VARIETIES FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.

We observe among the many Nursery Catalogues received by us, large numbers of New Varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Plants, Shrubs, which are offered by these Nurserymen and Florists, and to all such we would advise them to make themselves acquainted with Colburn's, for here a large field opens up to them for the introduction and sale of *all new and rare* varieties in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

Judicious advertising of their new varieties may often secure great results for them.

We invite all Nurserymen and growers of Trees and Plants to send their business to the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER as a means of increasing their sales.

Horticulture.

FROTH.

Veuve Clicquot.

Beware of the widows! the sages have said;
They try with the heart and they fool with the head!
But of all the gay widows a youngster may know,
Let him then, most of all, sparkling Widow Clicquot!

That head-dress of silver—neck slender and fine!
That throat whence outgushes a spirit divine!
How the tresses her head! It is queenly! But, Oh!
You had better beware of the Widow Clicquot!

She will dance like bubble in amber and beads!
In gushing she's ready—at popping she leads!
With mirth and gay laughter she'll ever o'erflow!
Then beware! Oh! beware of the Widow Clicquot!

When she's mirrored in crystal, 'tis brighter for her!
And her kisses are sweet as the coy virgin's were!
While she toys with your heart, to your head she will go!
Then beware of the widow—the Widow Clicquot!

AFRAID.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

After tinging, silence; after roses, thorns;
All the blackest midnights built o'er golden morns;
After flowering, fading; bitter after sweet;
Yellow, withered stubble, after waving wheat.

After green, the drooping of the shriveled leaf,
Like the sudden lopping of some dear belief;
After gurgling waters, dry, unsightly beds;
After exultation, lowly-hanging heads

So I shrink and shiver at your proffered Kiss,
Knowing pain must follow on the heel of bliss;
Knowing loss must find me sleeping on your breast;
Leave me while you love me—this is surely best!

—Like a bluebless flower left upon the stem,
Sweetening the thickness of the forest's hem;
Like a hidden fountain, never touched of lips;
Like an unknown ocean, never sailed by ships—

Thus I shall be fairer, to your untried thought,
Than if all my living into yours were wrought.
Heart's dreams are the sweetest in the lonely nest;
Leave me while you love me—this is surely best!

MUSTINESS IN WINE CELLARS.

Although pure air, a uniform low temperature and moderate dampness are the requisities of a good cellar, these properties cannot always be combined, especially in wine cellars, which often remain closed for a long while, as for instance in vineyards, in such places where the humidity of the soil cannot be overcome; the consequences are that fungi are formed which cover the exterior of the casks, and others which grow along the floor and beams, and at times also, such as grow on the walls and roof of the vaults, and threaten destruction to all objects with which they come in contact, besides vitiating the air of the cellars.

In such cellars not only the casks, but also the wine contained, in them, are liable to be destroyed, and it is not advisable to begin the treatment of the wine before the air has been thoroughly purified, so that the germs which float in the air, and which the microscope has shown us, when converted into fungi, to be the cause of many of the diseases of wine, do not obtain access to it.

Since the careful removal of these fungi is absolutely necessary, without enumerating here all the different methods applied to accomplish this end we should like to recommend a process which is at once simple and cheap, to prevent the development of mustiness and its injurious effect on wines as much as possible, and that is to create sulphurous fumes in the cellar.

This is done by burning in crucibles in different parts of the cellar strips of sulphur, and closing the doors as effectually as possible from the outside.

The fumes which are thereby developed, which can have no access to the wine if the casks are well bunged up, perform approximately the same service which the burning of sulphur strips in a musty cask does for its preservation; that is, they destroy in the air of the cellar the renewed formations of the germs of mustiness and fungi.

This process may be frequently repeated to advantage, more particularly before manipulating wines, as, for instance drawing them off, and again before closing the cellar for any length of time.

This method will also effectually destroy all vermin which may infest the cellars.—*From the German of G. Beyer.*

ORANGES IN FLORIDA.

A writer in the Boston *Journal* gives an account of winter-living in Florida, from which this is an extract:

"We get up in the morning and eat a few oranges, by way of preparing an appetite for breakfast. Mrs. M. and L. take theirs in their rooms. I take mine under the trees. After breakfast, which usually consists of about fifteen dishes more or less, oftner more, we go out for a walk. We usually begin under an orange tree, always and there.—There are 30,000 of the trees, which accounts for it. At dinner we have oranges again. They constitute the sixth course, each having from one to thirty dishes. If they are not on the table we ask for them. We have never had to ask yet. They are both cooked and uncooked, skins on and off. After dinner we eat oranges under the trees. I forgot all about lunch. One day I counted eighteen dishes and two negroes; we had oranges, and had them again in the afternoon.

Every Man to his Trade: Ours is Advertising.

GRAPE CULTURE AND THE WINE INTEREST.

This great interest is so rapidly growing, and so rapidly extending in our State, and give such promise to be *one* of the largest if not *the* largest among the productions that shall be exported, that we take pleasure in laying before our readers the concluding portion of a series of very valuable articles that have appeared from time to time in our excellent California work the *Overland Monthly*.

These Essays are known to be from the pen of A. Haraszthy, Esq, of the House of Landsberger & Co., which give them value, as the writer has spent years in Europe among the Vineyards there, and his knowledge of the Vineyards here also, and his experience in Wine making and general information about wine give to what he writes a reliable value, such as all who desire to go into the business of growing the Grape or making Wine, will appreciate and know to be correct and true:

THE COMPARATIVE VINE AREAS OF FRANCE AND CALIFORNIA.

The total area of France is 203,736 square miles, while that of California is 188,981 square miles, or in round numbers, nine-tenths of that of France; but in these nine-tenths we probably have, at least, four times the area where the vine will grow and bring its fruit to perfection, than is possessed by France. The country has 4,500,000 acres of vineyard, which, in round number, produce 900,000,000 gallons of wine annually, or an average of 200 gallons per acre. From facts in our possession it would only require one-half that number of acres of vineyards in California to yield the same amount of wine as is produced in France. Of this enormous yield of wine, hardly more than two-ninths are exported, leaving about 700,000,000 gallons to be drank by 38,000,000 French people, or 18 gallons to each person annually. France has almost reached the utmost limit that she can spare for export; and as the demand still continues to increase in the different parts of the globe, their people will have to look elsewhere for supplies. California, by its climate, the extent of its vine-land, and the prolific quality of its soil, is eminently qualified to supply this increased demand, and will no doubt, sooner or later, do so.

We have given statists of the extent of the culture in France, to show our producers that there is no danger of overdoing the interest in our own State—to show them that it has not and can not be overdone in France. As to the average value of their entire crop, the lowest estimate would not set it down at less than 20 cents per gallon. Some of their wines are valued at very high prices, and bring, even in the first year, from $5 to $10 per gallon; while many others will not bring more than 10 to 15 cents per gallon. The low prices paid for the latter is due to their lack of body and deficiency in keeping quality. Such wines we have heretofore been unable to produce, as they have generally kept good in spite of ourselves; and wines like ours in France, with equally known good keeping and shipping qualities, would be worth from 30 to 35 cents per gallon. This fact must be encouraging to the wine-makers of the State, for it shows that the price, as an average throughout the State, has about reached its lowest limit.

VINE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

Vineyards have been sold within the last twelve months at the rate of $250 to $400 per acre, according as they were wholly planted with Mission, or in part with the choicer imported varieties of vines. The prices are also somewhat governed by the district, and the distance from, as well as the convenience of reaching the principal market. These prices do not include any improvements other than the vines and fences; dwellings, wine-vats, press-houses, etc., having an additional value. The following estimate will give an average showing of the value of thirty acres of vineyard, together with improvements, and all apparatus necessary for wine-making:

Dwelling-house and furniture	$2,000
Press-house and wine-vaults	1,500
Barn and out-houses	500
Horses, wagon, plows, etc.	1,000
Casks, vats, presses, etc.	2,000
Thirty acres vineyard, at $300	9,000
Total complete	$16,000

This statement shows that the cost of improvements and material necessary in wine-making and cultivation is equal to seven-ninths of the value of the vines, and will enable us to make a close estimate of the sum invested in California in this pursuit. Before proceeding, it must be remembered at least one half of the vines planted are of the finer varieties, and consequently much more valuable than the Mission grape. The quantity produced being equal, and the wine made bringing fifty per cent. more, the vines should be estimated fifty per cent. higher:

15,000,000 Mission vines, at 40 cents	$6,000,000
15,000,000 imported vines, at 60 cents	9,000,000
Improvements, seven-ninths additional	11,666,666
Last vintage, 5,000,000 gallons wine, at 35 cents per gallon	2,100,000
200,000 gallons grape brandy, at $1.50 per gallon	300,000
One-third of previous vintage, 1,000,000 gallons, still on hand, at 50 cents per gallon	800,000
Total amount invested	$29,866,666

If to this we add the amount employed by the different wine-merchants of the State, in casks, stock on hand, etc., the sum would be increased over $1,000,000, making the total valuation about $31,000,000. And the future annual increase of the investment will probably not fall short of $2,000,000, rather more than less.

COMPARATIVE PROFITS OF VINE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

People must not go into the business of grape-raising, as many have done, with the view of making immense fortunes. This is is not a gambling but a legitimate pursuit, and only gives a percentage in the shape of income upon the investment. Nor must those about to engage in it demand or expect too much income from their vines. Many people have engaged and are still engaging, in the business, who with the possession of fifteen or twenty acres, expect to live in the style of bankers; and, if the income from their small vineyards does not suffice, they become disgusted and condemn the pursuit. This class should not own vineyards, but engage, with the same capital in the banking business, and learn from that what a legitimate income is. The cultivation of vineyards and the manufacture of wine are legitimate pursuits. They must be looked upon in that light only, and the income to be derived will be in proportion to the amount of money invested. To get the net income of a vineyard, and the percentage of profits derived from the working capital invested, we will take, as an example, the reckoning already given for the value of a vineyard of thirty acres. Deducting the value of the dwelling-house and furniture, we have $14,000 as the amount of capital. This statement places the value of an acre of vineyard at $300 being one hundred per cent. advance on its original cost to the planter. However, we will not take this profit into consideration at all, but consider only the purchase price. The average yield of an acre of vineyard is four hundred gallons, and we will place the average value at only thirty cents per gallon. For thirty acres, then, we will have:

12,000 gallons of wine, at 30 cents		$3,600
600 gallons of brandy, from lees of the wine and pressings, at 75 cents, without Federal tax		450
		$4,050
Deduct expenses—		
Cultivation of vineyard, at $15 per acre	$450	
Picking grapes and making wine at 5 cents per gallon	600	
Hauling lees to distillery and cost of distilling, at 25 cents per gallon of brandy	150	
		1,200
Net income		$2,850

An income of $2,850, from a working capital of $14,000, amounts to a fraction over twenty per cent. per annum. Taking into consideration the absolute security of the pursuit; the positive, equal, and constant results from year to year, with hardly a chance of failure; the increased income as the vines grow in age, and, in consequence, the additional value acquired by the property; the pleasant occupation, and the endorsement it gives to the establishment of a home and maintenance of a family—taking these all into consideration, there are few, very few, pursuits that can equal its advantages compared to the amount of money required in its undertaking.

PEACH PARERS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

This little Machine is of prime necessity in all Peach Growing Districts; and to those engaged in Putting Fruits for market, it will be found indispensable, as no hand-paring can possibly compete with it. It was Patented and put on the market last year in the Atlantic States, and proved an entire success.

The Machine is similar to an Apple Parer, the principal difference being in the construction of the Fork, which has four Elastic Prongs that seize the pit of the Peach and hold it fast while the skin is being turned off. Manufactured by D. H. GOODELL & CO.

ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Also Manufacturers of

Turn Table and Lightning Apple Parer,

CAHOON'S

Horse Power, & Hand Seed Sowers, &c., &c.

Any information in regard to the above Machines may be obtained by addressing G. R. CARTER, BOX 1147, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

N. B. Make a note of this, as you will be sure to want some of those Machines. G. R. C.

37.15-3m

Hop Roots for Sale.

I have a lot of choice

HOP ROOTS

For Sale at reasonable Prices.

Parties wishing to purchase can ascertain prices by by applying to Col Warren of the CALIFORNIA FARMER by sending direct to me.

CALVERT T. BIRD,
San Jose, Cal

37.6-3m

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax now in Bloom or the first time in California and the fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our State than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages*,

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay Street

34.2

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office

Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES!

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868.

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,
423 to 429 *Jackson Street*

30-12.

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8 Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

G. CROEZINGER.

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO

CORN IS KING.

Judson's Branching Field and Branching Pop Corn has proved to be the Best and most prolific Field and Pop Corn extant. Both varieties producing from three to eight good ears on a stalk. The field variety ripens in eighty days, and the pop variety 15 to 20 days later. One package of both varieties sufficient to plant 75 hills sent post-paid, for 25 cents.

Strawberry Watermelon.

This new Melon is pronounced by amateurs the sweetest Melon known to exist. Few seeds only for sale. Packets containing 30 seeds, 25 cts. Address

37 14 L. J. WOOLSEY, Egypt, N. Y.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplied with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Do you want an agency *local* or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $20 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines*? They last *forever*; samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. Reply

COMMISSION

SALES-ROOM

AND

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shou be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

FOR BEST KINDS OF

FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER,

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
PACEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER.

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc., Etc

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1872.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM, A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

630 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs,

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER Office is always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit attractive to those who take an interest in the productions our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Special Gift Premiums.

Rare Prize Seeds.

Having just received some *New and Valuable Seeds* from Australia, we propose to scatter them broadcast over the country in the form of Premiums.

We therefore will offer as follows: Two Packages of Seeds, viz:

One of New EUCALYPTUS, Assorted,

One of New ACACIAS, Assorted,

To each and every *New Name* sent to us with the amount of the Annual Subscription Price of the FARMER, *Four Dollars*. They will thus secure Seeds that are worth more in value than the cost of the FARMER, besides securing the CALIFORNIA FARMER for One YEAR.

The back numbers from January will be sent so as to have the Volume complete.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in each issue of our *Journal*, to which we would direct their specie attention.

THIS NUMBER

We call special attention to the several valuable articles on the *Wine Interest* in our present number.

Horsemen should carefully examine the Essay on Horse Breeding on the 130th Page.

Home Lessons.—There are some valuable Lessons to be found in our Home Department, conveyed both in Prose and Poetry, which we believe valuable, viz: "Little Sermon," "Dolly Vardens," "Arrangements of Flowers," &c.

THE WINE INTEREST.

It will be seen we have given considerable space to this great interest this week, and the figures we give show its importance. These sketches of this interest, and the value of our wines will be of service to all who are looking to our State as future residents, as well as to our own people.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.

We are indebted to Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., for valuable Documents, relating to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, with interesting Reports.

Progressive Bee Culture.—We have a Pamphlet on this subject, by D. L. Adair, Esq., Hawesville Kentucky, with Illustrations, and offering a new theory upon "The Little Busy Bee,"—thanks for the interesting work.

NEXT WEEK.

We have received our *Special European* Correspondence ready for our next issue.

An interesting Letter from Santa Barbara gives a true picture of that region.

We have also our special "New York" *Press Correspondence* for our next number.

New Correspondents.—We shall lay before our readers several valuable Letters from new Correspondents, which will be found of great interest to our readers.

Earthquakes in Yosemite Valley.—In addition to what we have said of this most wonderful Valley, we shall give our readers next week Letter from Galen Clark, Esq., the Proprietor of Clark's Ranch, who is well known, and favorably too, to travelers. Mr. Clark gives a very interesting picture of the earthquakes in the Valley recently

We have a copy—No. 1—of the new work, *Illustrated Poultry*, by L. Wright, author of "Poultry Keeper," to be issued in monthly numbers, with 50 colored plates of celebrated breeds, and with numerous wood cuts also.

The copy before us is a very fine one, giving the Buff Cochins in colors; also diagrams of Poultry-houses, cages, etc. The work is an excellent one and should be liberally patronized.

REFRESHED.—Our May Day week has indeed given us a refreshing, for we enjoyed much in seeing so many made happy. It is better to *live* in making joy, than live for one's self alone.

MAY DAY FESTIVALS.

The Merry month of May this year opened to us gloriously, for the earth was robed in its most resplendent garb, and had recently been so largely refreshed by the showers of Heaven, that all nature seemed to be ready waiting for the outgushing of Gratitude and Joy from the millions of happy hearts that were anxious to enter into the enjoyment of the many Gala scenes that had for many days been in preparations for the occasion.

The day was bright and clear but unusually warm and very early, the streets and the cars showed proof that the day was to be kept in good earnest.

Parents and children in little groups and in masses with their lunch baskets hurrying to the Ferries, for over the Bay, to the many places of gathering, all told that a "Festive Day" had come.

The Steamers and Rail Cars to the several places across our Bay, to Alameda, to Oakland, to Sausalito, and to San Rafael, to San Mateo, and along the line to Santa Clara, and our city cars to the City Gardens and to "Woodwards" were all crowded from morn to late at night, thousands and tens of thousand went forth in joy, and really had happy times, even if they did *come Home wearied*, for "May Day" comes but *once a year*, therefore let us enjoy it, and Bless Heaven that gives us so beautiful a season to enjoy.

The *Odd Fellows'* gathering at Alameda, was a great gathering, and so were the masses at the Gardens *great gatherings*, for they told in many thousands. An old Californian who looks back to the days of '49, and remembering the *sand hills* of our wild and bleak city as he looked upon these immense gatherings, the loaded cars and steamers, exclaim! where do all these *children* come from?—How this city has grown! and what is its Future?

It is these great masses of *children* that will carry on the work, will answer all these questions, while the old '49 rs will one by one pass on! pass on!

THE SEASON, CROPS PROSPECTS, &C.

The reports from the country, as a general thing, are all favorable to a very bounteous crop, there are, however, many who still *croak* about the north winds and the blight upon Grain, and it will always be so while the world stands. *We* know the crops will be large, even beyond any ever known before, the result of last year—a year of *drouth*—is proof of this. Thousands of Tons of last year's crop still on hand, and everything that could be asked favors the Grain-holder now—price holds up, Liverpool rates firm, and shippers demand good.

The Flour market has received orders from abroad and prices fair for shipping. Our special Market Report will give conditions of each.

The Fruit crop promises well, some kinds may be short, yet there will be a large average crop. Strawberries are coming in now in large quantities and are very low, even 6, 8, 10 cents at wholesale.

Cherries and Gooseberries have made their debut in our market.

The Wool trade is reported elsewhere. The Dairy market and the Cattle market are assuming large proportions, even while we are shipping Butter East, we are receiving thence.

And while we have large quantities of Cattle, Sheep and Swine—car loads of Cattle and Swine come to us over the Rail Road from the East.

Our State was never in better condition, or had better prospects than open up now at this season, for all which, our people should be thankful.

OUR FARMERS' CLUBS.

We are glad to see that our *Farmers' Clubs* are actually at work, they can do much to promote a special interest for the Annual Fairs in all the districts, and awaken attention to the most important duties connected with our Fairs, it was for this reason that we gave in our last a series of subjects for *discussions at Farmers' Clubs* worthy their special attention.

The Sacramento Farmers' Club have organized experiments with Agricultural Implements, and announced the Trial of Plows last Saturday, which gave quite a new interest to the occasion, we look for a report of the same from a correspondent.

The Stockton Farmers' Club have held very interesting meetings, and adopted measures to give greater interest to the meetings. We are glad to see the plan is being adopted of inviting the Wives and Daughters to these meetings, this is wise and will do great good. Every woman, especially the Wives and Daughters of Farmers are interested in the prosperity of the Farm, and Farmers' Clubs well conducted tend to make them so, and it will be a recreation, a relief from care, and a pleasure to Wife and Daughters to to take a ride from the Farm into the City or Town after the day's work is done and listen to the debates, and they will become interested in them too as they always should, then, again, the Husband and Brothers will return Home early with them and keep good hours and not loiter in the city after the Club has adjourned.

The Stockton Farmers' Club at its last meeting, made quite a number of *Honorary Members*, giving a Complimentary vote to those Importers of Blood Stock, who had done our State good service by the Stock they had introduced.

THAT CENTURY PLANT.

The Century Plant, on Pacific Street, makes but slow growth, and as we said in our last issue, it has been retarded very much by being shut up and kept from the heat and *light* of the sun which are the great elements to promote the rapid advance of the flowering stalk.

The Plant having been enclosed by thick boards on the sunny sides loses all the vital rays of the sun, therefore the power to raise the stem is greatly retarded, and particularly so during one cold winds when it needs it the more, and unless the plant can have the sun, the blossoming will be a feeble one.

GRUMBLING ABOUT CROPS.

Now, even when the country never looked more beautiful, or the crops gave a more certain assurance of abundance all over the State, yet we find here and there the same Grumbling "Hydra" rearing up his ingrate head, and with sour looks and murmuring spirit, peering about to see if there is not a blighted leaf, a frost nipped branch, or spot in the Grain field where the *north wind* has curled the Wheat or Barley.

We suppose this *unsatisfied* spirit will always be while the world stands, for there are being constantly born into this beautiful world so many creatures who are born *under a cloud*, that we should have sympathy for such, for they never see the *bright side* of anything.

We can hardly see how any one can go into the country and look out upon the endless beauty and fertility pervading the whole land, the universal luxuriance of the crops everywhere and then find it in their hearts to *Grumble*. But, as the "Good Book" tells us we must not expect to "Gather Grapes of thorns, or Figs of thistles," so, perhaps, we ought not to expect those who are *always grumbling* to change their *nature*, and go forth and see and recognize all this beauty and glorious bounty of Heaven, for the same Good Book says, "A fountain cannot give forth *sweet* and *bitter* waters"

We confess our surprise that with all the evidence there is before us of the general prosperity of the crops, that any of our newspapers should publish statements of the *Loss of Crops* without the most undisputable proof of such loss, and then *show why* such crops are lost. A careful look to the *cause* will often show that loss to arise more from the errors of the grower than from the season or its changes. *This we know*, for there are many fields of grain we have seen, where side by side, one is excellent, the other of little value, soil and location the same—but time and manner of planting quite different, and while the successful, careful Farmer, is contented and grateful for a good season, and the certain reward of his wise labors, the other farmer is a grumbler even blaming the *North Wind* or the *Dry Season* that destroyed his crops, never seeing this fact, as he sows, so will he reap, and yet he fails to read the "Parable of the Sower"—this would learn them a lesson of value, that would, perhaps, show them where lays the cause of this failure and teach them how unwise and futile to restore is the grumbling spirit of the thankless heart.

ABOUT POULTRY.

A very much better attention is now being paid to the raising of Poultry, and to the selection of the *kinds of Poultry* that pay best.

That good motto, the "*Best is always the Cheapest*" applies particularly to our domestic Poultry, and the intelligent Poultry-raiser sees this in the following strong facts:

Choice breeds of Poultry are less liable to disease, they require, therefore, less care on that account, the grow of fine Poultry will also feel more pride and satisfaction in showing his poultry yard, and in providing for the true wants of his birds, they *pay for his care* as the following facts clearly show:

The common barnyard hens that are so generally kept, produce on an average only from *sixty* to *eighty* eggs per annum.

The Light Brahmas average about 160 eggs per annum.

The Buff Cochins, the Leghorns and White Crown Spanish from 160 to 180 per annum.

The Dark Brahmas will average 200 per annum, and some of the fancy kinds will come up to that number.

The Black Hamburghs, however, are the Birds that *lay*. This breed of Hens will reliably lay 300 eggs per year, and with the attention they deserve they will give as high as 350 eggs per year, they even lay while moulting—this is unusual with other breeds. The eggs of the Black Hamburghs are very large, being 5 to 6 to the pound. The Black Hamburgs may truly be called *perpetual layers*.

Those who note carefully the eggs of the various breeds, will notice different colors and forms to their eggs, will some of our fanciers give the cause of these *various colors?*

The rapid increase of fine Poultry in our State for the last twelve months has been very large, and it is time California should show what has been done.

We therefore suggest that a *Special Poultry Show* be instituted during the season, having it when the stocks of bird of the different growers are in their best condition. We think California even *this year*, can make a most creditable show.

REPEAL OF DUTIES—BODY AND MIND.

The Duties are to be taken off of Tea and Coffee on the 1st of July, so that the ordinary luxuries may be abundant and cheap.

DUTIES ON TYPE.

Great efforts are now being made by foreign interest to take the duties from Type and Type-metal. How will this effect our *Home Interests?* will it not seriously effect our Home Type Foundries? Our newspapers here boast much of supporting our *Home Industries*—we would ask if our leading newspapers use *California Type?* do the great Dailies, the *Alta, Bulletin, Call, Union*, support California industry in this matter? We know our country papers do; how with our great city papers

Valuable Statistics in our next.

PAINT YOUR BUILDINGS

Now that the dry weather is coming Farmers in the country should see that their buildings are all protected from the scorching sun, by means of a good coat of *Weather-proof Paint*, such as is sold by J. R. Dean, Esq., next door to the FARMER Office. Mr. Dean furnishes Paint stock at most liberal prices.

VALLEJO A POLITICAL MAELSTROM.

It is reported there are some *Eight* Political Clubs or Associations at Vallejo. Such a congregated power should put matters right there, and settle all our national affairs, including "Goat Island!" and "Bridging the Bay,"

We presume the next news we shall have from thence, will be, *Earthquake at Vallejo.*

THE GREAT YOSEMITE VALLEY.

J. M. Hutchings, Esq., made a kind and neighborly call at the FARMER Office on his recent recent return from his five months tour among the Eastern and Middle States, where he has been Lectoring on California and its Resources, chiefly making known the wonders of the Great Yosemite Valley.

Mr. Hutchings gives us a cheering account of his visit abroad, and assures us that there is a very great desire everywhere to *learn all about California.* Mr. Hutchings was warmely received everywhere, and made many friends, many of whom will surely come to California through the influence exerted by Mr. Hutchings by his Lectures, the exhibition of his Pictures, and the descriptions of the Valley

The Press everywhere made favorable and very complimentary notices of his Lectures.

Mr. Hutchings has made great improvements in the Valley, and will be prepared to receive his visitors this summer make them as happy as they desire to be and show them every attention.

We clip the following from the Washington *Daily Chronicle* of March the 13th.

A large audience, gathered at Lincoln Hall last night, were much edified and delighted by the descriptive lecture given by Mr. Hutchings, the noted pioneer, illustrated by his wonderful views, eighteen feet square, and executed with vived effects. Mr. Hutchings is not a man of stalwarth proportions, but his firm and compact-looking physique is surmounted by face marked by fine perceptions, and hair and beard of the lightest gray. The lecturer spoke, first, of the connection of California with the Union and the discovery of gold, and mentioned the influences of Dr. John Wood, of the city, in the fate of the State.

Mr. Hutchings, as the first picture became defined on the stage, invited his hearers to make, under his guidance, a journey overland first to San Francisco, over the most beautiful part of our beautiful country, traveling 3,000 miles in less than an hour and a half, not stopping for botanizing, bee-hunting or mineral searching. The journey to San Francisco was thoroughly illustrated by the large photographs, including the various and marvelous bridges, mountain-side and valley grades, precarious and picturesque positions, showing the unprecedented energy and skill in the construction of the overland railroad. At San Francisco, the beautiful bay and the Golden Gate and some fine streets, were exhibited and the seal-ion rocks of the harbor. From San Francisco, by a map, Mr. Hutchings explained the several routes branching at Stockton, and commencing at the great valley of Yosemite. He said that Yosemite means large grizzly bear, and the valley is a deep mountain-walled gorge, sleeping in the heart of the immense mountains, its walls of granite and various composites running, in a course northeast or southwest, and admitting the pleasant southern winds; the sun rising in winter at times on the house of the lecturer at 1.30 P. M., o'clock and setting at 7 o'clock.

The views, showing the wonderful height and size and beauty of the *Big trees* of the valley, were excellent and received with manifest pleasure by the audience. Those of the *Calaveras grove* included one tree 18 feet in diameter and 350 feet in height, and another 435 feet high. These treeare classified as the *sequoia gigantia* and the *sequoia semper virens*, the latter being the red wood; a large specimen of the bark of such a tree was shown, with burs, large and small, from the same and other trees. Views of Inspiration Point; several of El Capitan, which is 8,350 feet above the sea; Yosemite Fall; Cathedral Peak, which has been polished and striated by glaciers; Vernal Fall, South Dome, and Washington Tower; and the North Dome, with balm of Gilead and pine trees, were all fine and thoroughly appreciated. A view of Mirror Lake was, perhaps the most vividly beautiful view, with its splendid background and clearly reflecting waters, and with a pleasant reminiscence of a visit to the lake on the part of the lecturer terminated the entertainment.

ONE MORE LAUGH.

Talking with a Methodist the other day about some grand old Methodist saints that we had known, we spoke of one now dead, and the brother said: "Did you hear how he died? He was a long time sick, you know, and in great pain, and when he felt the end had come he sent for his two sons.

"'Boys,' he said 'I am nearly through: I just wanted to see you and say good bye."

"They sat down beside his bed, and then he said, 'One of you read to me.'

"So one of them got the Bible, 'Nay, not that,' the old man said quietly, 'I don't need that now. I got it into my heart years ago. My feet are planted on the promises. Everything that Book teaches for *me* has come clear. My trunk is packed, my ticket all right, and I am just going to start, but now will you get something new, pleasant and bright? I have had a hard struggle with my pain, and would like to laugh just another time, I know it will do me good.'

"And so one of the boys got some bit of sweet humor, read that, and it was so that while the light was shining in his eyes at the pleasant thoughts, they changed and caught the light that flashed from the imminent glory, and he was with the angels."

Grand old man! I was glad to hear that story. Trunk packed, ticket made out, feet planted on the promises, just another ripple of laughter after the hard pain, and then the rest that remains not a bit better for him than for us; no royal road to that unquestioning confidence. Faith and fear had fought for his soul as they fight for ours now, 'fought it out on that line," and would not hear of being beaten. He got it all right, and then held on.—*Rev. Robert Collyer.*

Every Man to his Trade: Ours is Advertisin.

WINE CIRCULAR.

We give the following valuable information to those who are interested in California Wines, from the *Wine Circular* of J. M. Curtis, Wine Merchant of San Francisco, 434 Jackson Street:

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, May 1st 1872

While it is yet too early to venture an opinion regarding the quantity or quality of the vintage of 1872 in California, I have to note, with regret, the disastrious effect of the severe frost of April 10th, on the vineyards throughout the State. The reports are various and conflicting; but it is quite certain that the low-lying vineyards, from Anaheim to Yuba, have suffered severely many to the extent of one-half, and some to a still larger proportion of their prospective yield. The upland and hill vineyards have suffered much less. From all the data at hand, I think I may justly estimate the loss at ten per cent. of the entire vintage which a favorable season would have given us, and if we have cold weather for the ensuing fortnight, the loss will exceed the above estimate.

The local demand for matured wines was very light during the first quarted of the current year, and the shipment East by rail was much retarded by the "snow-blockade;" in February the entire shipment overland amounting to only 3,250 gallons. The loss of trade caused by the suspension of Rail communication was probably not less than 75,000 gallons.

The export of Native Wine and Brandy during the period under review was:

From San Francisco by sea	109,567 gallons.
From San Francisco by rail	36,723 "
From the interior by rail	3,712 "

Since the 1st of April the local demand has largely increased, and orders from the Eastern States are coming very freely to hand. The reduction of freights by the Overland Railroads (special rates for Wines having been recently made) will soon be felt in our increased trade with Western cities, while the opening summer will bring many dealers to our market for the purpose of examining stocks, and contracting for supplies

Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of our market for ripened wines, producers have had, on the whole, no reason to complain of their success in placing the crude wines of last vintage. The prices realized have been perhaps, a little lower than in previous years; but it is generally expected that with the rapid increase of production, prices must more nearly conform to the value of equal qualities in Europe. We can already produce wines as cheaply as the most favored districts of France or Germany. Until we can sell as cheaply, we cannot regard this industry as based upon a sure foundation, for now we hold the only market open to us, by grace of uncertain "protection"—protection which we do not want if the Government will but remove the restrictions of the Internal Revenue Law.

The price now paid in gold to producers for their new Wine, exclusive of casks, delivered in San Francisco, are as followers:

	Per Gallon.
Dry Red, or White Wines, from Mission Grapes, well fermented and in good keeping quality	$ — 30c — 35
Do. imperfectly fermented	— 20c — 30
Dry White, or Red Wines, of good quality from Foreign, mixed with Mission Grapes	— 35c — 40
Ditto, from Riesling, Orleans, Berger, Malvoisie, or other choice varieties, unmixed	— 45c — 75
Dry Muscat (pure)	— 50c — 70
Port, from Mission Grapes	— 60c — 65
Angelica, from Mission Grapes	— 55c — 75
Heavy Sweet Wines from Muscat, Tokay, or other choice varieties	— 70c [illegible]
Grape Spirit (White Brandy), per proof gallon	1 25c 1 40

The following are current prices (in gold) in the general market for Wines ready for shipment, casks included:

	Per Gallon.
Dry White, from Mission Grapes, vintage of 1869	$ — 65c — 75
Dry White, from Mission Grapes, vintage of 1870	— 55c — 65
Dry White, from Foreign and Mission Grapes, vintage of 1870	— 65c — 85
Dry White, with choice varieties of Foreign Grapes (pure), vintage of 1870	— 7 c 1 —
Dry Red, from Mission Grapes, vintage of 1870	— 50c — 65
Dry Red, from Foreign Grapes, vintage of 1870	— 60c — 75
Port, vintage of 1870	1 — c 1 25
Angelica, vintage of 1870	— 85c 1 10
Sweet Muscat, vintage of 1870	1 00c 1 20
Sherry, vintage of 1870	1 — c 1 50
Brandy, per proof gallon, vintage of 1869	2 25c 2 50
Brandy, per proof gallon, vintage of 1870	1 75c 2 00
Brandy, per proof gallon, of 1871	1 50c 2 —

The price of Still Wines, in glass, is generally based in this market on the calculation of cost per case of twelve bottles, at two and one-half gallons wine, and expense of bottling, $1 50 per dozen. During the present scarcity and high price of casks in this market, purchasers must not restrict shippers to the use of any particular size or style of package. So long as strong clean casks, which will carry the wine safely, are selected, the shipper having done his duty to the fullest extent his circumstances will permit

The present rates of freight hence are:

To New York, by sail via Cape Horn, 3 cents per gallon, currency.

To New York, by steamer via Panama, (fast), 18 cents per gallon, gold

To New York, by steamer via Panama (slow), 11 cents per gallon, gold.

To New York, by rail, in car-loads of 18,000 pounds to the single car, $1 75 per 100 pounds, currency.

To Chicago and St. Louis, $2 00 per 100 pounds, currency.

To Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, $2 25 per 100 pounds, currency.

WOOL ARRIVALS—1871-'72.

The Wool interest at the present time is exciting very great attention, from the fact that CALIFORNIA has been influencing the markets of Australia by large purchases there, and causing an undue excitement to be made here, which has caused large quantities of Wool to be purchased on speculation, and now the California market is some seven to ten cents per pound above that of New York, and also of Europe, taking the last advices from thence.

The arrivals of Wool in this market, as reported at the Wool Exchange, from January to May, are as follows:

	1872.	1871.
From North and Bay,		
From January to April	606	
From April to May	6943	
From South—Steamer and Sail,		
From January to April	678	
From April to May	4733	
Foreign Imports:		
Australia	6425	
Islands	—	
	$16,839	$ 4,103

About 300 bales of the imported stock was from the Islands. This is for four months.

SALE OF VALUABLE CATTLE

We call the special attention of Stockmen to the Sale of the valuable Stock, which is advertised by Messrs. J. C. Merrill & Co. to take place on Saturday the 11th, at the Ranch of J. J. Felz, three miles from Menlo Park, or Mayfield, San Mateo County.

This sale will give to purchasers an opportunity to secure some fine breeds of cattle, worthy special attention.

We have received from the Treasury Department at Washington, the full Reports for December, compiled by E. Young, Esq., Chief of the Bureau, for which we tender thanks.

FESTIVAL AT SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

Among the interesting Festivals of the times, we take pleasure in noting the Festival of the "Philalethic Literary Society" of Santa Clara College, being its Fifth Annual Public Celebration, although the Society has been established since 1856.

The name of the Society, "Philalethic," means the lovers and defenders of "Truth and Right," thus the subjects of essays, debates and discussions take that direction, as they study and eulogize the great defenders of these principles, as will be noted in the subjects of their present year's happy Festival on May Day evening.

The members, both active and honorary, had a business and social meeting in the early part of the evening, where the exchange of courtesies made it very pleasant greeting, and sentiment at their pleasant feast gave a stimulus for the evening's literary entertainment.

At eight o'clock the Society assembled in the New Exhibition Hall of the College, where from 800 to 1000 people had gathered from Santa Clara and San Jose to enjoy the pleasant entertainments which the Students always give at their Festivals.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

Music—Selections from Marin Faliero.....*Donizetti.*
Improvisade.....J C Johnson
Music—Military March.....*Lamarque.*
Henry Clay.....Alex Campbell.
Music—Fountain Quick-Step.
Patrick Henry.....Jos. Poujade.
Music—Roland's March.....*Ham.*
Irish Eloquence.....John T. Malone.
Music—Selections from Norma.....*Bellini.*
Address—Hon. David Belden.

The whole entertainment was most excellent. To say the Students did well, would be faint praise; they acquitted themselves with honor, each essay was highly creditable, and well and eloquently presented, each theme being of a character to call out great feeling and earnestness.

The last essay, *Irish Eloquence*, as it delineated the great characters of Burke, Emmett, O'Connell, Grattan, and other great names in the History of Ireland—of "Sweet Erin"—called from the author true eloquence and elicited warm applause.

Each essayist was applauded, and all received numerous fragrant Bouquets as *typical of the day*, and in compliment to the orators.

The closing Address of Hon. David Belden was of a very high order, the orator presenting the great signs of the age, showing the marks of progress and the striking signs that mark the great future, that will and must surprise the world.

This splendid oration should be circulated far and wide.—We esteem it *prophetic* of the future, and we hope to see it in print soon.

The exercises continued till eleven o'clock, but the audience were feasting on fat things for the mind, and were filled.

This celebration of this Society was a most pleasant and happy affair, and while it gave much pleasure to the friends of the College, it added new honor to the Students, as well as to the Fathers, of this excellent College.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Contrast Between New York and California.

We do not wonder that the people of the cold North wish to come to California, the GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

We give an item from a Letter received from the celebrated Seedsman of Rochester, N. Y., James Vick, Esq., who, in sending us some new Bulbs and Seeds, says to us in a letter dated April 22d.

"We have had an awful Spring—thermometer at almost zero in April, and a cold snow storm to-day. Have tried to put the plow in the ground to-day for the first time this Spring. Our nurserymen are in trouble on account of the lateness of the Spring."

Now, who would not come to our Sunny Land and leave the cold North? Reader, see the contrast; snow-storms and frozen ground North, Strawberries and Cream, Green Peas, Asparagus, Cucumbers, and all other luxuries in our Golden Land. Come, Settlers, this is the Land for you.

BAY DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society have now announced they will hold a Fair this summer in August, instead of May, as first intended. The Exhibition will take place at the Skating Rink, on Stockton Street near the Square. A Liberal Premium List will be offered and strong efforts made to have a good and interesting Exhibition.

HOLTICULTURAL SOCIETY, OAKLAND.

A New Horticultural Society has been organized at Oakland which promises to be a good and efficient worker for the cause of Horticulture and Floriculture. They propose to hold an Exhibition the present season, and make a grand gala time of it.

Prof. E. S. Carr is doing the cause good work by lecturing and exerting himself to wake up the people to a love of beautifying the earth.

HORSE BREEDING.

What is most wanted in this State is a race of Horses that shall show the best characteristics as the Horse of *all work*, a Horse that being bred from a *thorough-bred stock*—Sire and Dam—shall give to the horse the spirit of *endurance*, as well as all the general good qualities—Speed, Bottom, Strength, and Power—qualities that shall fit him for quick action, long travel, hard work, and yet, while suited for *all purposes*, be completely and easily controlled and driven.

We have been so much interested in the Essay on the Breeding of Horses, by Dr. B. J. Smith, of "Breeding Farm," at San Lorenzo, and the History of his most excellent Horse Nimbus, that we have given the essay in full in our Agricultural Department, page 130, believing Horsemen can find valuable instruction in it, too, and truths, new to many. We can with confidence recommend such a *Sire* to all who want good stock. See Pedigree, etc., in our Advertising Columns.

INSURANCE FOR GROWING CROPS.

It is all important for our Farmers, now that the dry season approaching and their Harvest fields soon ready for the Header, to remember that, even with the prospect of a *great harvest*," there is many a slip between the cup and the lip"—Fire may sweep down the grain fields sooner than a "Patent Header," therefore be wise and *Insure* your grain fields. This can be done at the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company and then you are safe. This Company is one of the best and safest in the land—their Policy is as sure as *Gold* in the vaults of a safe that fire cannot reach—therefore, be Insured.

SPLENDID FLORAL CHROMOS.

We have received from our Messrs. Briggs Brothers, the well-known and extensive Florists of Rochester, N. Y., their Two New Prize Chromos of large size, with Key to the different flowers upon the Picture.

The Lilly Chromo contains *sixteen* varieties, including all the superb Japan Lillies.

The Collective Chromo contains *Thirty-two* varieties of our leading gems of Flora.

Messrs. Briggs Brothers have done a good thing for Floriculture in sending out these beautiful Illustrations thus liberally to their patrons, but their large and increasing business will well repay them for all. Messrs Briggs Brothers do a world-wide business, and most successfully and satisfactorily, too.—We express our thanks for their favors.

SOCIAL REUNIONS.

The ex-residents of Placer County living in this region will join in a Festive Reunion at the Gardens at Alameda, Encinal Station, on Saturday next. All the Placer Countians are especially invited to join and make the reason a happy one.

A. L. Bancroft & Co.,

BOOKS

AND STATIONERY,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Steam Printing and Binding,

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING.

Valuable Books for Farmers.

The most complete collection of Scientific Books in the city, embracing all the Standard Works on

Architecture,
Farming and Gardening,
Fruit Culture,
Commercial Products,
Domestic Animals.

Every intelligent Farmer should read the latest works on these subjects. Send for Price List.

Subscription Books.

Good live men can make money canvassing for Books sold only through Agents. Address

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
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37.12 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

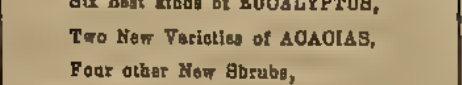
J. C. MERRILL & CO.

EDWARD H. PATTEN.....AUCTIONEER.
WHOLESALE AUCTION HOUSE,
Nos. 104 and 106 California Street.
SALE DAYS.....WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Cash advances on consignments.

SATURDAY.

SATURDAY.....MAY 11, 1872,
AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.,
At the Ranch of J. J. Felt, three miles from Menlo Park, or Mayfield, San Mateo County,



WE WILL SELL

185 HEAD

—OF—

Valuable Live Stock,

COMPRISING:

Sixty two-year old graded Devon Heifers.
Sixty Cows, part with Calves, and part new Milch Cows.
One three-year old, thoroughbred Devon Bull.
Two thoroughbred Durham Cows.
Twelve two-year old Steers.

J. C. MERRILL & CO.,
37.17 AUCTIONEERS.

VERY

RARE SEEDS.

NURSERYMEN, and AMATEUR, CULTIVATORS are specially invited to our NEW COLLECTION OF SEEDS just received from the Australian region, many of them are new and of great value.

The following are a portion of the collection:

Six Best kinds of EUCALYPTUS,
Two New Varieties of ACACIAS,
Four other New Shrubs,
One New Water Plant.

We offer them in collections of Six Packages assorted, for $5, adding also, One Package of Big Tree Seed, or the entire collection for $10, being a collection of Fourteen Packets of the Richest Seeds to be found in the country.

This collection will make a handsome GIFT to send to other States.

Directions for Planting will go with each collection.

Send orders with the amount, and Packages will be *Mailed Free.*

For Sale at **FARMER OFFICE.**

RAMIE FIBRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to purchase the Ramie Fibre, as dressed by the LeFranq Machine, at $250 to $350 per ton, according to quality.

ROGERS, MEYER & CO.,
112 Battery Street.
San Francisco, April 7, 1872. 37.13

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulveriser of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice TEA SEED just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE.
420 Clay Street San Francisco.

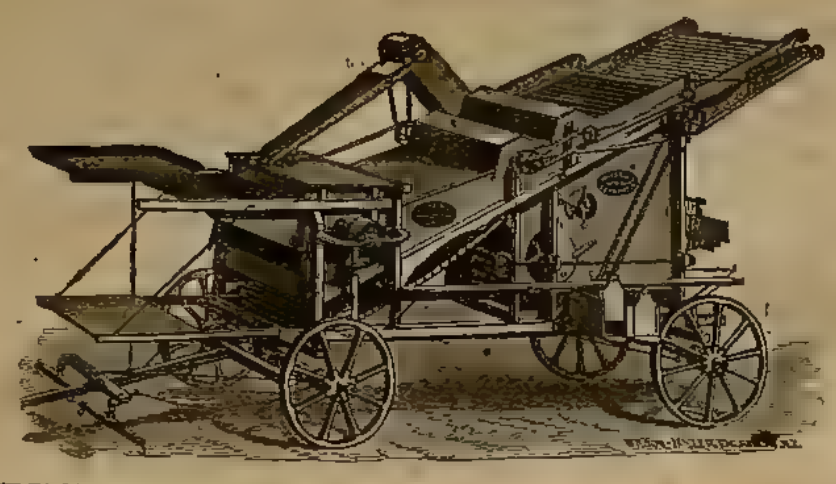
IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

TREADWELL & CO.,

With the Old Standard

HARVESTING MACHINES,

Hoadley's Threshing Engines,



RUSSELL'S THRESHERS,

Haines' Headers, Wood's Prize Mowers,

BALL'S & McCORMICK'S REAPERS,

Kirby's Combined Mower and Reaper, &c., &c.

WITH ALL THE LATEST CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS, SO JUSTLY PRIZED BY ALL CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

These Machines *must be sold*, and the supply being limited, and prices at *first cost*, they will be disposed of at an *early day*. ☞ Farmers who intend to buy Harvesting Machines for this season, would do well to ORDER NOW, and make sure of their Machines before the season advances, and the Stock is sold, as it certainly will be before harvesting time. ☞ *Don't fail to get our prices befor ordering.*

TREADWELL & CO.,
37.5 OLD FARMERS' MACHINERY DEPOT, *SAN FRANCISCO.*

THE IMPORTED

TROTTING STALLION

"NAUBUC"

Foaled in May, 1864, is seven years old, past;

BLACK, with a small Star in the Forehead;

Fifteen hands and two inches high, and weighed when five years old 1,000 pounds. Sired by "Toronto Chief," by "Royal George," by "Black Warrior," by "Tippoo," by "Ogden's Messenger," a son of Imported Messenger, who was thorough-bred, and out of the celebrated ten-mile trotting mare "GIPSY QUEEN," bred in Kentucky.

"NAUBUC" was bred by Thomas Vail, on Long Island, imported by DR. B. J. SMITH, arriving in San Francisco on the steamer "Colorado," Christmas Eve., 1863

TERMS FOR THE SEASON:

$50, Gold Coin, payable at or before the close of the season, July 1st, 1872.

Good pastures will be provided at $1 per month, with the best of attention, but accidents or escapes at the risk of the owners.

Any gentleman having a trotting mare, with a record of 2.40, or a thorough-bred mare, will be made welcome to the services of "NAUBUC" this season.

With the compliments of

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
637 *California Street.*

☞ The horse is in charge of the experienced groom,
NED. CUNNINGHAM,
37.17 San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY AND GAME,

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City.

Fancy Stocks.

I am prepared to furnish Pairs or Trios of

LIGHT AND DARK BRAHMA,
SULTANS, DOMINIQUE, POLAND,
GOLDEN AND SILVER HAMBURG,
AND BLACK SPANISH FOWLS,

FROM THE BEST STOCK IN THE STATE.

Also, Eggs of all the above varieties of Fowls for Hatching.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,
San Francisco, March 1, 1872 37.11

JAMES R. DEAN,

Importer and Dealer in

Paints, Oils,

Window Glass,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, ETC.

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF PAINTS.

House and Sign Painting promptly attended to.
Owners of Building and Contractors are invited to call at this store.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,
Between Battery and Front Streets,
37.17 SAN FRANCISCO.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD ETC

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for

E. BALL & CO'S
WORLD MOWER and REAPER,
E. BALL & COS
TORNADO THRESHER,

We wish to call attention to the following "GANG PLOWS" of Sterling merit, manufactured for us and now on sale.

E. CARD'S *MONITOR,*
E. CARD'S *PACIFIC RAILROAD,*
E CARD'S *EUREKA*

Also Sole Agents for the following:

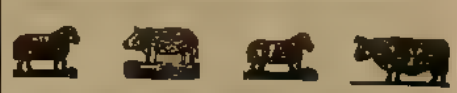
WOOLWORTH'S
AXE, PICK and SLEDGE HANDLES,
RUMSEY & CO'S
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS &c
LEARY'S
PATENT RAILROAD LANTERNS,
ENTERPRISE MFG CO'S
SELF MEASURING MOLASSES GATES,
PAT. TAP BORES, COFFEE MILLS, &c

Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

Gerrish Submerged Force Pumps.

30.21

Stock of all Kinds.



Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address EDITOR FARMER.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

108 & 110 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

For the Harvest of 1872,

Buckeye Mowers,

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

Buckeye Mowers "New Model,"

HAINES' GENUINE HEADERS,

Sweepstakes Threshers

HOLLINGSWORTH SULKY RAKES,

Horse Powers,

HAY PRESSES,

Steam Engines, &c., &c.,

Also a full Stock of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, and Harvesting Implements.

Send for Circulars, giving full description of Goods

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,
108 & 110 FRONT STREET,
37.11 **SAN FRANCISCO.**

CHOICE

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIAN GUM TREE:

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathlifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new Invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant, and also of the Camellia, make a collection of valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

New kinds of Corn!

Just received at the FARMER Office the several New kinds of Corn recently offered in the old States:

JUDSON'S BRANCHING FIELD CORN,
JUDSON'S BRANCHING POP-CORN,
THE SANFORD CORN,
Announced as Wonderful.
COOLEY'S LARGE FIELD CORN
Said to be Very Prolific.

These are all New Varieties, and now first offered.

We send them out in packages of Fifty cents each, mailed post-paid, to secure the kinds to growers. Address

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office.

BULL WANTED.

Devonshire **Breed,**

Between Two and Four Years of Age, Brown or Dark color.

☞ Address, "HOWARD," at this Office.
37.9t

Home Miscellany.

MY HUSBAND.

BY ALPHONSE DAYTON.

He comes as a lover, with soft, noiseless feet,
And I listen and wait for him, speechless and sweet.
He comes down the pathway, his heart all aglow;
I peep from my casement and watch—for I know
By the light in his eyes and the smile on his face,
All trembling, expectant, all shining with grace
Of the same love, soul-lighted, that blessed me in youth,
That he loves me as ever, still truly as truth.

He is constant and faithful, I know he is mine,
In the sadness of sorrow; through shadow and shine,
He has soothed my caprice with a kindness that told
How precious his love, more than rubies or gold;
And often, and often, far back in the years,
I know that my waywardness grieved him to tears;
And now, as I wait for him, can I forget
That he loves me, and loves me more tenderly yet?

How steadfast in purpose, how pure in his heart,
And that I, poor and helpless, should live as its part.
When he took me, and blessed me, and called me his own,
And now, for his bread, do I give him a stone?
Oh no! for I love him as woman can love;
I know of his olive branch I am the dove,
And tranquil, and happy, and joyous my life,
As I feel that he loves me—that I am his wife.

—*Golden Age.*

THE BIRD'S APPEAL.

[Here is a lesson for those little Boys, and sometimes Girls, too, who go out thoughtlessly and rob little "Bird's Nests" of their eggs and the young birds. Let all such read this "Birds Appeal," and never do the wicked deed again.—ED. F.]

"A little girl, with golden hair,
Listen to a poor bird's prayer;
Boy, with brow of careless glee,
Do not scorn a mother's plea.

"Do not steal my nest, so neat,
And my baby birds, so sweet;
What you know of all they need,
How to warm, or how to feed?

"Boy and girl, your mother oft
Strokes your brow with fingers soft;
She loves you, and I love *these*;
Do bring back my darlings, *please*.

"Hard we worked, my mate and I;
Many a sunny morn went by;
But we rested not, nor played,
Till our cosy home was made.

"Then what songs my partner [illegible]
While I brooded o'er the young;
What long flights o'er vale and hill
We have had their mouths to fill.

"Show us mercy—you are strong—
Do not such a cruel wrong,
Lest yourself may vainly plead
For the mercy you may need."

* * * *

The children sauntered home, the bird
Kept near them all the way;
But in their hearts no pity stirred
For birdie's grief that day.

They had not learned that love should be
To all dumb creatures shown;
That God does all their suffering see,
And hears each painful moan.

They went in-doors, and left their prize,
Uncared for, on the floor,
And birdie heard her nestlings' cries
Outside the cottage door.

In vain she longed to bring them food,
Or warm them with her wings—
She never more would nurse her brood,
Nor hear her kind mate sing.

The cold night wind around her swept,
Sick, hungry, sad, and sore;
While safe the cottage children slept,
She died outside the door.

Dear children, 'tis a cruel thing,
And very wicked too,
To rob or hurt a living thing
That does no harm to you.

INFLUENCE.

Wandering once along the sea,
A sudden impulse came to me.

A little stone so very small
That it scarce seemed to have weight at all,

I seized with open hand and threw
Into the waters deep and blue.

The ripples outward and outward spread
As the stone sank down to the ocean's bed,

Circling over far and wide
On the rugged waves of the flowing tide.

Quoth I to myself, 'There's a lesson here
That may well be learned with loving fear.

"Every man, and woman and child,
Is a pebble thrown into the waters wild;

"Every atom some motion imparts
In this turbulent sea of human hearts;

"For nothing there is so weak and small
As to leave no trace of power at all

"And the rippled waves of this troubled sea
Well be seen and felt in Eternity."

A farmer, while being run away with by a pair of frightened horses, shouted, "I'll leave my wife $10,000—no time to make a will." He is still alive but badly bruised.

A LITTLE SERMON.

A silent text, "The Still Small Voice."

While waiting once at a railroad station not long ago, one of the beautiful lessons which all should learn was taught in such a natural, simple way, that none could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day; the train was late, the ladies' room dark and smoky, and the dozen women, old and young, who sat waiting impatiently, all looked cross, low spirited, or stupid.

Just then a forlorn woman, shaking with the palsy, came in with a basket of little wares for sale, and went about meekly offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood blinking at the door a minute, as if reluctant to go out into the bitter storm again. She turned presently and poked about the room, as if trying to find something and then a pale lady in black, who lay as if asleep on a sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked in a kind tone, "Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear. I'm looking for the heating' place, to have a warm 'fore I go out ag'n. My eyes are poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace nowhere."

"Here it is;" and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair, and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well now, ain't that nice?" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry. "Thankee, dear; this is proper comfortable, ain't it? I'm most froze to-day, bein' lame and nothing; and not selling much made me feel sort of down-hearted."

The lady smiled, and went to the counter bought a cup of tea and some sort of food, carried it herself to the old woman, and said as respectfully and kindly as if the poor soul had been dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you have a cup of hot tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! Do they give tea at this depot?" cried the old lady in a tone of innocent surprise that made a smile go round the room, touching the glummest face like a streak of sunshine. "Well now, this is just lovely," added the old woman sipping away with a relish. "That does warm my heart."

While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares, bought soap, pins, and shoe strings, and cheered the old soul by paying well for them.

As I watched her doing this, I thought what a sweet face she had, though I considered it rather plain before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered to me, and as I saw a look of interest, sympathy and kindness come into the faces around me, I did wish that I had been the magician to call it out. It was only a kind word and friendly act; but somehow it seemed to brighten that dingy room wonderfully. It changed the faces of a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes were following the plain, pale lady with sudden respect; and when the woman with many thanks got up to go, several persons beckoned to her and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their negligence.

There were no gentlemen present to be impressed by the lady's kind act; so it was not done for effect, and no possible reward could be received, except the thanks of a poor, old woman. But that simple, little charity was as good as a sermon, and I think each traveler went on her way better for that half hour in that dreary station.—*S. S. Workman.*

ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS.

It is a well known fact that very few persons, even florists, understand the true way of arranging flowers, so as to have them appear *naturally* beautiful. The following from the London *Gardener's Chronicle*, we fully endorse:

"Of all the various mistakes made by persons in arranging flowers, the commonest is that of putting too many into a vase; and next to that, is the mistake of putting too great a variety of colors into one bouquet. Every flower in a group should be clearly distinguishable and determinable, without pulling the nosegay to pieces; the calyx of a clove pink should never be hid by being plunged into the head of white phlox, however well the colors may look. Sweet peas never look so well in the hands as they do on the boughs over which they climb, because they cannot be carried without crowding them; but put them lightly into a vase with an equal number of pieces of mignonette; or, rather, ornament a vase half full of mignonette, with a few blooms of sweet peas, and you get a charming effect, because you follow the natural arrangement by avoiding crowding of the blooms, and putting them with the green foliage which they want to set them off. Few people are aware, until they try it, how easy it is spoil such a pleasing combination as this; a piece of calceolaria, scarlet geranium, or blue salvia, would ruin it effectually. Such decided colors as these require to be grouped in another vase, and should not even be placed on the same table with sweet peas, they also require a much large preponderance of foliage than is wanted by flowers of more delicate colors. It is unquestionably difficulty to resist the temptation of "just putting in" this or that flower, because "it is such a beauty;" a beauty it may be—and so may be an apricot—but it would be out of place in a basin of green pea soup! There is at least one proper place for every flower; then let every flower be in its proper place."

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was five hundred and eighty years old when she married. There's hope for some of you other ladies after all.

It was a brilliant Fond du Lac boy who, seeing a dog with a muzzle on for the first time, exclaimed: "Mamma, mamma, I bet five cents the dogs are going to wear hoop-skirts; there goes a dog with one on his nose now."

ELI PERKINS ON DOLLY VARDENS.

I'm sick of Dolly Vardens!

That is—I could stand it to have Mrs. Perkins live in Dolly Varden morning wrappers, wear occasional Dolly Varden afternoon costume, and indulge in Dolly Varden opera dresses now and then, but, when Mrs. Perkins—asks me—to w-e-a-r Dolly Varden vests, Dolly Varden pantaloons, and Dolly Varden shirt collars—and a-s-k-s me to change off my *Bon Marche* cambric handkerchief with the big monograms on them for a square of exaggerated window curtain—I say when she asks me to wear Dolly Varden clothes *myself*, sleep on Dolly Varden sheets, and wipe on Dolly Varden towels, then I say, like poor persecuted Toodles, "hang Dolly Varden" aforesaid!

"What are Dolly Vardens?"

"This is how they came about. In the Spring of 1870, while Napoleon was fussing with Benedetti up at Ems, and Benedetti was fussing with old King William to drive him into the big war, the Empress Eugenie was making up a party to go to the *Longchamp* races. The crazy ladies of the Court had exhausted all the recent fashions, and so the Empress sat about getting up a style for the races which should be just about as crazy in fashion as old Nip, her husband, was in war. Eugenie sent for Worth, the mad-milliner, and together they planned those rose and sunflower spangled *Cretonne* suits, and got up a Leghorn 'shoo fly' hat, with velvet and daises and dandelions, and any and everything which should look like Mrs. Flannagan's weedy, hollyhock-bordered back yard.

"They succeeded. The dress was the most insane specimen of window curtain, and the hats looked—well, looked just as coquetish as our Dolly Varden hats do now. It looked as if it had been struck with a whirlwind behind—or, in a word, it was a cocked hat just ready to fly, but anchored down by velvet strings.

"Well, the Empress and the Court ladies went up to the *Longchamp* races, and wore these window-curtain suits. Of course Paris was crazy about it, but just then old King William slapped half a million Dutchmen over into Alsace and Lorraine, which made the Empress quit the races and run back to Paris to look after the hospitals, which were full of wounded Frenchmen."

"Who revived the crazy fashion?"

"Well, Mrs. B——, of Fifth avenue; and several of our ladies brought back the window-curtain dress from Paris in the fall of 1870, and wore it at the Jerome races—a very proper place for it. Last spring it began to creep out up at Saratoga. The pretty Mrs. P——lo was the envy of all the ladies, for she had one right from Worth's. They were 'just the cheese' for the races, and did well for Saratoga graveyard flirtations and morning breakfast down at Moon's, but now the ladies are becoming as crazy as the fashion. They insist on wearing the hopvine sunflower patterns all the time.

"They are cutting up their window curtains, to make what they call now 'Dolly Varden' dresses, and little forty-cent palmetto hats made by the darkies in Florida are brought up here cocked on one side, ballasted with $10 worth of Paris pansies and poppies and bachelors' buttons, and sold for $26. But don't they make a sensation? It's all right—Dolly Varden was a crazy woman; she did all sorts of queer things; but if Dolly should walk out of her crazy English grave and drop down on Broadway, and see 35,000 insane American women adopting her lunatic dress patterns, and cutting up generally, just as Dickens said she used to 'cut up,' Dolly would immediately get up a grand fair to raise funds to build a gigantic Dolly Varden Insane Asylum.

"These window curtain *Cretonne* suits are only to be worn at the races. They are not for morning, nor afternoon; but now every Biddy on $4 per week is talking about Dolly Varden for morning, Dolly Varden for evening, and Dolly—crazy Dolly Varden for funerals and weddings—for the pall-bearers, and bridesmaids! see Bil."

VIENNA YEAST.

Vienna yeast is prepared in the following manner: Previously malted barley, maize and rye are ground up and mixed, next put into water at a temperature of from 65 to 75°; after a few hours the saccharine liquid is decanted from the dregs, and the clear liquid brought into a state of fermentation by the aid of some yeast. The fermentation becomes very strong, and by the force of the carbonic acid which is evolved, the yeast globules (the size of which averages from 10 to 12 millimetres) are carried to the surface of the liquid, and, orming a thick scum, that substance is removed by a skimmer, placed on cloth filters, drained, washed with a little distilled water, and next pressed into any desired shape by means of hydraulic pressure, and covered with a strong and stout tightly-woven canvas. This kind of yeast keeps for from eight to fourteen days, according to the season, and is, both for bakers and brewers, very superior to that ordinarily used; the extra good qualities of Vienna beer and bread are partly due to the use made of this yeast, in preparing these articles.—*Chemical News.*

POISONED MILK.

It might not be amiss for us to follow the example of England in some particulars. In all the the prominent cities of England public analyzers of sugar and milk are to be appointed by law. Any purchasers may have an article examined by paying a small fee. The penalty of adulterating food or drugs is to be a fine of $250 for the first offense, and imprisonment at hard labor for six months for the second.

Our city could get rich by fining all who sell adulterated milk, sugar and wines—let our authorities look to this matter.

An old lady gave this as her idea of a great man: "One who is fearful of his clothes, don't drink sperits, kin read the Bible without spelling the words, and eat a cold dinner on wash-day without grumbling."

Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of California.

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IMPORTANT

TO

NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.

We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest an best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Rare and Beautiful Perenials Bennials, Annuals, Etc., Etc.

also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

PERSONS WHO ARE DESIROUS OF SECURING A few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places—to gardens in the country or to conservatories or to parlor windows for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in greenhouses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons—all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us WARREN & CO., Farmer Office.

The Choicest Poultry.

The Choicest Breeds of Poultry can now be had at much below the usual rates.

The following kinds will be offered by a careful Breeder at reduced rates in Trios:

Light Brahmas,
Dark Brahmas,
White Leghorns,
Black Spanish, Pure.

All the above will now be offered at much below the usual rates to those who wish Choice Poultry.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Santa Clara College, S. J.

SANTA CLARA, CAL.

Conducted by the fathers of the Society of Jesus

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, January 13, 1873

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months, ... $300

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S J., St. Ignatius Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco

34:1 REV. A. VARSI, S J President

THE LAUNDRY.

NEW CLOTHES LINE.

We call the special attention of Laundry folks, and also every family who make use of CLOTHES LINES to the Newly Invented

WIRE CLOTHES LINES

just received at our Office.

The "WIRE CLOTHES LINE" is one of the best Inventions of the Age, being a SEVEN STRAND COMPOSITION WIRE LINE which never corrodes or stains the clothing. The line once put up and made fast in the yard or on the "House Top," remains always safe and strong and will last a life time.

The expense is very small. Call and see this New Invention at the CALIFORNIA FARMER Office

CITY PROPERTY FOR A FARM.

The undersigned having a fine House and Garden Grounds in the city, House large hard finished, with Gas and Water, and good Out-buildings, is desirous to exchange the same for a well located and pretty country residence.

The country residence must be in a good and healthy region, Buildings neat, and Land good quality, Orchard or Vineyard desirable—a good Estate is wanted—value from $6000 to $10,000.

Any person desirous of such an exchange, if they will address G. W. B., FARMER Office, shall meet with a prompt answer. 36.23

MARINE, FIELD TOURISTS' AND OPERA CLASSES.

CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

C. MULLER, Optician.
205 Montgomery St., Russ Block,
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WHO MAKES SCRAP BOOKS

'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books*, for we have in this collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Receipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $2.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlets and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

20,000 NEWSPAPERS.

We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc

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Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice Essays and Letters on Agricultural matters can have these at low rates—say the 100 Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

New Fresh Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS, CHOICE AND RARE

From "VICKS" Best Seeds,

FINEST VARIETIES BULBS

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS, NARCASSUS, JONQUILS, &c.

New and Splendid Lillies,

ALL OF THE CHOICEST KINDS.

Also Collections of Australian Seeds

For sale at the FARMER Office.

Miscellany.

ANCIENT RECORDS.

A Discovery has been made of singular interest to students of old beliefs. Dr. Talbot has found on one of the well-known Assyrian clay tablets in the British Museum a remarkable prayer, which proves, as clearly as the much older Egyptian "Negative Confession," the Assyrian belief in a future state. We subjoin a part of it:—"Length of days—long lasting years—a strong record—a long life—extended years of glory—preeminence among kings—grant ye to the King, my Lord, who has given such gifts to his gods! And after the gift of these present days, in the feasts of the land of the silver sky—the refulgent courts—the abode of blessedness; and *in the Light of the Happy Fields, may he dwell a life eternal*—holy—in the presence of the gods who inhabit Assyria."

We have here a clear proof that about seven hundred years before Christ—that is, in the time of the later kings of Israel—the Assyrian, held clear and distinct ideas of a future world. We know that the Egyptians did so too. Are we to believe, as some would try to persuade us that the Israelites—whose communications with the two countries were regular and constant—differed from them in holding no such doctrine?

REMARKABLE BIRTHS.

There have been published in the papers recently several accounts of remark births, including that of three sons to Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Hensliker, three daughters to Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, of Poland, Me., and also three daughters to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Kline, of Greenville Mo., to whom Gov. Brown sent his congratulations, with the assurance that they deserved well of the country. But our friend R. S. Rogers, Esq., of Warner, tells a story that throws the above quite in the shade. While in Medina, Orleans County, N. Y., not long since he visited a woman by the name of Bushnell, who will be 37 years old the 17th of next month, and who was then the mother of twelve children. Triplets were born at two births, and at another birth six living children were born, four of them being alive and well at the time of his visit. These children are now about four and a half years old. Mr. Rogers having heard of the circumstances, visited the family out of curiosity. If any one has a large story to tell on this subject there is now an opportunity.—*The People.*

TO KNIT A COUNTERPANE IN SHELL WORK.

Cast on forty-four stitches. First time across knit plain; second time across put over thread, knit two together, repeat, etc; third time across knit plain; fourth time across knit five narrow, rest plain; fifth time across knit five narrow, rest seam or purl, only last six plain; sixth time across knit five narrow, rest purl all but the last six stitches, those plain; so on alternately purling and knitting the middle, except change every five times across, so as to make stripes crosswise of five rows knit and five purled. Always put over thread and take off the first stitch without knitting, then knit four, and narrow the sixth and seventh stitches together; at the last end knit six plain.

THAT COIN IS GOOD.

A very pleasing incident occurred in our market recently which shows how strong is the affection and confidence which the name or figure of Queen Victoria holds among all the English people.

An English lady was making purchases in our market recently, and taking out her purse to pay for them, she handed the market-man an English Sovereign, when to her surprise he said: "This money don't pass here—this ain't good money," meaning let us have our American gold. "Not good," said the lady, "I know it is good—don't you see it has *Queen Victoria* on the coin, and *that makes it good.*"

THE ROLLING STONES OF NEVADA.

A paper in the interest of science says that stones have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an ivory nature. When scattered about upon the floor, table or other level surfaces, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling towards a common center, and there huddle up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest.

SCENE IN A HORSE CAR IN BOSTON.

Car stops; smiling young lady enters; every seat full. An old man rises at the other end.

"Oh, don't rise," says the lovely girl. "I can just as well stand."

"I don't care whether you set or stand," he replied, "I'm going to get out."

"I'm sorry," observed the clergyman in a sympathizing tone, "Mrs. Hurt has a heavy burden to bear." "Yes, she does, that's so," acquiesced the old farmer. "She's laid there flat on her back this seven year. Seems sometimes as if I should get altogether worn out. I do wish she'd get well—or *suthin.*"

A Paris correspondent tells of one lady in the city, during the siege of the Prussians, who was so overcome by her appetite as to eat her beloved lap-dog. After a hearty meal she looked down at the little heap of bones; tears fell from her eyes. "Poor Bijou!" she exclaimed, how he would have enjoyed them."

The Pope has refused the sum of money offered to him by the Italian government. He says that when he wants money he will receive it only from the Catholic world.

An industrious nosologist has estimated that there are about twenty-four hundred disorders incident to the human frame.

NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE

C. L. KELLOGG,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Flower, Vegetable and Garden Seeds,

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TREE, FIELD, AND FRUIT SEEDS.

Specialties:

The Ramie Plants Pure Alfalfa and Mesquite Grass Seed,

With a Fine Collection of Bulbous Roots direct from Holland.

We invite our Customers to send for our Catalogue and favor us with their orders. 37.5.

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Manufacturers AND Importers of

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SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

Nos. 214 and 216 Battery street,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which some may have, we wish it understood that though we keep he largest Wholesale Stock in the country, small Orders and Retail Customers will receive every attention and benefit that they can at smaller establishments.

FARMERS and others will do well to call on us before purchasing, as the rate of Eastern Exchange justifies us in offering goods at REDUCED RATES.

N. B.—

We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

A VERY FINE HOME FOR SALE.

A very fine Farm of 320 Acres of Rich Land, located in Clayton, is now offered to a purchaser that can appreciate a GOOD BARGAIN.

The Land is of the very best quality and of this there is now 40 acres in Oats, 30 acres in Wheat, with a fine Orchard of 6 to 700 Fruit Trees in bearing order, there is also an excellent Vineyard of 8000 Vines, from which 4000 gallons of Wine was made last year.

Upon this estate is a good Dwelling House of Concrete Stone with nine Rooms, all well finished; a fine Barn, Wine Cellar, Carriage House and other Buildings. Living streams of Water run through the Farm, with good Wells of Water beside.

There is upon the Farm 3 Horses, 3 Cows, several young Calves and Poultry of all kinds.

Also Wagons, Plows, Harrows, and Tools in plenty to carry on the Farm.

The House is nicely furnished, so that a person desiring a Home all ready for use, can have one quickly—and a Bargain is offered.

The Farm will be sold seperately or with the Stock, or all together.

TERMS CASH.

For Particulars inquire at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE. 37.6

D. N. ROBISON. A. C. ROBISON.

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TAHITE ORANGE HOUSE,

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FRUIT AND PRODUCE,

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GOLD FISH, GLOBES, SHELLS!

CURIOSITIES OF ALL KINDS.

217 Washington Street,

Between Front and Davis.

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Gypsum! Gypsum!

GROUND GYPSUM.

The great Fertilizer, and one of the best and most valuable Restorers of wasted lands, can now be had at less cost than Guano or any other manure.

for Sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

Farms and Ranches,

—AND—

Land Estates For Sale.

Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

FARMS, IMPROVED HOMESTEADS,

LANDS, RANCHES, &C.,

Should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

ADVERTISING IN THE FARMER,

As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-1

Gardeners, Foremen, Etc.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE GOOD AND reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the *best men.*

For our time, examinations, correspondence, etc., we shall expect a compensation that will repay us.

WARREN & CO.,

Farmer Office, 320 Clay Street, San Francisco

Orange, Lemon, Lime Trees, &c.

The undersigned would offer to all who desire to plant choice Lemon, Orange and Lime Trees, a very choice lot of these desirable trees, which it is now clearly proved will grow and thrive in all our principal Counties.

ALSO

VERY FINE CHOICE GRAFTED ORANGE TREES, GRAFTED ON THE LEMON STOCK.

Fine ENGLISH WALNUT Trees, also of fine growth,

These are all offered at the lowest market rates.

Address to the undersigned,

Box 265 Los Angeles, Cal.

37 1-3m THOS A. GAREY

Important to Farmers!

THE CALIFORNIA LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Will continue, as heretofore, to send all kind of Reliable Farm Laborers to all parts of the country.

Farmers are requested when sending their orders to be as particular as possible in stating wages offered, the duties to be performed, the proper route to destination the cost of fare, etc., etc.

Send to the undersigned and you will get

"Reliable Help."

A. ZEEHANDELAAR,

37.14 (Ex. Secretary of Labor Exchange.)

RANDALL'S GREAT SHEEP BOOK.

RANDALL'S NEW EDITION OF

"The Practical Shepherd"

Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

Price at the Farmer Office, $2.00; by Mail or Express, charges paid, $2.50. Send orders to the Farmer Office. WARREN & CO.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and was pronounced

The Best Churn Exhibited at the State Fair, and to which was awarded by the Committee

THE FIRST PREMIUM,

is now offered for the sale to the Trade, or at Retail, in lots to suit purchasers at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

Fruit, Shade, Trees! Garden, Hedge, Plants! Flower, Garden, Seeds

Apple and Crab, 100, 2 to 4 ft. $1; 4 to 6 ft.,	$1 00
Pear, Std. Extra, 1 yr., Bartlett, &c., 3 to 4 ft., dozen,	2 00
Seeds, Peach, bu. $2; Apple, Osage, new, bu.,	12.00
Potatoes, White Peach Blow, Early Rose, bu.,	2 00
Seedlings, Soft Maple, 1,000, $7; Ash, $3; Elm,	2.00
Illustrated Catalogue, 100 pages, and New Price List,	10c.

37.8 F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Illinois.

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PROMPT, CHEAP, and GOOD,

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....AND....

GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE,

Eureka Theatre, Montgomery Street.

This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

COMPARATIVE, FLORAL, AND BOTANICAL ANATOMY will be largely illustrated, and form a leading feature of the institution. Every exertion has been used to render this superb collection the most INSTRUCTIVE, AGREEABLE, and USEFUL IN THE WORLD.

INSECT AND ANIMAL LIFE will be beautifully displayed and the celebrated Du Chaillu GORILLA which was exhibited ALIVE in Paris, has been added to the already vast collection of HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Open from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays from

FRENCH SUGAR BEET.

A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in Quantities at low rates.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE.

Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN BEES are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal

SEED OF THE BIG TREES.

Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INVOICES OF THE

CELEBRATED

Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

"Farmer Office" 320 Clay Street, up stairs.

OIL PAPER

Will Shed Water, Air and Dampness.

It is what every Nurseryman wants for Mailing and Packing Plants, Vines, Roses, &c.

Druggists, Chemists and others use it instead of Wax for covering mouths of Jars, Bottles, or any articles that need to be kep from air and moisture.

FOR ARTISTS.

It being transparent, it is used for Drawing, Sketching and Tracing

Also adapted for Schools where these branches are taught. For Tracing it is an amusement for children (use FABER'S No 2. or Drawing Pencils.)

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

The Century Plant.

This wonderful Plant is now so well proved in our climate as to assure its Blooming not once in a hundred years) but in about 10 to 15 years at most from small Plants. By transplanting a large plant of 4 to 5 years old an early Bloom is secured.

Those who wish fine Plants can secure good strong Plants now, by calling at the Garden, 933 Pacific Street, corner of Mason, opposite where the wonderful Plant is now coming into bloom.

Orders can be left at the FARMER Office.

1872! 1872!! 1872!!!

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER,

The Pioneer Herald

OF AGRICULTURE,

Established 1854,

THE

Only Agricultural Paper

IN CALIFORNIA,

Devoted Exclusively

TO THIS GREAT INTEREST OF THE STATE

FOR

1872!

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

OUR NINETEENTH YEAR!

Great Reduction

FOR THE

"California Farmer,"

FOR

Volume Thirty-seven,

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Eighteen Years,

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TRUSTY YOUNG MAN WANTED.

Wanted in this Office a Trusty Young Man, whose Parents reside in the city, one who can bring good testimonials of character, can find a good situation permanently in the Editorial Room as a Mailing and Copying Clerk, &c.

Apply only between 5 and 6 P. M.

START A NURSERY, HOW TO.—Third edition for Spring of 1872, free. Price 25c. Price List Now ready. HEINES' NURSERIES, Dayton, O. (Established 1853.)

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing place.

Corrected Weekly, by EDITOR FARMER.

San Francisco, May 9, 1872.

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	109¾@110⅜
Price of Gold	113¾@113¾
Value of Greenbacks	90@90¾
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s 6d.
do do New York	150@170 bush

Money in New York, Boston and the Eastern States in better demand from 7 to 12 per cent

Money remains the same at the Bank of England, and still rates at 3½ per cent., and loans at three per cent. and less.

Money in San Francisco is getting quite plenty. At Bank 1 and 1½ per cent—Large and long loans 8@10 per cent.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

The Grain market has been active since our last, and considerable Grain has changed hands and will go abroad, some too on the producer's account: The Grain markets of Europe are not considered firm, but changeable, the Liverpool rates are still over 12s, the threatening look of France and Germany, and England and America may have caused special rates to move, and this may account for any rise that has taken place.

Grain here is plenty, and it is hoped that all the grain possible may be sent abroad.

Flour, too, has been in demand, and quite large exports abroad, especially to Boston and New York since our last report, this is indeed fortunate for our State, and especially for our Grain-growers and for trade generally.

Barley, Oats and Corn are all quiet and little sale, with prices about the same.

Potatoes plenty, Onions and Beans in less at higher rates.

Hay and Feed Stuffs are lower. Bran and Middlings much less and plenty. Oil Cake Meal is less in price, but is the best and cheapest feed of all.

The Wool market has received a check, and the glorious hope of high rates look uncertain, the highest rates having been reached. Australian Wool which is now coming to our port largely is of the best quality and commands full price when sales can be made, in fact the demand from purchasers in California and the East has advanced the rate of all woots in the Australian region at least 25 per cent. but there is a reaction, over one million of Dollars in value has been bought of Australian wool in six months for the American market.

The Wool market of Europe, New York, Boston and Philadelphia are all excited, but are stand still in sales, on the Wool Question, as this is materially affecting the leading manufacturers of the world.

For special Retail markets see Department below.

WHOLESALE GRAIN REPORT

Wheat California, ₩ 100 lbs old	$1 75	@	1 80
do Extra	1 90	@	2 05
Barley, ₩ 100 lbs	1 45	@	1 50
Barley, old, for brewing	1 50	@	1 55
Rye ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 10
Oats, California, ₩ 100 lbs	1 45	@	1 55
Corn ₩ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 75
Flour, Superfine ₩ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	5 75	@	6 00
Extra Family Flour	5 75	@	6 25
Oregon Superfine	4 75	@	5 00
do Extra for shipping	5 75	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Buckwheat, ₩ 100 lb	2 25	@	2 35
Bran ₩ ton	16 00	@	17 50
Middlings ₩ ton	20 50	@	21 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₩ ton		@	30 00
Beans, ₩ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 75
Potatoes	40	@	60
Choice Varieties	60	@	75
Carolinas	ton	@	..
Onions	3 00	@	4 00
Hay, ₩ ton, extra	16 00	@	20 00
Hay, ₩ ton, Ordinary	12 00	@	14 00
Straw ₩ ton	8 00	@	8 50

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit market remains as last reports as to kinds and varieties of Fruit.

Oranges and other fruits have come in very freely from the Islands, but our own Los Angeles Oranges beats them all, better, handsomer and sweeter. This kind of Fruit should be extensively cultivated over our State in all our warm nooks and corners.

Strawberries are now coming in very plentifully, and are lower in price. Apples are fair in appearance, but their fresh and juicy taste has nearly departed.

Apples, ₩ box	1 50	@	3 00
Apples, ₩ lb	5	@	8
Pears, ₩ lb	8	@	10
Strawberries, ₩ lb	20	@	25
Gooseberries ₩ lb	7	@	10
Cherries, ₩ lb	50	@	60
Currants, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Quinces, ₩ box	..	@	..
Figs	..	@	..
Figs, dried, ₩ lb	10	@	20
Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	75
Limes, ₩ doz	25	@	35
California Lemons, ₩ doz	50	@	75
do Oranges, ₩ doz	25	@	35
Oranges, Tahite, ₩ doz	20	@	30
Pine Apples, each	50	@	1 00
Bananas, per bunch	2 50	@	5 00
Cal. Walnuts ₩ lb	30	@	30
" Almonds "	25	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

Our Vegetable show is really excellent—no one can complain either of quantity, variety, quality or price—all are first rate

Asparagus, white ₩ lb	..	@	18
do green	..	@	12
Artichokes, (Fr) ₩ doz	..	@	75
Brussell's sprouts, ₩ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	10	@	15
Cauliflower, each	15	@	25
Cabbage, each	15	@	50
" New Young	15	a	30
Carrots, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Celery Root, ₩ dozen	..	@	1 00
Cress, ₩ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cranberries, ₩ gall	75	@	1 00
new eastern, ₩ gal	..	@	75
Dried Herbs, ₩ doz	..	@	50
Egg Plant		@	
Garlics	6	@	10
Green Peas, ₩ lb		@	12
Green Corn, ₩ doz		@	..
Sugar Peas	..	@	..
Lettuce, ₩ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₩ lb	..	@	20
do cultivated	25	@	38
Onions, ₩ lb		@	
Horseradish per lb	..	@	15
Okra, dried, ₩ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₩ lb		@	..
Potatoes, ₩ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb		@	6
do Sweet		@	6
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₩ lb	..	@	6
Radishes, ₩ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₩ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₩ lb	..	@	25
do Red	..	@	25
Squash, Summer	..	@	..
do Marrow'al	4	@	..
do Hubbard		@	5
do Spring	..	@	..
Green Lima, shelled	..	@	..
Spinach, ₩ basket	30	@	50
Salsify, ₩ bunch	..	@	15
Turnips, ₩ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, ₩ lb	..	@	20
Garlic	..	@	10
Shallots	10	@	15

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

101x102 California Marke.

The Fish market is fully and admirably supplied at rates about the same as last week.

Salmon, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do smoked, new	12	@	18
do pickled, ₩ lb	8	@	12
Lake Siglor Trout per lb	30	@	35
Smelts	10	@	12
Perch	10		12
Sockeye	10	@	12
Codfish, dry	..	@	10
Herring, fresh		@	60
do smoked ₩ 100	..	@	1 30
Tomcod	..	@	10
Sardines, fresh	..	@	37
Soleifish	..	@	20
Mackerel pickled, each	40	@	..
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₩ lb	..	@	12
Flounders	..	@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	37
Halibut	..	@	75
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbut	..	@	40
Pompono	..	@	2 00
Eels			..
King Fish		@	..
Anchovies		a	50
Prons	..	a	1 00
Frogs per doz	..	a	

SHELL FISH.

SOLOMON TESMORE,

57, 58, 59, California Market.

Shell Fish remains without change—a large supply, quick sales and increasing business among the Bivalve dealers.

Oysters, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			75
Eastern Oysters in Lard			2 00
Craw fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs each		@	25
Terrapin, ₩ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Crabs large ₩ doz	..	@	1 00
do small		@	25
do soft	..	@	50

MEATS.

The Meat market at Retail has dropped in price, and best pieces can be had at less rates. Meats generally are now plenty. As the fruit season comes on, less meats and more fruits bring down high rates

Beef, tenderloin, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do sirloin and rib p'ces	18	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	15	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₩ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	25
Veal, ₩ lb	18	@	25
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₩ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Beef tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	18	@	20
Sugar Cured California	18	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	25
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	23
Whittaker's St. Louis, Mo	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWAT.

103 & 104

The supply of Poultry is large, even abundant, and the prices generally lower, the sales of Poultry is steadily increases in our markets.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvas ₩ pair		@	..
do tame	1 00	@	1 25
do Teal, and small Duck ₩ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₩ each	40	@	60
do tame ₩ pair	4 00	@	5 00
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	..	@	30
Hens, each	75	@	1 00
Snipe, ₩ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₩ lb	..	@	..
Quails, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	2 50
Squirrel, ₩ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES

Hens, ₩ doz	7 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	9 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₩ lb	20	@	24
Ducks, tame, per ₩ doz	12 00	@	14 00
do small	1 00	@	1 50
do Mallard	..	@	3 50
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 00
do wild ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Venison	..	@	..
Hares, ₩ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC

The Dairy market is well and fully supplied, while prices of Butter has receded, while Eggs are firm at rates, even with large exports of Butter, our market is overstocked, feed is so good that the cows make double rations of Butter now.

Eggs have been higher but now hold at the figures

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Cooking)	..	@	30
do Extra Choice	35	@	40
do do packed	..	@	30
do Eastern	..	@	30
Eggs, California, ₩ doz	35	@	40
Duck-eggs	..	@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₩ lb	..	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₩ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₩ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	18
Honey, new	30	@	35
Vermont Maple Sugar ₩ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₩ lb (Fresh)	27	@	32
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	..
Cheese, California	18	@	20
Eggs, ₩ doz	35	@	38
Farralone Eggs, ₩ doz	..	@	..
Lard, ₩ lb	12	@	14

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool market, though in fact called quiet, is still active in the undertow, which will soon be manifested on the surface waters of trade

Wool, Fall Clip	30@40
" Choice Extra	40@55
Medium	28@30
do burry	25@30
Wool-sacks, new	70@85
do second- hand	50@60
Wheat Sacks, 22x36	15@18
Potatoes Gunny Bags	19@20
Dry hides, ₩ lb	22@24
Green salted, ₩ lb	11@12
Deer Skins	30@35
Sheep skins, wool on	40@50
do do plain	25@35
Goat skins, each	40@60
Rendered Tallow	9½@10

New Productions of California.

The reports this Fall upon New Products will be of great interest as the amount will be large and of importance, and their export values will add to the wealth of our State very considerably.

Flax Seed ₩ cwt	..	@	1 00
Hemp Seed ₩ lb	6	@	8
Castor Beans ₩ lb	..	3½	4
Castor Oil ₩ Gal	1 25	@	1 37
Linseed Oil	85	@	90
Hops, California	55	@	65
do. Imported	..	@	..
Alfalfa	16	c	25
Mustard Seed	3	@	3½
English Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	5	@	7½
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	8	@	10
Bees Wax	25		40
Pea Nuts	6	@	9

San Francisco Cattle Market.

The Wholesale Cattle market is fully supplied, and prices have gone down considerably—the abundance o Feed causes this fall.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

BEEF—American, 1st quality,	8	@	9
do. 2d do.	6	@	8
do. 3d do.	6	@	6
VEAL—	8	@	10½
MUTTON—	5	@	7
LAMB—	—	@	—
PORK—undressed	6½	@	7½
dressed	8	@	9

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3:00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento

6:30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7:30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4:00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2:00 P. M. Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. P. and North Pacific Railroad.

OAKLAND BRANCH—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10 and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 00, 9 20 and 11.30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

LEAVE BROOKLYN, 5 30, 6 45, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 40 and 10 10 P. M.

LEAVE OAKLAND, 5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 7 50 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, 7 30, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

LEAVE HAYWARDS, 6 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

LEAVE FRUIT VALE, 5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M. Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15th, 1872.

Trains South.	Through Train.	San Jose Only	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8 10 A M	3:20 P M	4:40 P M
San Jose	Arrive 10:36 "	5:40 "	7:10 "
Gilroy	Arrive 11:35 "	.....	.....
Hollister	Arrive 12:50 P M	.....	.....
Pajaro	Arrive 1:25 "	.....	.....

Trains North.	San Jose Only	San Jose Only	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	12:35 P M
Hollister	.....	.....	1:00 "
Gilroy	.....	.....	2:00 "
San Jose	10:30 A M	7:50 A M	3:30 "
San Francisco	Arrive 8:50 "	10:10 "	5:50 "

* Leaves at 2:40 P. M. on SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted), leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.
J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LOTTERIES DEAD!

We are frequently receiving Schedules of Land and Real Estate Lotteries from New York and the Middle States, and States away down South, asking us to insert the same and send Bill, and the Money should come forthwith, or sometimes asking us to publish the advertisement if we would *take our Pay in Tickets.*

THIS IS OUR ANSWER TO ALL.

We Publish no *Lotteries* nor *any other* Disreputable scheme, or any other advertisement of a disgraceful kind, and no money would tempt us to do so.

Ever since the *Unfortunate Scheme* of the "Mercantile Library Lottery" our State has been under a cloud—*now* Thank Heaven, that cloud is removed, for the Legislature has passed its seal of condemnation and blotted out of our Statute Book that most unfortunate Lottery Scheme and Law for the Mercantile Library Relief, which brought so much disgrace, loss and ruin to our State—that Lottery Law is DEAD, may it never be again resurrected.

FARMER'S NEWSPAPERS.

We would especially remind all our Farmers that come from whatever section they may, East, West, North, or South, or from Europe, or the Colonies, they can always find the BEST AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS from all these sections on file at the *California Farmer's Reading Room*, 320 Clay street, up Stairs.

The Reading Room and Museum Free to all, with a large Library also.

FARMS—RANCHES.

New Comers from the Old States or Europe who desire to purchase Improved Farms, Orchards, or Vineyards, should call at the FARMER Office, and look over our list which are offered FOR SALE, as what are offered are Realities, and can be had at a reasonable rate, many of them at very advantageous Bargains.

MARKET ADVERTISEMENT

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34 14

SOLOMON TESMORE

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57 58 & 59 California Market

Entrance on Pine Street.

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurant supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

YO SEMITE HOUSE

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS "Home for Families," and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments, by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suits of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

CARRIAGES, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,

33 3 PROPRIETOR.

LINCOLN HOTEL,

PESCADERO,

CHARLES KINSEY, Proprietor.

RATES REDUCED.

I am now prepared to accommodate the public, with perfect satisfaction. My house and furniture are all new, is 50 miles south of San Francisco, and may be reached daily from San Mateo in Troy Coaches, that run in connection with the morning train for San Jose, leaving San Mateo immediately on the arrival of the cars, and reach this place in four or five hours, via Crystal Springs and Spanishtown. Guests at this House taken to the celebrated Pebble Beach and back Free. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Also, children taught riding Free.

Refers by permission to Major James T. Hoyt and Family, J. J. Marks and wife, F. S. Spring and wife, M. S. Whiting, and wife, W. C. Talbot and daughters, L. Harding and wife A. G Stiles, wife and daughter; L. L. Butler and wife, J. J. Herr and wife, D. L. Dodge and wife, Capt. S Doane and wife, Mr Howes and wife, J. S. King, with Messrs. Reid & Brooks; David Mocker and daughter, Christian Schreiber and wife and many other Patrons of the Hotel. 37 6

TYLER DEROE, S. W. CHURCHILL

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET, SAN JOSE,

S. W. CHURCHILL & Co., Proprietors

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on arrival of trains. 27 6

DR. J. F. MORSE

Has resumed practice, but from indifferent Health and Strength will confine himself exclusively to Office and Consultation business,

204 SUTTER ST., N. W. COR. OF KEARNEY

Office Hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

1872! 1872! 1872!

CALIFORNIA FARMER

New Announcement!

FOR 1872,

The California Farmer,

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

The California Farmer

AND THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Friday at $4.00 per year in advance, when payment are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the TERMS above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the FARMER, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

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WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,

320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

Demorest Monthly of Fashions

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A splendid offer to our Subscribers: We will send the above Popular and Valuable Magazine, for one year with the Splendid $8.00 Chromo, together with our FARMER for only $7.00 or, for $1.00 extra, Hiawatha's Wooing, or for $9.00 we will send Demorest's Monthly for one year, the Chromos, and the CALIFORNIA FARMER for only NINE DOLLARS.

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A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them south before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know *who satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufacturers* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

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Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

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Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found at their office

State Library

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XXXVII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1872. NUMBER 18.

The California Farmer

Journal of Useful Sciences.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING
BY WARREN & CO.
OFFICE—*Pr* 120 *Clay street (or store) below Battery*
SAN FRANCISCO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, $2. For clubs of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. When payment is not delayed six months $1 additional per year will be charged, and $1 each year also for every year delayed. City subscribers, delivered by carrier at $5 a year in advance.

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☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to WARREN & Co. PUBLISHERS.

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Our Subscribers can send money BY MAIL safely Enclosed at the Post-office and the money will come direct and

WELLS, FARGO & Co., at all their Offices and also their POSTMASTERS, to all places are requested to act for us.

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W. B. LOOMIS, " "

S. P. POWELL & Co., 40 Park Row New York

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VILMORIN, ANDRIEUX, Co., Seedmen, Paris.

SAMPLE COPIES.

☞ Those who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for examination hoping our paper will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and to ask their neighbors to subscribe also.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address

PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER,
San Francisco, Cal.

EUROPEAN.

From our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, April 20.

FREE TRADE—HORSE SHOWS.

The Agricultural interest still bemoans the denunciation of the Commercial Treaties, and implores the government not to adopt a protection-it policy; the foreign market has unquestionably proved a remunerative one for French farmers, despite the complaints against the competition of colonial wool, the cultivators in this country would accept that draw-back for a guaranteed free trade.

Since 1860 France has earnestly labored to improve the breed and training of horses; races have sprung up like mushrooms, and the government has expended fabulous sums in the founding and maintenance of establishments for promoting these ends. Independent and yet allied with these efforts, because having a similar object in view, is the society, under the auspices of the Jockey Club, for holding an annual Horse Show in Paris. This exhibition has just opened, and will close on the 29th. There are 400 entries by 76 exhibitors. The value of the prizes is 54,000 frs. It is at the Palace of Industry that the show according to custom is being held; the building would appear to have been specially constructed for such displays as the present. The Society has had to incur additional expense, as recent troubles destroyed the fittings up. The animals are placed in four ranges of stalls, and correspond to a number in the descriptive catalogue. The society does not only aim in promoting a pure breed of horses, with pedigree duly recorded in a Stud Book, but is equally attentive to the best principles for rearing and training them. Commissioners of Admission devote attention to assuming the identity of each animal in point of age, height and possible viciousness; to the jury is left to decide upon the horse's form, action, and training, and to test such in accordance with the conditions of completion whether for saddle or carriage, single or double harness. The interior of the Palace is like a vast circus; the horses are tried in pacing, jumping, and galloping; under carriages and other vehicles; temper is thus as much proved as action. Normandy is the most extensive contributor, and some of its bleak and white *percherons* are superb animals; there is a fair display of bays for carriages and the saddle. On the whole the collection is a creditable progress, and most notable in the training. Some vicious animals were pointed out, that have got an intelligent "education" been perfectly cured. Equally interesting is a department of the Palace reserved for an exhibition of vehicles of every pattern, of saddlers and farrier's work, and fittings for stables and stalls. Owners, if they have anything good, are certain to obtain a fancy price for it. I saw a pair of five year olds disposed of for 24,000 frs. without a second word over the price. The opinion of the public press was very unfavorable towards the constant changes in the government studs, could see no reason why the State ought to breed horses, cattle and sheep, and that such matters are better promoted by being left to private enterprise and industry.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague is stationary, and points to a gradual extinction, it is in the vicinity of Amiens where its ravages are most intense. M. Reynal, the celebrated Director of the Alfort Veterinary College, has published his examination of M. Hamoirs alleged cure for the typhus pest; he finds the hygienic measures—bleeding, purgatives, nutritive diet, and disinfectants—very sage as a general treatment; but sees no remedy either in these and solutions of arseniate of soda and carbolic acid for the plague. The history of the pest is exact, its law precise; at first it marches with a terrible, almost unsparing violence, so continuing for a time more or less long, diminishing in activity, and becoming so far benign that the death rate itself dies away. He adds, that it is the decreasing stage, or by encountering some animals that nature enables to combat the malady, that people too often conclude their specifics have cured. All known rational treatment up to the present has only demonstrated the incurability of the epidemic. The European Commission sitting at Vienna, to study the cattle plague in the seat of its origin, Russia and Hungary, has according to the French delegate M. Bouley, practically resolved the matter. That gentleman is preparing his report to read before the Academy of Science.

NEW FORMS OF DISEASE.

Sorrow does not come in single files, but in battalions. Belgium and Switzerland see the foot and mouth disease—through succeed the typhus. It has not entered France, but a few years back it was an unwelcome visitor in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. The French designate this aphthous *fever, Cocotte*. It is only fatal when neglected, and when an animal is attacted, it should be at once separated from the others. M. Reynal advocates inoculation, and in the case of fat stock, immediate slaughtering—the flesh not being fit for food. So long as the udder is free from pustules the milk may be used. M. Reynal would go so far as to recommend, that on the appearance of the disease all the animals should be exposed to contract it, so as to be treated collectively. At Bordeaux this disease was ever cured in the course of three weeks; the animal's mouth was washed with a sponge soaked in a strong solution of vinegar; the inside of the mouth was then gently rubbed with a solution of honey or sugar mixed with water slightly acidulated, by means of a cloth fastened on a short stick, and twice a day, two quarts at each time, of rye-meal water was given as a drink, by the aid of a bottle, the neck of which was protected by a cloth.

(Concluded next week)

Home Correspondence.

LETTER FROM YOSEMITE VALLEY.

CLARK'S STATION, May 4th, 1872.

COL. WARREN, EDITOR CALIFORNIA FARMER:

Dear Sir:—I have just returned from a trip to Yosemite Valley. When there I made examinations, and gained what information I could with regard to the effects of the recent earthquakes there.

The *debris* at the base of the walls around the Valley in many places, show plain indications of recent movements. In several places masses of rocks have fallen from the walls above. One prominent point known as Pelican Peak, just back of Hutchings' Hotel, fell with a terrible crash, scattering immense masses of bowlders around, but did no damage to any of the houses in the vicinity. The most remarkable results of the shake occurred at Snows, between the vernal Nevada Falls, Mr. Snow, on hearing the terrible rumbling noise preceding the shake, rushed out of his house somewhat alarmed. The night was very light and he being in plain view of the Nevada Falls, distinctly saw that the water ceased to flow over the falls for at least half a minute. A large mass of rocks, which would weigh thousands of tons fell from the west side of the "Cap of Liberty" about a thousand feet above its base.

When this great mass of rocks struck the earth Mr. Snow says he was instantaneously thrown prostrate to the ground. The house, which stands on the solid bed rock which has an incline of about twenty degrees to the eastward towards the Cap of Liberty and Nevada Falls, has moved two inches to the east. An addition to the house, which was built last Fall, was so badly wrecked and shattered as to have to be taken down and rebuilt. The earth around Snow's place is still completely covered with dust from the pulverized rocks. I think that the prostration of Mr. Snow, and perhaps the moving of the main house and the wrenching apart of the timbers of the addition, was probably more the result of the concussion of the atmosphere when the rocks fell than the effects of the shake.

Since the first shake occurred on the morning of the 26th March there has been shakes almost daily and sometimes several in the course of twenty four hours, until recently. This has been the case throughout this whole region of country. They have now almost entirely ceased.

The route from Mariposa by this place and the Bishop Creek trail to Yosemite Valley is now open for travel.

The Hotels in the Valley are all open for the reception of guests, and every preparation possible has been made to insure their comfort and pleasure both in the valley and on the Mariposa route.

Yours sincerely, GALEN CLARK.

The World Mower and Reaper.

BEAUTY AND STENGTH.

It is a notable truth, that the most elegant forms are in general the strongest. The line of grace and beauty is not only correct as an element of art, but as a model for the architect and the engineer. The massive stone structures of olden times, which huge flat stones took the place of arches, were singularly inelegant and very weak, when compared with the light and graceful arches of modern times. And it is not only in regard to the large works of the engineer and architect that this principle applies; in the design of the carpenter, the machinist, the blacksmith, the tinsmith, and a host of others, it will be found that gracefully curved lines confer an element of strength as well as of beauty. Vibrations, when transmitted along such lines, are never suddenly checked, and the material is never exposed to those sudden strains which always occur wherever right angles and square joints are found.

HOW AGRICULTURAL PAPERS PAY.

We quote from The *Carolina Farmer* this edifying story of what a far seeing husbandman, in one of the back neighborhoods of Eastern New York did, some twenty years since, to enhance the value of his property and elevate the standard of agriculture among the farmers around him, not one of whom took a weekly newspaper or an agricultural periodical:

He subscribed for 20 copies, and had them mailed to as many of his townsmen, selecting those in whom he had most hope. He wrote to all, telling what he had done, and saying he would receive nothing for the paper the first year, at the end of which, if they did not consider it worth the club prices, they could stop it, and inform him of their decision. Some of the farmers were so prejudiced that they would not read them, but their children did, and told the parents what they had found, and finally all became interested, and every one subscribed or got their sagacious neighbors to do so for them, the next year. From the time the journals began to be read, improvement in the general farm practice commenced. Improved implements were obtained, draining, and turning in of green crops was introduced, one bought a new breed of fowls, and another a fine ram, another a Berkshire boar, and another a mowing machine, and so on; by degrees there was a general improvement in the system of farming, and a corresponding increase in the market value of the land in the neighborhood, and this liberal neighbor sold his farm and went West, and he told the writer that he was satisfied that the 20 papers, donated five years before he sold his farm, enabled him to realize fully $2,000 more for it than he would have done, had he not given impetus to farm improvement in the neighborhood by inducing the farmers to read.

THE ILLUSTRATION ABOVE.

Among the many most excellent Mowers and Reapers which are now being sold for the Harvesting Season by scores, there are none, however good they may be, that is superior to the New and SPLENDID WORLD MOWER AND REAPER, which is illustrated above and in the New Advertisement, as occupying a conspicuous place in the WORLD.

The WORLD among Mowers and Reapers is what a *Chronometer* is among ordinary watches, a *perfect piece of machinery* handsomely enclosed, as seen in the Illustration above.

When our Harvesters call to mind how often they are compelled to stop work and lose the time of several hands and horses, to repair the machinery that being exposed has become choked or clogged, they will see in this grand invention a machine that cannot choke or clog, as the working power is all enclosed like the working power of a watch in a solid case.

The gain thus secured to the Grain Harvester in the busy season, by having a machine like the WORLD that never gets out of order, is equal to *twenty five per cent.* of the cost of a Machine, without taking into consideration the *feet* in the busy season.

This valuable Machine has won a good name and fame all over the land, always giving the highest satisfaction and winning a preference over all others when tried side by side.

Our Harvesters who are now purchasing should by all means make a visit to the Warehouse of Messrs Linforth, Kellogg & Co., who are the Sole Agents for the WORLD, and give this machine a careful examination and they will find it all we have said, one of the very best and most complete and perfect Mowers and Reapers ever invented, and truly worthy the name given to it.

DUTIES ON SEEDS AND PLANTS.

At the commencement of the sad civil war in our land, the change of Tariff placed Duties again on *Seeds, Plants, Trees*, and Agricultural Literature, which had previously been imported "Duty Free."

Now that the Duties have been repealed on Tea and Coffee, we hope that our Senators and Representatives in Congress will give their attention to this subject, and have the duties on these articles repealed.

Hon. John Sidwell, when he was our Representative in Congress, made an effort to this end, but the time had not come. We would now call the attention of Hon. Senators Casserly and Cole, and our Representatives, to this subject. A quick, active effort now will accomplish this most desirable end.

Notwithstanding we have had cold north winds to an unusual extent this spring, yet crops never *looked* better nor *promised* more.

THE STEAM PLOW.

OAKLAND, May 12th, 1872.

WARREN & Co., CALIFORNIA FARMER—*Gentlemen:*

In reply to your enquiry concerning the Hyde Steam Plow, it may be well, first, to let your readers understand at once, that it does not draw plows through the ground; the plowing apparatus is part of the machine, worked by the steam power that carries the machine forward.

It has four wheels thirty inches wide, the tires of which are Hyde's patent elastic rubbers, which allows the wheels to flatten out on the ground the length of nineteen inches and the breadth of the wheel thirty inches, so that instead of resting on a point, which would be the case with a rigid wheel with solid tire. Our wheel covers a space of ground nineteen by thirty inches, equal to 570 square inches of ground support under each wheel.

On these wheels we have an iron frame, which carries two engines and boiler, water-tank, coal or wood bunkers, shafts, gearing, cutting and turning apparatus that cultivates the ground. This

CULTIVATING MACHINERY

Projects from the rear end of the machine, and is a series of, what we have been terming, propellors, as they are much like the same used for the propulsion of vessels; but they can better be described to farmers as like small wind-mills, thirty inches in diameter, with six wings. Our present machine is arranged for six of these, although we have used but four in the hard soils we have worked. Each one is on an independent shaft, so arranged as to follow its own ground, be it up or down, all independent of each other, thus cultivating very uneven surfaces if required. The blades of the Plow-wheel, instead of being staight from the centre as a wind-mill is, are curved and pointed so that they strike the ground like the point of a curved spade, and then twist one-quarter to the centre, thereby turning the soil as it comes out of it. These plow-wheels are placed on the extreme ends of their shafts, and the depth of cut is regulated by a flat runner on the ground which supports the box that carries the end of the shaft. The runner can be regulated to deep or shallow plowing by bolt-holes and bolts one inch apart. The plow-wheels do not run in the ground vertically, as the Standish Plow, but horizontally, the ends of the blades striking into the ground, and only those blades in the soil that are doing the work.

With this explanation you can readily understand that our system of cultivation is entirely different from the old system, wherein that it cross-cuts the land in from two to four inch slices in spiral furrows, angular to the line of movement of the machine, thoroughly mixing it from the bottom to the top, at whatever depth it may be set to cut, down to twelve inches.

The only successful steam culture in England, and which is now in very extensive use, is the Fowler system. This is for small fields—an engine on one side of a field and an anchor on the other side, on which is a grooved pulley. A wire rope from a clip drum on the engine is taken across the field, around the pulley on the anchor, and back to the engine drum. To this rope is attached a gang of iron plows like our ordinary plows, only longer mould boards, which are hauled back and forth across the field, the engine and anchor being moved the distance of the width of the furrow after each pull across.

Where their fields are larger they use two engines—one on each side of the field. Our agriculturists have come to the conclusion that Fowler's system would not be economical for this country, where such large areas are cultivated in grain. They want something more mobile, a thing that will go alone. Such is the present Hyde Steam Plow; it requires but two men to handle it, and can plow and seed one and a half acres an hour, leaving the work finished.

The English steam plowing does nothing but till the ground in the old way, only using steam instead of horses. The Hyde steam plowing cultivates the soil the same as hand-spading, digging and mixing, leaving it as finely pulverized as a raked garden. The wheels of the machine are so elastic that they will run over the plowed ground with as much ease as before breaking, so that where necessary it can cross-plow its own work. After all plowing is done it can take its Thresher and Separator anywhere without horses, furnish the power for two of them, then grind all the farmer wants to use, saw all his wood, and pump all his wells dry; or if he has a constant supply of water can pump for irrigation, 1500 gallons an hour, with but little attendance; being a perfect magazine of power for all needs on an agricultural estate. Respectfully Yours,

O. HYDE & SON.

A WIFE WORTH HAVING.

A young wife being lately asked what she should do in case her husband should fail, replied: "Live on arms, to be sure. I have two, and he has two, with hands at the ends of them." We will venture to say that that couple will never fail.

Agriculture.

THE FARMERS TO THE FORE.

[The following very happy sketch of the Rowing Regatta at Ingleside, of which we gave an account last week, we take from the New York *Tribune*, thus giving the FARMER Boys the *front rank*, and this shows what the *Tribune* "*knows about Farmer Boys.*—ED. F.]

At the tournament the interest is always with the unknown knight, who rides in late, unannounced, attended by a single squire (Josh Ward, for instance), with visor down, and coolly defies the challengers in albody to mortal combat. Especially is this true when the spectators, the majority of whom are Saxon, have been restless under the insolence of their Norman conquerors, against whom no Saxon champion of equal metal appears, and who make the lists ring with their disagreeable Norman-French war-cry of "'Rah, rah." When, then, the Unknown, at the critical pause, appears at the end of the list, sounding his solitary trumpet, and, advancing, strikes with the sharp end of his spear the shield of the contemptuous Brian de Bois-Guilbert, indicating that the contest is to be at *outrance*, the astonishment is extreme at his hardihood, but the whole Saxon assembly put up prayers for their champion, and hope, against hope, that the domineering Norman will get some of the "'rah" taken out of him. "Have you confessed yourself, brother," says the Knight of Harvard, "and have you heard mass this morning, that you peril your life so frankly?" "I am fitter to meet death than thou art," answers the Farmer of Amherst, for thus has the stranger recorded himself upon the books of the tourney. "Then take your place in the lists," says Bois-Guilbert of Harvard, "and look your last upon the sun; for this night thou shalt sleep in paradise." "Gramercy for thy courtesy," replies the Farmer; and they "go for each other" (in the language of chivalry). The world knows that Bois-Guilbert went down in the encounter, horse and man rolling in the dust together, amid the acclamations of the spectators, and that the comb of the Harvard Knight was so cut that he could n't cry "'rah for a month; that he shut himself in his chamber, refusing to eat all vegetables, and that he threw an attendant out of the fourth-story window of his donjon for daring to use the word "agricultural" in his presence.

History repeats itself. The Normans of Cambridge, who instituted the regatta at Ingleside, were regardless of the Saxon churls of the interior. Wherever danger might come from, it was not to be apprehended from the farmer crew of the Agricultural College at Amherst. Well-meaning fellows, those Saxons; broad shouldered, well-muscled, but no style, no training, no azure blood. Good material, if they knew how to row! It was a queer idea, anyway, that an agricultural institution should send out a crew to compete with the classic chivalry of the wave. And the fact was that the Farmers of Amherst were day-laborers, so to speak, on the College farm. They had no water for practice nearer than three miles, at which distance they found the Connecticut; and thither they walked daily, three miles through the hot sun, to take their training at the oars, coming home on the double-quick, after the row was over: And these are the farmers who have beaten the splendid crew of the champion University, in a straight pull of three miles, by 43 seconds! There might not have been much chivalry about it, but it was a good square beat, farmer-fashion, with no preliminary boasting and no airs. Brian de Bois-Guilbert fought well, as he always does, but the crowd rejoiced in his downfall, as if a conceited Templar had received a needed lesson.

The rowing of the Amherst farmers (for the crew was wholly from the Agricultural College, which has no connection with Amherst College proper) had a quality in it that did not seem to have been put there by a few weeks of training and dieting; it was genuine muscle, consolidated by steady labor,—muscle of the hard, enduring sort, that will not go away when the effect of the temporary training has ceased. It was a stout crew, made healthy by out-door labor, which only needed to know how to use its strength to send a boat over the water at a fearful pace. Boating men in other colleges will be likely to take notice of this element. We do not know what time this farmer crew might have made if it had been pushed. It is certain that they will be considered dangerous antagonists in the future, against whom it will not do to pit mere training and skill. The Brahmins will be a little shy of the knight who rides into the list with a wisp of hay as his shield, and the motto, "*Agricola, cave*," and may possibly remember the proverb, "*fœnum habet in cornu.*"

ABOUT HENS.

There is one good thing about hens—if they are fools, they don't cackle much till after they have laid the eggs. Some folks are always cackling what they are going to do. The hen will sit on one egg just as sincere and honest as she will on thirty-six. I have many a time watched a hen try to learn the ducks she has hatched out to dig up the young lettuce in the garden, but the duck's foot wa'n't built for that sort of thing.—*Josh Billings.*

QUANTITY OF SEEDS TO THE ACRE.

A correspondent of *Gardner's Chronicle* says that he grew 50 tons of Sutton's Long Red Mangle to the acre, and that some of the roots weighed 30 lbs. each.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSIONS.

We give a continuation of this subject from our Number 16.

FERTILIZATION.

The *third* great division is Fertilization, under which we suggest:

7. Comparison of different sorts of Home-made Manure with each other, in same quality.

8. Of different qualities per acre of same Home-made manure.

9. Comparison of Manure, when saved under shelter, with that which has been exposed, &c., with careful observations and records:

10. Equivalent quantities of Stable Manure, Lot Manure, and Cotton Seed; how much of one is equal to as much of the other.

11. Comparative value of good Stable Manure, well preserved, with Peruvian Guano, Dissolved Bones and other well known Commercial Fertilizers—say, how many pounds of good Stable Manure are equal to one pound of Peruvian Guano or one pound of good Super-phosphate.

12. Comparson of Made Manures with the strictly commercial fertilizers.

13. Comparison of Green Manures with each other—say of Weeds, Grass, Clover, Peas, &c.

14. Comparison of Green with Commercial and Home-made Manures.

15. Mode of Turning under Green Manures.

16. Turning under Cotton Stalks; mode and effect; Corn Stalks, Rye, &c.

17. Mode of Hauling out Lot Manure.

18. Depth of applying various Manures on Small Grain—Corn and Cotton.

19. Mode of applying Manures, specially studied—broadcast, in drill, in middles, on surface, as Spring Dressing, &c.; effect of Deep Manuring on Corn.

20. Time of Applying Manures on Grain—Corn, Cotton, &c.; applications when sown or planted, compared with application at second plowing, &c.

21. Where does Manure of different sorts stay? Does it sink with the rains; does it evaporate, or does it remain where it is put?

22. Best means to make Manure effective, to yield its strength at proper time, and to avoid effects of drouth.

23. Mode of applying Commercial Fertilizers—by horse-power, hand-power, trumpet, or how?

PLANTING AND SOWING.

The *fourth* great division is Planting or Sowing the Crop.

24. Comparison of the times of Sowing; effect or certainty of crop, as effected by Winter freezing, Spring frosts, Rust, &c.

25. Depth of covering different Grains.

26. Drilling or Broadcasting compared; effect of uniformity of distance and depth of covering.

27. Quantity per Acre.

28. Sort of Seed—for yield, quality, certainty.

29. In Corn—distance between rows, distance in the row; checking, &c., compared with drilling; comparison of one with more stalks at the hill; comparison of planting on ridge and in water furrows; comparison of time of planting, early and late; tests of seed.

30. In Cotton—distance between rows; distance in row and number of stalks left; use of cotton planter; sowing of seed, dibbling seed; mode of preserving; accurate widths between rows.

31. Planting Corn and Cotton with reference to economy in cultivation; by saving hoe force; by diminishing number of furrows, &c.

32. Best arrangements for drouth, in mode of preparing and planting.

CULTIVATION.

33. As to frequency—effect of once in 7, 10, 14, 21 days.

34. Means of Rapid Cultivation—wide sweeps, harrows, &c.; one or two furrows to the row; striding the row; different methods of keeping rows uniform in width; sweeping alternate rows and entire middles.

35. Depth of Cultivation—Deep and Shallow compared; depth at different periods—early and late; when to lay-by Corn and Cotton.

36. Effect of Culture during Drouth—Compare breaking entire ground before planting with listing, and afterwards breaking balks.

37. Effect of Rolling and Compacting.

38. Best means of Killing Grass.

39. Leaving beds and Levelling compared.

40. Drills compared with Checks.

41. Distance of Roots of plants below surface at different periods of growth, and under different modes of culture; level or bedded high.

42. Diagrams exhibiting Changes of Level.

To be Continued.

THAT OTHER COW.

THIS IS NOT THE COW THAT SET CHICAGO ON FIRE.

A lady, writing to her father, described the loss of a favorite cow as follows:

Yesterday poor Dolly strayed from the pasture, and unfortunately selecting the railroad track for the route of her luckless liberty, was caught by the late afternoon train from the north, and is in nearly equal portions on either side the track.

To which the father promptly and succinctly replied: "Apropos of your cow, see Genesis xv., 17." Consulting Genesis according to this direction, she read:

And it came to pass, that, *when the sun went down*, and it was dark behold a *smoking furnace* and a *burning lamp* that passed between *those pieces*.

HOG'S HAIR FOR HEN'S NESTS.

A farmer recommends hog's hair for hen's nests claiming two advantages in using this material. First, cattle will not disturb it as they dislike the smell of swine; and second that hens sitting in a nest made of it will not become infested with lice.

SELECTIONS FROM REPORTS TO AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

Mr. J. S. Elder, of Darlington Beaver County, complains that farmers in that region are pursuing the old routine in live-stock husbandry, buying at high prices and selling out at low prices in a panic. Because sheep-men last fall made the most money all live-stock enterprise is now directed toward sheep. Cattle and hogs are down. Mr. Elder describes among sheep called the "poll disease," as destructive as the hoof-rot. In two seasons he lost his entire flock of 180.

RAMIE CLEANING MACHINERY.

Mr. T. H. Murphy, of New Orleans, Louisiana, claims to have "invented machinery that can be worked in the field to clean the fiber like dressed flax, from 1 to 15 acres per day only requiring from two to five men, with suitable horse or steam power.

AUSTRALIAN PRAIRIE GRASS.

Mr. E. J. Vann, of Madison, Florida, states that, having received from a friend a few seeds of "Australian prairie grass," over a year ago, he commenced experimenting with the article, and afterwards distributed to planters interested in the subject of grasses. His investigations have convinced him that this particular variety is of very great value for that region. One planting will afford two crops, and by plowing in the fall, cropping may be continued indefinitely.

CINCHONA.

The British government has established a Cinchona plantation at St. Helena, at an elevation of 2500 feet above the sea. The London Journal o Botany states that there are now nearly one thousand trees, in a fine healthy condition, the tallest between 7 and 8 feet above the ground. The nature of the land forming the plantation is very steep and rugged. The entire cost of the trees, exclusive of the superintendent's salary, is about $1 40 each. Plantations of pines and other valuable timber trees has also been established, and efforts are making to introduce the cultivation of tobacco and guinea hemp, (*Sanciera guineensis*,) the latter valuable for its fiber. The superintendent is training up a number of apprentices with a view to their being ultimately useful in the island where the arts of horticulture and arboriculture have been much neglected.

NEW CONDITIONS OF CULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent in Alachua County says:

I formerly owned one hundred and ten slaves, and made 100 bales of sea-Island cotton. I had a large stock of cattle, &c. I now own 2,000 acres, one-half cleared and fenced. In 1866 I worked eighty-five hands, thirty of whom were males. I am now convinced from experience that four plows, with high manuring and diversity of crops, will furnish a better support and a larger income than I formerly received from all my former slaves

I shall plant 10 acres in arrow-root this year. From an experiment with a quarter of an acre I made at the rate of $500 per acre. The yield is large and certain but the process is tedious. If you could tell us where the machine could be got to grate or pound it, or indicate the best process of drying, &c., we could make enough in a few years to supply the demand without importation.

SPLENIC OR PERIODIC FEVER IN CATTLE.

Professor Gamgee's report on this disease, which was made to the Department of Agriculture and published in the annual report of 1860, is being republished in England as an object of equal interest to farmers in both Europe and America.

Condensed milk has become an article of extensive use in London, as well as for shipping purposes. The shelves of English grocers are filled with the product of the Anglo-Swiss Company, which has 3,000 cows, and the Aylesbury Company, that has 1,000. There are several other large milk companies whose brands are well known to the shipping trade. Switzerland, Bavaria, and several districts on the continent, are large companies engaged in preparing condensed milk. The competition thus induced in its manufacture, with the application of science has resulted in producing an article of great purity. Dealers in milk are now fined heavily in England when convicted of diluting the article with even sixteen per cent. of water.

A POULTRY BREEDER'S ADVICE.

Mr. Warren Leland, a most extensive and successful poultry breeder, says:—"I will show you how I manage my poultry-yards. I have found that for every hundred fowls you must have at least an acre. But rough land is as good as any. Hens naturally love the bush and I lop young trees, but leave a shred by which they live a year or more. In such places they prefer to lay. I have great success, and it depends on three or four rules, by observing which, I believe a man can make a good living by hens and turkeys.

1. I give my fowls great range. Eighteen acres belong to them exclusively. Then the broods have the range of another big lot, and the turkeys go half a mile or more from the house. The eighteen acres of poultry-yard is rough land, of little use for tillage. It has a pond in it, and many rocks and bushes, and weeds, and sandy places, and ash heaps, and lime, and bones, and grass, and a place which I plow up to give them worms.

2. When a hen has set I take her box, throw out the straw and earth, let it be out in the sun and rain a few days, and give it a good coat of whitewash on both sides. In winter, when it is very cold, I have an old stove in their house, and keep up the warmth. There is also an open fire-place where I build a fire in cool, wet days. They dry themselves, and when the fire goes out there is a bed of ashes for them to wallow in. Summer and winter my hens have all the lime, ashes, and sand they want.

3. Another reason why I have such luck is because my poultry yard receives all my scraps from a large hotel. Egg-making is no easy work, and hens will not do much of it without high feed. They need just what a man who works requires—corn, or bread and meat. Even when corn or bread is dear, I believe in feeding it to hens. As to breeds, I prefer the Brahmas, light and dark. I change roosters every spring, and a man on the farm has no other duty than to take care of my poultry. I often have 3,000 spring chickens.

Large and Splendid RANCH!

This offering of a Large and Valuable Ranch is one very rarely occuring, and is worthy the special attention of those who are ready for a Golden opportunity. The Ranch consists of the following Property:

Six entire Sections of the first Class Agricultural Land, comprising about

Four Thousand Acres.

Upon this Ranch are a good Dwelling House and Barn, Corrails, and Windmills, there is also Horse, Wagon, and Plows, Cows, Heifers, Poultry, &c.

There is now upon the Ranch 3500 fine Spanish Merino Sheep which will be leased on shares to the Purchaser of the Ranch.

This Ranch is located on "Little Dry Creek," between Berenda Creek and the Fresno River, in Fresno County. The Land and location being superior, this is an offering that rarely occurs.

This Ranch is within three or four miles of a Station on the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, will be sold in subdivisions or all together.

For full Particulars, Price, and Terms of payment, which will be liberal, apply to the Editor of CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7.9

RAMIE! RAMIE!! RAMIE!!!

Important to Farmers and others.

THE MOST *SURE* AND *PROFITABLE* CROP THAT CAN BE GROWN!

This remarkable Fibre so long, so strong, and so lustrous, is now attracting the attention of many sections of our country, and in the Southern States it is being extensively and

SUCCESSFULLY CULTIVATED

where it bids fair to supersede, in a great measure, the cultivation of Cotton, being

FAR MORE PROFITABLE,

more easy of cultivation, and entirely exempt from the ravages of the Army Worm and other diseases to which Cotton is liable.

Experiments made in this State near Haywards, in Alameda County, demonstrate that the soil and climate of our State are peculiarly adapted to its successful cultivation.

The difficulty heretofore existing in separating the fibre from the stalk has been fully overcome, and machines are now in use which do the work thoroughly, cheaply and expeditiously.

Late letters from England state the demand is unlimited, the supply never having been equal to the demand.

FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED AND

CUTTINGS FOR SALE

BY THE PACIFIC RAMIE CO.,

P. O. Box 1539, San Francisco,

or J. S. FINCH, Haywards,

37 13 Alameda County.

FOREMAN FOR A STOCK FARM.

An Experienced Stock-raiser from New England—a man who have had years of experience in raising Blood Stock of all kinds—Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, and Swine—recently arriving here, desires, in order to obtain a knowledge of Climate and Season, a position as Overseer and Director of some extensive Stock Farm, where his knowledge and experience can be made available for the advantage of the Stockmen as well as to himself.

The advertiser having had that kind of experience that will benefit his employer, he desires a situation that may be for one or two years, and will give all his time and knowledge to the interests of the business.

The very best references can be given o ability and standing.

A Letter addressed P. H. M. and to care of the FARMER OFFICE will meet with due attention

Eucalyptus Trees.

We can supply our Patrons with a great variety of Eucalyptus rees, in lots to suit—from a single dozen to THOUSANDS, and in great variety.

Persons withing them in Lots can have them on very reasonable rates, and they will be forwarded in the best order per Railroad or Steamer as may be wanted.

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

Stock of all Kinds.

Those who have *Blood Stock, Horses, Cattle, Swine,* also *Poultry* of choice kinds should send us a List of what they have for Sale with full descriptions and price, as we can always give to such persons facilities for the ready Sale of all such Stock. Address

EDITOR FARMER.

OIL CAKE MEAL.

THE BEST FEED KNOWN FOR LIVE STOCK.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OIL CAKE MEAL, which we are now manufacturing. No description of feed so greatly promotes the health of animals as Oil Cake Meal, and we urgently request all engaged in the dairy business, raising and fattening stock, or wool growing, to give it a trial, feeling confident that they will find it of very great value. By those who have used it thoroughly, ONE pound is pronounced to be equal to two pounds of Corn Meal; and in the United States Government Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1865, it stands in the following relation to other foods as to the percentage of flesh produced from a hundred pounds of feed, viz: Indian Corn Meal, 11 per cent; Barley Meal, 13 per cent; Oat Meal, 18 per cent; Oil Cake Meal, 21 2-100 per cent. For life-sustaining properties to all stock as applied to sudden changes of weather or over-driving has no equal

For MILCH COWS it is particularly valuable, increasing the quantity of milk and proving its quality to a far greater extent than any feed known. A suitable quantity for them at the commencement is one quart in the morning and one quart at night, either alone or mixed with any other food generally mixed with the mash of bran, slops, roots, or cut feed of any kind. It improves it to soak it for six or eight hours, the effect being to increase its bulk two or three times. The quantity can be increased gradually, according to the effect produced—ordinarily not exceeding three or four quarts per day.

FOR BEEP CATTLE it has fattening properties which cannot be found in any other feed—the beef always being more tender and juicy and of a much finer quality than when fattened on any other feed and no feed known will so quickly prepare animals for market as Oil Cake Meal.

FOR HORSES a small quantity given daily promotes their health, and is especially valuable for them when chilled or injured from over-driving. It is one of the best remedies known for Horses subject to the Heaves or Rheumatism, and greatly increases the cleanliness and evenness and glossiness of the hair.

FOR SHEEP there is no article of food known that produces such fine mutton or so promotes the growth of wool. A small quantity given to chilled Cattle or Sheep will keep them alive and greatly increase their warmth and vitality.

At present price ($40 per ton,) it is the cheapest feed in market. It is now selling in New York at $43 per ton, gold, at $50 per ton in England, where it has been proven for a long time to be in every respect the most profitable feed known for stock of all kinds—one ton being fully equal to three tons of bran.

The increasing demand for this meal from those on this coast by whom it has been thoroughly tested, has induced us to increase our facilities for its manufacture, and we are now fully prepared to furnish it in quantities as may be desired. For sale by the Grain and Feed Dealers, and at the Manufactory, King street, near Third. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address—

PACIFIC OIL & LEAD WORKS,

NOS 3 AND 5 FRONT STREET,

Sacramento.

WALTER BROWN & SON,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 and 28 Park Place,

21 and 23 Barclay Street,

WALTER BROWN. HENRY T. BROWN. NEW YORK

☞ Regular Public Sales of Wool will be held monthly.

Consignments Solicited, and advances made if required.

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A. S. HALLIDIE,

519 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fencing and Baling WIRE

OF ALL KINDS, GALVANIZED OR OTHERWISE.

Galvanized Staples,

FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

37.5

Cashmere Goats.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of all who want to purchase choice CASHMERE GOATS to the large and fine herds he has for sale.

He has on hand and now ready to deliver

Pure Bloods,

Half Breed, and

All Grades up to Pure.

These Goats are of superior form and beauty, and will be offered as may be wanted by purchasers. They can be seen at the farm of the undersigned, located four miles from the Railroad Depot.

For further particulars, address

N. GILMORE,

Eldorado, Eldorado Co.

N. B.—The undersigned can particularly refer to the Editor FARMER for the excellence of Band of Goats, the Editor can also give particulars. N. G.

37.6

NEW VARIETIES FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, &c.

We observe among the many Nursery Catalogues received by us, large numbers of NEW VARIETIES of FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS, which are offered by these Nurserymen and Florists, and to all such we would advise them to make themselves acquainted with California, for here a large field opens up to them for the introduction and sale of *all new and desirable* varieties in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture.

Judicious advertising of their new varieties may often secure great results for them.

We invite all Nurserymen and growers of Trees and Plants to send their business to the columns of the CALIFORNIA FARMER as a means of increasing their sales

Horticulture.

NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

NEW LEAF PLANTS FOR 1871.

In the ornamental-leaved section of Stove plants are numerous candidates for popular favor, and the following, amongst others, seem fairly to deserve it:—Sphærogyne imperialis, a Peruvian plant, which is said to be much superior to S. latifolia, and is at any rate a noble plant, with ample foliage. Paullnia thalictrifolia, a woody stove climber, from Brazil, of quite an opposite style of duty, being slender in growth, with beautiful cut leaves, resembling the fronds of a highly divided Maidenhair. Maranta Mazellii, which was produced at one of our summer shows, is a fine acquisition in the way of M. illustrus, but superior to it; its ample rotundate, shining leaves have two broad silvery longitudinal bands. Of Dieffenbachias, from the South Sea Islands we have four of great merit—D. amabilis, with green leaves, and pink and white variegation, much superior to D. Guilfoglei; D. Wiremanni, with bronzy leaves, red at the margin, and breaking out into white variegation; D. magnifica, remarkably free-growing, with erect, bronzy leaves, having a delicate pinkish bloom on the surface; and D. splendens, a dense, dwarf plant, with recurved leaves, distinct in habit, the bronzy leaves breaking out into a rich carmine-rose. Dracæna Intescens striata, is also a distinct and elegant plant, with bold recurved yellowish green leaves, marked by dark green lines down the centre. Nepenthes Sedeni, is a pretty dwarf form of Pitcher plant of hybrid origin, N. distillatoria being one of its parents. Dioscorea prismatica and D. elorado are handsome climbing stove herbs, with satiny rich-colored foliage, the former especially beautiful, its leaves being cordiform, of a rich green shaded with purple, with ivory-white ribs, a central silvery bar, and transverse purplish veins. Cissus sibo-nitens is another graceful stove climber. In Alocasia Marshallii we have an improved form of jenningsii, on which the leaves have, besides the dark blotches, a central band of white. Xanthosoma Lindeni, a bold plant of the same family, has large, erect, deep green leaves of a sagittate-hastate figure with the principle ribs and veins ivory-white. Finally we have to record three fine Dieffenbachias—D. imperialis, with very large dark green leaves, spotted with yellow, and a pallid midrib; D. Bowmanni, a handsome Brazilian species, with pale green leaves freely blotched with deep green in a most effective way; and D. Bausei, of nearly the same colors, but also spotted with white. These two are particularly stocky, and are perhaps the best Dieffenbachias in cultivation, D. Bausei being, moreover, an English hyb'rd raised at Chiswick.

NEW FERNS.

Ferns have yielded little of importance during the past year, if we except the interminable and hard-named varieties of British species, which we owe to the enthusiasm of cultivators. The Dicksonia Sellowiana, however a Tree Fern of Brazil, which has found its way to the Belgian gardens, will be a nice addition to our collections Davallia (or Humata) Tyermanii is a charming basket Fern, from West Tropical Africa, its small deltoid triplunate fronds and silvery-scaled rhizomes being singularly ornamental. Elaphoglossum Herminieri, christened the Bel Fern by Dr. Seemann, from the resemblance of its clustered glossy iridescent sterile fronds to clusters of silvery eels, is a good stove basket Fern; and Trichomanes auriculatum is a lovely creeping stemmed hot-housed Film Fern, with transparent green narrow bipinnatifid fronds. Asplenium marinum Thompsonia and Polypodium vulgare cornubiense (or Whytei, as it is sometimes called) may be mentioned as most distinct-looking bipinnatifid varieties of the Sea Spleenwort and common Polypody respectively, which, as is well known, are normally pinnatifid only.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

NEW BULBS.

Amongst Bulbs of 1871, the Liliums take the first place—and deservedly so, for few of our garden flowers are more beautiful than they. L. Washingtonianum we have already figured, and we shall hope to see blooming plants exhibited in the ensuing summer. L. Maximowiczii tigrinum, and L. Roezlii, two very charming sorts—the first from Eastern Asia, the second from the Rocky Mountains,—we shall leave Mr. Baker to locate, being content to record the fact of their having found their way to European collections. The South African Gastronema sanguineum flammeum is a charming dwarf greenhouse bulb, with linear-lanceolate leaves, and rosy-crimson flowers of great beauty. The ranks of the Gladioli, augmented a year or two since by the importation of G. cruentus, which is now yielding the fruits of hybridization, have been still further strengthened by the acquisition of the showy yellow-flowered species, and also of G. Saundersii, which is very distinct and remarkably handsome, with scarlet flowers marked with white on the lower segments, the blossoms themselves being decurved. Finally, Xiphion—the genus of the bulbous Irises, gives us two very ornamental additions X. filifolium, with rich violet-purple flowers and X. Junceum, the blossoms of which are of a golden yellow.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail, 50 cents. Pamphlet free. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN SEEDS.

[The following good advice and wise counsel we find in the Cincinnati *Commercial Review* from O. S. M., of Fruit Hills, Warren County, Ohio.

A change of Seeds from one country to another is always beneficial, and *California Seeds*, from products raised on our virgin soil, must improve when carried to a colder region, and if people abroad would but reflect they would adopt the advice of O. S. M. Hear what he says:—Ed. F.]

Some of the garden seeds, to be used in this region, should now be obtained, annually, from California. Experimenting, easily made, would show which of them more particularly. Onion seed would be found one among others. In this region, as a general practice, the production of the natural bulbs is made to occupy two seasons of planting and cultivation, to prepare them for use; and then they are comparatively an inferior article, either than otherwise. This process may be well enough for the production of as many as are wanted for earlier marketing than can be supplied directly, by one season's growth from seed. But for fall, winter and spring use, it is a waste of labor, a diminution of product in quantity, and a deterioration in quality.

Some years ago, Martin Simpson, of Deerfield township, Warren county, showed me onions, raised by himself, directly from California seed, in a single season. They are much superior in size to any which have ever come under my notice in Cincinnati market, or elsewhere in Southern Ohio, produced by the two years process—were probably twice as large on an average. If my memory be correct, he pronounced them of excellent quality. But the seed raised from them here could not be made to produce their equals. These are reasons for obtaining this seed from California annually. The transportation of these small, light seeds is now so trifling, any needed additional expense can bear no comparison to the gain. The probability is that the superior facilities for producing this seed in California should enable the producers to undersell in our markets any producers of it in Southern Ohio. Certainly the California producers should supply us with a quality, and at a price, which no Ohio producers could compete with

Let others favor purchasers and producers with what they know, on this subject, in relation to other seeds. O. S. M.

HARDINESS OF AMERICAN RAISED SEEDLING ARBORVITÆS.

Mr. P. H. Foster, Baylon L. I., says: "I wish to inform you, and would like to have you publish the fact in the *Gardener's Monthly*, for the benefit of American readers, that the Chinese Arborvitæ, or Biota Orientalis, raised from seed grown at my Nursery, proves this severe winter entirely hardy, while that from European seed is killed outright, growing side by side in the open field. This proves to my mind, that raising seeds of some half hardy plants, and planting them on the same soil, they become more hardy. The above hardy B. O. were raised from seed of trees, of which I planted the seed on these grounds."

THE INVALID—A PEN PICTURE.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her little form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by Consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated, and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! there is a relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness, and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid, and she shall have it Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken The strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her. Sold by all first-class druggists everywhere.

THE GREAT PEACH PARER.

One of the great difficulties in the preparation and drying of Peaches has been the difficulty and cost of labor in *paring* the Peach. All this is now removed, and an invention is now offered that will accomplish *a great work* and save *tens of thousands* of bushels that otherwise would never be gathered

Peach growers are invited to see the Advertisement of the Peach-Parer in our columns.

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME SEED.

We can offer a fine Lot of Fresh ORANGE LEMON, and LIME SEED of the very best quality to all who wish to plant orchards of these Exotic Fruits.

It is now an established fact that all the Fruits named can be grown and matured with complete success in California and with great pro also as the fruit shown in our markets are grown in Los Angeles and elsewhere in our State, have proved to be the most delicious and finest in appearance of any fruit offered for sale. The Seeds of those fruits have been prepared with care, and are choice and clear,

For Sale at the

CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

NEW AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

IN PRESENTING THIS LIST, WE BEG TO call attention to what has been usually in this country before, viz.: the preparation of a series of books on Agriculture and Horticulture, written by American authors, and adapted to the demands and climate of the United States. The authors who have written these books have selected subjects which they have made their especial study, and in which they have been eminently successful as practical cultivator. And in preparing these books for publication, great care has been taken to illustrate with Explanatory Cuts in those parts needing such illustrations; so that any one can have before him just what is to be done, and how to do it.

It will be our pleasure and it is our intention to offer at the lowest possible price, a complete series of books to cover every subject which can be of interest to those engaged in Agricultural and Horticultural pursuits.

We intend to offer books of the highest standard, and of the finest style of printing and binding, at the lowest possible rates, to induce all who cultivate the soil to possess an excellent library at a reasonable rate.

NEW WORKS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA By Fearing Burr. Containing descriptions of all Vegetables, their different species and varieties grown in this country, with full illustrations of them.....Price $5 00

THE GARDEN VEGETABLES OF AMERICA. By Fearing Burr.....Price $2 50

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE. By W. C. Strong, of the Nonantum Hill Nurseries, Brighton. A complete guide to Grape Cultivation.....Price $3 00

FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN. By Edward Sprague Rand, Jr. Beautifully Illustrated. Price.....$300

THE BOOK OF ROSES. By Francis Parkman. Containing the best of all known Roses, with directions for the cultivation of all varieties worth growing. Beautifully illustrated.....Price $3 00

GARDEN FLOWERS AND HOW TO CULTIVATE THEM. By Edward Sprague Rand. With complete descriptions of all hardy and out-door Plants, Trees and Shrubs.....Price $3 00

THE PARLOR GARDENER. A Treatise on in-door Plants. By Cornelia J. Randolph.....Price $1 00

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER

THE FOLLOWING

Flint on Milch Cows—New Edition.....$2 50
Flint on Grasses—New Edition.....$2 50
Harris on Garden Insects—Superb Edition.....$5 00
Book of Fruits—by Baker.....$1 50

SPLENDID ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED by Express from London a large invoice of Splendid Works on

Horticulture and Floriculture.

The above are all New Works, or New Editions, of the most Valuable Works, and published in the best style.

For sale at the FARMER OFFICE.

WARREN & CO.

VERY RARE SEEDS.

NURSERYMEN, and AMATEUR, CULTIVATORS are specially invited to our NEW COLLECTION OF SEEDS just received from the Australian region, many of them are new and of great value.

The following are a portion of the collection:

Six Best kinds of EUCALYPTUS,
Two New Varieties of ACACIAS,
Four other New Shrubs,
One New Water Plant.

We offer them in collections of Six Packages assorted, for $5, adding also, One Package of Big Tree Seed, or the entire collection for $10, being a collection of Fourteen Packets of the Richest Seeds to be found in the country.

This collection will make a handsome GIFT to send to other States.

Directions for Planting will go with each collection.

Send orders with the amount, and Packages will be *Mailed Free.*

For Sale at FARMER OFFICE.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

SEED OF THIS WONDERFUL FIBRE CAN CAN NOW BE HAD FOR PLANTING IN CALIFORNIA.

New Zealand Flax now in Bloom or the first time in California and the Fibre dressed, the Bark and Cloth made from it can all be seen at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. No product can be made of more profit or of more importance to our state than this

New Zealand Flax.

and call at the FARMER office and see the Products.

The seed will be for sale only in *ounce packages,*

PRICE $1 EACH.

WARREN & CO.,

34.2 320 Clay Street

GARDEN GROUNDS LAID OUT.

THOSE WHO WISH THEIR GARDEN GROUNDS renewed and replanted, or those who desire to have Grounds Designed and laid out upon Scientific principles and with correct taste and skill, as

Adapted to this Climate,

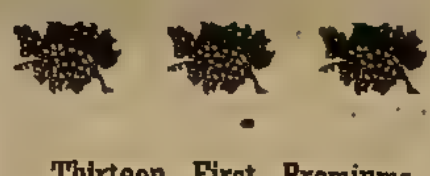
can have this work done to their satisfaction by calling at this Office, where all the best works on Gardening can be found, and where the various Styles, both European and American, can be seen. Grounds of any extent, from

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

to small Gardens, in our City, will be designed and laid out and the TREES, PLANTS, Shrubs and Vines, and Bulbs all supplied of the very best variety and reliable quality, and the work done to complete satisfaction, by calling at the Office of the California FARMER.

None but Educated men ever engaged in such work.

Address WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office



Thirteen First Premiums

RECEIVED IN 1867 & 1868.

FOR THE BEST

WHITE AND RED WINES

Gold Medal Awarded

BY THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 1867.

Silver Medal

BY THE MECHANICS FAIR, 1868,

FOR THE BEST SPARKLING WINES.

LANDSBERGER & CO.,

30-12. 423 to 429 *Jackson Street.*

BUGBEY'S

NATOMA

Wines, Brandies & Champagnes

OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

Gold Medal awarded by State Agricultural Society, 1867; also Gold Medal awarded at the Mechanics' Fair 1868, for

THE BEST WINES!

To B. N. BUGBEY

Proprietor of Natoma Vineyard.

34.8 Post Office Address FOLSOM, CAL.

G. GROEZINGER.

DEALER IN

NATIVE CALIFORNIA

Red and White Wines,

Brandies, Port, Sherry, Angelica, Etc.

Northwest corner of Battery and Pine Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO

The Choicest Poultry.

The Choicest Breeds of Poultry can now be had at much below the usual rates.

The following kinds will be offered by a careful Breeder at reduced rates in Trios:

Light Brahmas,
Dark Brahmas,
White Leghorns,
Black Spanish, Pure.

All the above will now be offered at much below the usual rates to those who wish Choice Poultry.

Apply at *FARMER OFFICE.*

ORANGE, LEMON AND LIME TREES.

Those who desire to make Plantations of this most desirable Fruit, can now be supplies with the very choicest varieties of trees from one foot to four feet high.

Samples of these Trees can be seen by calling at the FARMER OFFICE, or any information can be had on application by Letter addressed

EDITOR FARMER.

COMMISSION SALES-ROOM AND Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders shou be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and when they desire our judgement we will do our best to suit them

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial business and we know we can satisfy all who may entrust us with their favors.

☞ We particularly call attention to the

New Agricultural Implements

which we announce in our columns several of which we have the exclusive sale for this Coast.

THE POTATOE PLANTER,
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN,
CHEESE CURD CUTTER
PATENT WEEDING HOE,
LIFTING HAY FORK,
WITH OTHER VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS.

☞ Every kind of Implement will be purchased to order and shipped promptly, thus saving the expense, and loss of time of a visit to the city.

TREE SEEDS

OF ALL THE VALUABLE KINDS.

Also,

TOBACCO SEED.
COTTON SEED.
COFFEE SEED.
TEA SEED.

Silk Culture:

The Trees and Seed of the Mulberry can be obtained of us in any quantity.

THE BEST KINDS OF

FIELD GARDEN. FLOWER.

Fruit and Ornamental Seeds.

We would call particular attention to our stock of choice and rare Flower Seeds, comprising upwards of 250 varieties, including all the choicest and best Greenhouse and Florist Flowers.

The Seeds and Colored Plates can all be seen at the Reading Room of the Farmer Office, where directions will always be cheerfully given as to their cultivation.

A large Library of Floral works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

FLOWERING BULBS.

RARE AND CHOICE KINDS

Grass Seed.

Permanent Grasses for Lawns or Pastures.

We would call the attention of all those who are desirous of having a beautiful Lawn, or a rich, luxurious pasture, to the importance of securing their seeds from a reliable source as much depends upon having pure and clean seeds. The grass seeds we are now sending out have been selected with the greatest care, therefore we can recommend them with the utmost confidence. In ordering Grass Seeds, please state the nature of the soil and the extent of land to be sown.

Please remember that Lawns can be made so as to be perfect at any season of the year.

FINEST MIXED LAWN GRASSES,
FAGEY'S PERRENNIAL RYE GRASS,
ITALIAN RYE GRASS,
EUROPEAN RYE GRASS,
PERRENNIAL RED AND WHITE CLOVER,
ALFALFA OR CHILI CLOVER,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS,
NEW ALSIKE CLOVER,

And many other new and rare Grass Seeds to arrive.

EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS SHRUBS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES.

FRUIT TREES.

The newest and most approved sorts:

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,

Peaches, Figs,
Plums, Almonds,
Cherries, Walnuts,
Apricots, Nectarines,
Pears, Grapes,
Apples, Etc. Etc

Also the best varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Blackberries,

PERPETUAL FLOWERING ROSES

Of the best kind

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

These are grown at our residence under our own care where they always can be selected.

Any one desirous of having their Gardens look gay through out the season, can be furnished with the plants at a reasonable rate, by applying at this office.

Every information given as to the cultivation of Plants and raising of Seeds, etc. Also respecting the mode and best systems of Pruning all varieties of Trees, etc.

Gardens and Grounds designed and put in order, and every article furnished for same,

A large Library of Floral Works can always be found at the Reading Room and Museum, which are Free to all for reference.

WARREN & CO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THURSDAY EVENING.....MAY 16, 1872

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER READING ROOM AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

320 Clay Street—Marble Building—Up Stairs.

FARMERS' HEADQUARTERS—FREE TO ALL

The Editorial Rooms and Museum of the FARMER OFFICE are always open, and an attendant ready to make a visit instructive to those who take an interest in the productions of our State. Samples of all productions—Grains, Grasses, Fruits, Models, Inventions, Minerals, and specimens in Natural History innumerable, are constantly being added.

FARMERS' READING ROOM

Farmers and Mechanics, from the country, who visit San Francisco, should visit the Free Reading Room and Museum of the FARMER Office. Members of the Press and Strangers are particularly invited to avail themselves of these rooms. Newspapers from every State to which we have access by mails, as well as Foreign Newspapers, Periodicals, and Magazines, are upon file and on the tables for use; a Good Library of hundreds of volumes, with works illustrative of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture, works for reference upon all Sciences, with a Cabinet of Minerals, Coins, and Curiosities of interest to the Naturalist, to which we invite all.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

The charges for advertising in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, payable in advance, is TWO DOLLARS for five lines or less of space, in Nonpareil type, for one insertion, twenty cents a line for any larger space. Each subsequent insertion half these rates. This it is believed affords the cheapest and best medium of reaching the Agricultural community on this coast. As heretofore the right is reserved to reject any advertisement deemed objectionable.

Special Gift Premiums.

Rare Prize Seeds.

Having just received some *New and Valuable Seeds* from Australia, we propose to scatter them broadcast over the country in the form of PREMIUMS.

We therefore will offer as follows: Two Packages of Seeds, viz:

One of New EUCALYPTUS, Assorted,

One of New ACACIAS, Assorted,

To each and every *New Name* sent to us with the amount of the Annual Subscription Price of the FARMER, *Four Dollars*. They will thus secure Seeds that are worth more in value than the cost of the FARMER, besides securing the CALIFORNIA FARMER for One YEAR

Two back numbers from January will be sent so as to have the Volume complete.

SEEDS FOR DISTRIBUTION FREE

The long blockade had kept back the Contributions of Seeds from the Department for this Coast to a late period this year, although we have been distributing for more than a month.

The Subscribers to the FARMER know they can always obtain many Choice Seeds of us *freely* at all months or weeks of the year—this is our custom, those who are in want should always call when in the city, we shall be glad to see them.

Editor's Chair,

[Here we shall hold our special weekly chat with our Readers and Correspondents, and here we shall call their attention to such articles in *each issue* of our Journal, to which we would direct their *special* attention.

We refer our readers specially to our *Home* Department for a valuable Essay, the *Right Direction* for the young, to make them successful in in life.

The art of being Happy, and Making others Happy can easily be found.

Our column of Poetry will meet all tastes, and delineate much of what is daily seen around us.

Our European Letter will be read with interest.

The Letter from "Down South" will show prosperity in our Lower Counties.

Farmers' Clubs now happily increasing—can find in the subject for Discussions we published in Number 16, and in this Number valuable matter for their deliberations.

We have the Reports and announcement of the Woman' College of Pennsylvania, also the Address of Henry Hartshorn, before the 10 Graduating Class—all of interest. This is a very flourishing Woman's College.

We are under many obligations to Hon. Eugene Casserly for valuable Documents, also to Hon. C. Cole for same favors.

A large number of new Catalogues of Seedsmen and Florists received—will report them.

LICENSE OF THE PRESS.

We would ask the special attention of all candid readers to the very excellent article we copy from *Harper's*, on the "License of the Press."—Newspaper men should study this article, found on the inside page.

DOLLY VARDENS.

See what Fashion will do!

Among advertisements over the country we see Dolly Varden Brooms, Tea Kettle, and Fancy Crockery.

The College Boys at Oakland will adopt the "Dolly Varden" Uniform.

Recently a church is to be built and called Dolly Varden, and more recently a "Bridget" changes her name to Dolly Varden.

THE SEASON, CROPS, PROSPECTS, &C.

The season is now far enough advanced to form a reliable data of our Crops and Prospects.

No one, with a heart in the right place, can take a trip in the country and look out upon the vast fields of grain, the orchards and vineyards, and the upspringing villages that are now so rapidly increasing, without feeling a thrill of true pleasure, that they have been permitted to live in such a land where so much can be enjoyed.

At the present time the Grain fields are being touched with their golden hue; the filling heads begin to bend as the sun gives them its vivifying power, making ready for the Reaper. Now in every valley and on every hill-side can be seen the fields of grain,

Changing their blades from living green
To Golden heads with a Golden sheen.

Rapidly the time of Harvest draws nigh, when the Reaper and Header shall enter these fields and lay all low, when the toiling harvester shall sweep down and gather up the products of his labor, and then count his gains. Our wish for them all is, may they be large and abundant.

It would be a good thing if our Grain growers would take time to visit different counties and make friends one farmer with another, they could learn much, and all would be benefitted, while, at the same time, a vast amount of practical knowledge would be disseminated. This is a subject that should be advocated by our "Farmers' Clubs."

The season all through has been a very favorable one, such as to give a prosperity to crops of all kinds generally.

However prosperous the season may be there will always be found some places where grain crops fail, trees produce no fruit, and blight destroys the Husbandman's hopes. These misfortunes can only be removed by study and with scientific and practical knowledge of the work in hand.

The orchards in some places, i. e. some kinds of fruits, have suffered by frost, yet the harvest will be a good one.

The Vineyardist will not suffer as much by *frost* as was at first supposed. Orchards and Vineyards will both yield of their abundance; luscious *fruit* will load our tables, and the wine-press will gush out with new wine. Rarely has it ever been the lot of our cultivators to have been blessed with a better season, or better prospects, and of this we have spoken in our Market Reports.

For all such Blessings our Farmers must be grateful to the Giver of all good.

CALIFORNIA ROSES.

France, England and Belgium may boast of their Roses, and talk, write and boast of their gorgeous Rose Shows and their *Sample* Roses, but if these *Connisseurs* of this Queen of Flowers will but come to *California* we will make them feel, and acknowledge, too, that California can excel them all, and that, too, by our simple *out door* growth. We need no hot-house culture to produce the most splendid Roses the world ever saw.

Among the gorgeous Roses now in bloom we name "Gen. Lamarque, (superb white), "Chromatella," or "Cloth of Gold," (a pure golden yellow), "Giant of Battles," (dark cherry red), "Pauline Lansegeur," (rich ruby red), "Souvenir de Malmaison," (a rich creamy blush), "La Reine," (a large superb flower of rose color)—these all are number one. There are many *new roses* of splendid form and color, but these we name are well known and always superb.

We had the "Chromatella" brought to us last week of superior excellence, size and form all of the highest type of beauty.

The sample brought us measured 5 inches across the flower, and was one of the finest Roses we have ever seen.

GRAPES UPON THE HILL SIDES.

If any one wishes a proof of the fact that the Grape loves a warm and dry soil, we recommend them to look at the Grape-vines growing on the dry, rocky hill at Calistoga around the Observatory, near the Hotel. Here, amid rocks and stones, with but little soil, can be seen Grape-vines of choice kinds uncommonly heavy laden with large clusters of young grapes. This is in full accordance with what we have said for many years.

Those who have rocky hills and mounds can cover such bleak and unsightly places by planting the grape even near and around large rocks, giving the vines an opportunity to grow over the rocks and receive the reflected heat from the rocks, besides changing a bleak, rocky place to a pleasant green foliaged field of productive gain.

THE BRANDY DISTILLERY AT CALISTOGA.

This very fine distillery, erected at Calistoga by Samuel Brannan, Esq., is not now at work, only putting up into casks the balance of last year's manufacture. The amount on hand is about 7000 gallons, and of superior quality. More than ten times this quantity has been made in former years by L. Keesburg, Esq., who has the direction and management of the distillery, and who is a skilful and expert manager, and fully understands his business.

We understand this stock of superior Brandy has been purchased by a leading Wine House of our city.

THE NEW GRAPE CRUSHER

A new Machine for crushing grapes, which separates the stems from the grapes, has been invented by Geo. Johnson, Esq., of Sacramento, who has obtained a Patent for the same. Its wonderful powers are said to be such that *one hundred tons per day* can be crushed. This can be done with four men, and can truly be said to be a *labor saving Machine*.

THE STEAM PLOW.

We ask special attention to the very interesting Letter from Messrs. Hyde & Son, on the STEAM PLOW, on our front page.

THE GREAT MONOPOLY.

The Public mind must be fed with *Sensational Articles*, so says the Press, at least a portion of them, and therefore something must be found in order that long columns may be published, and large Capital Headings spread before the people to keep up the excitement.

There seems to be a thirst for some new sensation daily, the last announced by the cries of our newspapers, "*All about Goat Island*" will soon be over, for *Goat Island* will pass into hands that will greatly *improve it*, and our *City front too*, in spite of the great effort made to slander and abuse those who stand ready to benefit the City and the whole State.

The last *Sensational articles* upon the *Ruin* prophesied to our city and State by the GREAT MONOPOLY, we find in this morning's *Call*, and headed

WHAT DEPRESSES THE STATE.

"Just so long as Stanford & Co. are trying to ruin the commercial towns of this State, so long will business be paralyzed and property interests depressed. Who will purchase town lots with depreciation staring them in the face? Who will invest money in manufacturing interests when they do not know where the commercial centures or business will be for twelve months in the future? And who will put money in farming lands when all is uncertainty, and when not a Legislature can assemble which is not bound hand and foot to Stanford & Co's corrupt and selfish schemes? It is evident that the people of California have got to stop the corruption of the railroad ring, or California will not be a fit place for decent men to reside in. For instance, who wishes to live in a State where not a Legislature can assemble which is not bound hand and foot to Stanford & Co's corrupt and selfish schemes? And where the people cannot have a Judge who is not returned by Stanford & Co.? Where not a Member of Congress or United States Senator can be elected who is not utterly sold to Stanford & Co., body and soul?"

Now if any person really wishes to see how *Trade in our City* has been depressed, or if they wish to see how the Wool, Wine, Grain, Leather and other products suffer by this fearful depression, just let them go to the Railroad Depot in our city on *Second Street*, the water front, and let them see if "the grass grows around the warehouses there—let them see how many idlers they can find—then let them go to *Mission Bay* and see how *depressed* the working-men look, and these *two* places are but as drops in the *ocean of labor* that this Great and fearful Monopoly daily keep in motion.

Why all this hue and cry now about the Managers of the Central Pacific Railroad? Scarce a Journal in our State but what lauded the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and readily accepted invitations to join in the general joy at the opening Festival of its completion, calling it as it justly was and is, one of the greatest achievements of the age, even the very Journals that were ready to carry the Golden Wedge—*if they could*—are now full of wrath because they cannot use the Managers as tools, and lead them to make a terminus where they have invested their money—this is the Golden Wedge or Spoke they are after now.

Why all this outcry against this fearful Monopoly?—why prate about high freights and high fares?

Who can remember when the fares were generally less than $5 to Sacramento and now they are $4, and often half that sum.

Who can ever remember when *Freights* were so low for the conveyance of Grain, Wool and Wine to San Francisco and a market?

What would our Farmers do with their millions of centals of Grain were it not for this terrible monopoly!

We give one instance of freight occurring recently: A lot of Coal was handled and carried from this city over the road to *Merced*. The freight was $6 per ton of 150 miles, from thence it was hauled by Team to Bear Valley, 37 miles; only and cost *Thirty* Dollars. Here is some difference, and so it would be with our producers were it not for this *Great Monopoly*.

The great demonstrations now of Committees to open a *new route*, will only reveal the great benefit already conferred upon our State by the "Central Pacific," and when these early and earnest workers are duly appreciated, instead of being so slandered, they will do more for our city and State than any other Company can possibly do, and this fact is clearly seen in the refusal of the St. Louis Managers to give up *their own* control of the Road they wish to build, but moderately ask our city to subscribe TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS and they will give the city *Stock for that amount*, and build the road as they think best. Their very words are, "One Company and one set of Managers can do what cannot be done by a division of Managers, and is not this a Monopoly also? The St. Louis Managers wish to Monopolize as much or even more than the Central, and they come here to get our people to help them to do it, but we will make a YANKEE GUESS—they will never carry their plans, and after Committees proceed to Washington and meet here and there, the whole matter will go on with our own people, but under quite a different phase from what is now contemplated, and very much to the discomfiture of many who now talk of the *Public Good* when they are only looking after their own schemes, and their own aggrandizement.

DEEP VOLCANIC CRATER.

Far back into the history of the globe, the volcano of Pichincha, the only one in Equador, formed for itself a chimney, funnel shaped, which is the deepest vent hole of the kind, yet discovered on this earth. Its perpendicular depth is 2,500 feet, with a diameter at the bottom of 1,500 feet, expanding gradually all the way to the top, where the diameter is three-quarters of a mile.

THE STOCK SPECULATIONS.

EASY COME, EASY GO.

This old adage has been fully verified the present week among the stock speculators on California street, and such a furore and so many long, sad faces was quite in contrast with the countenances of the same persons a few weeks ago who then esteemed themselves *rich*, and had been building castles in the air upon their supposed wealth, which to-day, like children's soap-bubbles, have vanished into thin air, and they are poor again.

It seems strange that men of business habits could possibly believe that all this rapid rise in value of stocks could be real. A little reflection must have shown them that it was an illusion of the brain, a wild insanity that are long must end in the *Ruin* that has now begun, the end of which cannot yet be seen.

The newspapers of our city have done much to aid in these wild speculations which have absorbed large amounts of capital, and prevented real improvements in our State, such as Manufactures, improvement in Real Estate, and *legitimate Trade*. It has been this mad "haste to be rich," that has depressed trade by absorbing the means of Merchants, and tempting them to leave their *business places* and go to the "Board of Brokers," or upon California street, and there to be lured away from a steady pursuit of trade.

The *Call* of this morning has a column headed with large capitals:

THE BUBBLE BURST,

And then calls it the Dark Day on California street; but our opinion is that the darkest hours have not come, for the "end is not yet;" for from out these wild, mad schemes to get rich, men take to their hearts a poison worse than the Druggist can mix, and, like the play, the seller of narcotics could say to these seekers of sudden riches:

There! there is thy Gold—worse poison to man's souls,
Doing more murders in this loathsome world
Than these poor compounds that thou may'st not sell—
I sell the poison; thou hast sold me none.

And it will be seen that in our city this fearful avalanche of speculation will lead to Madness, Crime and Death.

To show the *fictitious values* that have been placed upon stocks, we clip from the same article in this morning's *Call* the depreciation in stocks since the first of May. This tells the story, but where did this *Fifty Million of Dollars* come from? It was made on paper, and where has it gone?—This remains to be seen by the crimes that will follow. We give the article alluded to:

DEPRECIATION.

A comparison of the rates obtained yesterday, and the prices reached about the 1st instant, when the market culminated, shows a depreciation on the fifteen principal mines of nearly fifty million dollars. Following is a table showing the decline:

	Per Share.	Total decline
Alpha	$185	$1,110,000
Belcher	875	7,020,000
Caledonia	92	1,840,000
Chollar-Potosi	280	7,120,000
Consolidated Virginia	115	1,334,000
Crown Point	525	6,300,000
Gould & Curry	256	1,224,000
Hale & Norcross	270	4,320,000
Kentuck	390	780,000
Ophir	85	1,488,000
Overman	195	2,505,000
Savage	406	6,486,000
Segregated Belcher	215	1,376,000
Sierra Nevada	28	560,000
Yellow Jacket	185	4,440 000
Total depreciation		$48,834,000

We hope no Farmer has been led astray into this maelstrom. Further comment is not needed.

A LARGE SAFE.

The largest and finest, as well as the handsomest, Iron Safe on the Pacific Coast was placed in the Store of Messrs. J. O. Merrill & Co., on California Street, the present week. The weight of the safe was 13,500 pounds, or six and three quarter tons; the cost $2800.

This Safe is large enough to hold all the Gold any one could crave, and hold it safely, too, both from Fire and Robbers. This Safe has three doors and locks; the outer lock has 90,000 changes, the second a much larger number, and the inner or Gold Box over *One Million Changes*; this will puzzle robbers and defy fire. The Safe is worth seeing, and highly creditable to this Mercantile House for their large business.

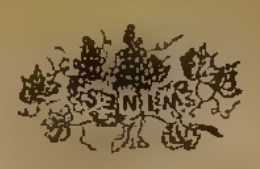
WORTHY A STATE BOUNTY.

We believe in *Subsidies*, when wisely bestowed, and there are hundreds of cases where the State should give *liberal subsidies*. We would be in favor of a *Subsidy Commission* to be appointed by the Governor. We have a case now for the Governor's special consideration—it is this: L. Keesburg, of the large Brandy Distillery at Calistoga, is the Father of *Twelve Children*, the youngest we saw, a fine, large, rosy-cheeked lass, and weighs 26 pounds, and this is a sample of all the children. Now, we think Mr. and Mrs. Keesburg deserve a liberal Subsidy for raising twelve children, especially when the last, at seven years, weighs 26 pounds. Who will offer a Subsidy in this case

ACCIDENTS.

While everyday news produces numerous records of *Terrible Accidents*, those calamities like that of Tuesday and yesterday, when in each case a man was fearfully mangled in the machinery of Mills, yet with all the horrors of mutilated humanity and of sudden Death, these cases do not seem to make people more cautious, for the same calamities seem continued day by day, and there does not seem to be any way to stop them.

One thing is very certain, such cases are not *accidents*, but thoughtlessness or carelessness, for there is *no such thing as an accident*, and they can be avoided with due care.



THE VINTAGE OF 1871

[We take the following article on the wine crop of 1871 from the *Commercial Herald* of the 10th inst, and knowing very well that these statements were collected from the most reliable sources by competent judges, we can endorse all said therein.—ED. F.]

Enough reliable data has reached us at this time from the various wine counties of the State, to make a very close estimate of the total amount of wine made during the last vintage. While the grapes were coloring, various experts supposed that the product would reach eight millions of gallons, from the fine appearance of the vines, which were overcharged with grapes; but the ravages committed by the grasshoppers and sun-blast in the lower, as well as in some of the mining counties, far exceeded their expectations, and diminished by more than a million and a half gallons what could have been reasonably expected. Various estimates have since been made as to the entire yield, some of which are unfortunately far above the mark; while others, just as unfortunate and more damaging in their influence, belittle the amount, through gross ignorance. In this latter connection, we allude to a wine article that appeared in the *Alta* on the 3d of this month. The writer sets forth his belief that no more than four and a half million gallons were made last vintage, and gives the puerile reason for the statement that only 800,000 gallons of the previous vintage was exported, that only 1,300,000 gallons were brought to this city, and that, therefore, in his opinion, there was no 5,000,000 gallons of surplus, or, to use his own words, "or any where like it." These statements were made in the face of the printed report of the Committee on Statistics of the Wine and Brandy Growers' Convention of Sacramento, who placed the yield at 6,000,000 gallons. This convention had representatives from every prominent wine county in the State, and every prominent wine grower in the State was represented, at least by a neighbor, if not present himself. The committee carefully gathered from each of these representatives a close estimate of his individual district, and submitted the sum total to the convention, which was adopted, after reading, and became embodied in their pamphlet. The proposition to set aside a report gathered under such favorable auspices, by the opinion of a single person, who is no authority on the subject, is simply preposterous.

All the more recently gathered information confirms the estimate of the Sacramento Wine Convention, that the last vintage fully reached six million gallons of wine. This information more than verifies their statements concerning brandy, and in all probability they will be fifty thousand gallons under the real amount distilled at the time the convention met. In careful estimates made from actual yields of a number of individual vineyards, we have found that the lowest yield was four gallons to every seven vines which were six years old and over—this being the average in Santa Clara, portions of Napa, Santa Cruz, and Sonoma counties. In Sacramento, El Dorado, portions of Napa, Solano, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Amador counties, the yield was one gallon to every two vines. In Los Angeles county, in fair years, the yield is three gallons to every five vines. Now, in the Sacramento Convention it was admitted as a fact, that there were in the State fifteen million vines in full bearing—that is, six years old; and taking the lowest produced average for last year the only these fifteen million vines, we ought to have made eight million seven hundred thousand gallons of white and red wine. Deducting from this one and a half million for the losses in Los Angeles; another half million for losses in mining counties, and seven hundred thousand for distillation, we still have six million gallons left, with fifteen million vines from three one year old, to furnish us with all the grapes we may have used for the table. The yield of these latter fifteen million vines estimated from their respective ages, would be over twenty-one million pounds, giving thirty pounds of grapes to every man, woman, and child in the State for eating.

FROM OUR COUNTRY EXCHANGES.

From the Butte Record of May 11th.

Grain on the Honcut is said to be looking finely, and bids fair to yield an abundant harvest. The late sown grain on the bottom lands is now of good growth and excellent color, and should it receive a few showers, will produce abundantly. It is not yet safe from the effects of a drouth, or long-continued north wind, unless the top soil should be again moistened. There is moisture enough in the subsoil for all purposes if the north wind does not dry the upper soil to a hard crust. The grain on the bottom lands along the Honcut is about a month behind that on the uplands, owing to the soil being so full of water and its consequent coldness.

From the Santa Cruz Sentinel of May 11th.

FROST KILLED.—All the leaves on the sycamore trees in Santa Clara Valley, and most of the early shoots of the grape vine have been frozen off close to the bud, by the recent frosts. The grapes are again growing finely and promise fruit, but the sycamores are as destitute of leaves as in winter.

SPLENDID MOUNTAIN ROAD.—The San Jose and Santa Cruz Road via Mountain Charley's place, is in superb condition, smooth and regular as a bowling alley, from Scott's valley to Los Gatos. There are two toll gates on the road, where a double team has to pay 75 cents and 40 cents, but this small outlay is more than compensated by saving harness and harness. Travelers and visitors coming to Santa Cruz should not fail to take the Mountain Charley road if they wish safety and comfort.

From the Marysville Appeal of May 11th

WHEAT AND BARLEY.—The late shower very materially changed the appearance of the late sown grain in Sutter and Yuba counties. In Sutter the farmers anticipate a very heavy yield from the early sown grain. The growth of straw is heavy, and the heads are very long and large, giving promise of full, heavy kernels. The late sown grain has pushed forward rapidly during the past few days, and bears an excellent color. Should we have another shower or two, in the course of a week or ten days, there will be little if any of the late sown grain which will not yield a full or average crop, and a large portion, probably three-fifths of it, will yield heavily.—If nothing untoward occurs, Sutter county will produce season by far the largest crop of grain ever harvested her borders.

YUBA CITY.—The streets of Yuba City appeared quite lively yesterday. Farmers were bringing in their surplus grain, corn, wheat and barley, as they now feel assured of a good harvest. Farming implements, brought in for repairs, were crowded around the various shops. We counted eight Headers waiting for repairs at Shulte's machine shop.

SURVEYING.—The Bridge Committee are moving in the matter of locating the proposed bridge. They have an able and efficient engineer in the field, who is surveying the ground preparatory to making an estimate of the probable cost of a bridge which shall span the river at the foot of D street.

From Marysville Appeal of May 15th.

CURLED LEAF.—We learn from Grass Valley that the curled leaf will not, in their orchard, prove very injurious to the fruit this season. Generally it has fallen from the trees on the appearance of the curled leaf, but the season it has remained and is now growing finely, notwithstanding the blight to the leaf has been quite severe.

GREAT MEN MUST ACT POLITICALLY.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent speech, said "I more and more firmly believe that under such a Government as ours there could be no permanent safety nor prolonged prosperity unless men in the community, men of standing, of property, of character, men of mark, as well as men of every degree, manifest a continued interest and practical earnestness in politics."

Col. J. W. Forney writes to the Philadelphia Press from Washington that he has conversed with many thoughtful men, who are not special champions of the Administration, but careful and conservative Republicans who speak by the book, and without exception they regard Gen. Grant's re-nomination and re-election as inevitable.

WOOL SALES IN NEW YORK.

The sales of Wool in New York during the month, as reported by the Wool House of Walter Brown & Co., gives the following: 731,675 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 53½c. a 90c.; 44,000 lbs. Combing; 18,000 lbs. Scoured, 62½c. a $1 20; 22,000 lbs. Nolls, 41c. a $1.05; 550,500 lbs. California. 32c. a 60c.; 8,000 lbs. Oregon, a 62c.; 8,000 lbs. Colorado, a 56c.; 27,000 lbs. Texas, 35c. a 38c.; 364,350 lbs. Cape, 45c. a 48c.;—200 bales Cape damaged, at auction, in Boston, 27c. a 28½c.; 168,500 lbs. Australian, 62c. a 75c.; (700 bales do. to arrive, to consumers at about 65c.; 185,000 lbs. Mestiza, 37½c. a 41c.; 1,405,000 lbs. Montevideo, 47½c. a 56c.; 50 Bales Banda Oriental; 17 Bales Buenos Ayres, p. t., (52 bales to arrive, 41c.;) 450 bales Donskoi; 15,000 lbs. Salonica, 34c. a 35½c.; 35,000 lbs. Abudia, 52½c.; 138,000 lbs. East India, 37c. a 65c.; 40,000 lbs. Mediterranean, 35c. a 55c.; 16,000 lbs. Angora, 55c. a 65c.; 8,000 bales Russia, 35c.; 21,000 lbs. Scurtari Lambs; 11,500 lbs. Smyrna; 118 bales German Flocks; 175 bales Sheepskins, 35½c. a 36c.—Total 4,997,-695 lbs.

Receipts of Domestic Wool during the Month by the same house were, 1,658 bales and bags; Coastwise, San Francisco, 342 bales; Texas, 75 bales; New Orleans, 23 bales; other Southern ports, 8 bales.—Total, 2,179 bags and bales.

The imports as reported are: Liverpool, 1,623 bales; London and Havre, 764 bales; Antwerp, 78 bales; Bremen, 17 bales; Montevedio, 1,404 bales; Rio Grande, 3, 516 bales; Aspinwall, 32 bales; Trieste, 406 bales; Taganrag, 1,030 bales; Patrias, 403 bales; Hong Kong and Whampoa, 38 bales.—Total, 10,289 bales.

AGRICULTURE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It appears from agricultural returns just issued by Parliament, that Great Britain, with her 25,-000,000 of people, has only 30,838,567 acres under cultivation, of which only 9,575,261 acres are under corn, and 12,535,442 under permanent pasture, the remainder being clover, green crops fallow. The total number of horses was 2,110,-390, of cattle 5,337,759, and of pigs 2,499,602. These figures are exclusive of Ireland, and show a decrease on the year of 12,000 horses, 65,000 cattle, and 1,278,000 sheep. This decrease of sheep has been continuous, the falling off since 1868 being 3,592,000, or 12 per cent, which will explain, in part at least, the high price of mutton in England.

The terminus off the western side of this Continent of the projected British steamship line from China and Japan, is to be in British Columbia. The idea seems to connect this with the Northern Pacific Railroad when completed. The capital of the company is £750,000, in shares of £100 each.

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

We call the special attention of our readers to the very interesting Letter of our kind Correspondent from Clark's Ranch, giving us replies to our enquiries relative to the Earthquakes in Yosemite Valley.

Early visitors to the great Valley, back to '56, will remember Mr. Clark, then the first Guide after the Mann Brothers opened the Trail. Mr. Clark now has the Ranch which is the stopping place for Visitors on their way to the Big Trees via Mariposa, and will always make his visitors comfortable. We can, from experience, commend all to his kind care.

GOOD BURNING FLUID.

There are now so many calamities arising from the dangerous compounds now sold for Burning Fluid, that it is all important that purchasers should be sure they have the Pure and Good only.

Purchasers from the country, Merchants, Traders and Ranchmen, can always find the Purest and Best at Messrs. Allyne & White's (formerly Stanford Brothers), on California Street near Front and always to be had at the lowest rates, and on the most liberal terms.

Post Office Money Orders.

The success and great benefit which has resulted from the "Money Order" system can best be shown by the fact that, since its conception, the amount has reached the enormous sum of $61,-000,000! This is success.

THE CHINESE.

The rapid increase of the Chinese in our city, the readiness with which they catch our trades and business habits, their economy and steady attention to whatever they undertake, is a matter of great interest to our industrial classes, and presents a problem rather difficult to solve.

In looking over our city it will be seen that they are now largely and numerously engaged in many branches of manufactures, while their places of trade are seen in our streets as dealing in almost everything; they have their coal and wood yards, shoe stores, clothing, groceries, watchmakers, fruit and vegetables, dry goods, tea, coffee, rice and sugar largely, fruit shops, and many and almost all the ordinary trades, and they are so clannish that they trade with their own people only, and thus take away a large trade that was formerly given to our people, and the kind of trade is rapidly increasing. Where the end will be, is the Problem we propose for some of our wise men to solve.

WASTE.

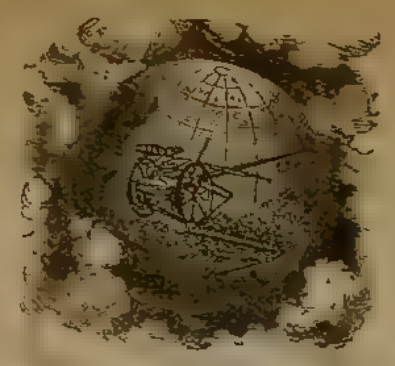
How often we hear Farmers say they cannot afford to purchase this or that new Implement, or Tree, Plant, Shrub, etc., or purchase a Book, Magazine or Newspaper, when a casual examination over their Farm or grounds would show quite a number of leaks, by means of waste and neglect to preserve which would have supplied all the named articles and many more.

CATERPILLARS.

We noticed as we passed over the Napa Railroad an orchard that appeared as if a fire had swept over the trees; this was a little above Napa. Upon examination we found it was the Caterpillar, the nests of the worm indicating, as we passed, the old, common caterpillar, that we often battled with, when a boy in New England. We should hope that the owner will take measures to check the beginning of a terrible scourge, by destroying the eggs of the worm now being deposited on the trees.

Destroy your Wine Houses.

We hope our Wine makers will carefully look to the matter of fumigating their *Wine-houses* the same as they do their casks. This will destroy all insects, eggs, fungus, and tend to preserve the whole building.



The World Mower and Reaper.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

This Machine is the harvest gathering of Twenty Years experience in Agricultural Machinery, and takes rank with the Printing Press, Engine Lathe and Locomotive in all the qualities of Precision, Staunchness and Durability.

The foundation of this Noble Invention is a Single Piece, Solid Piece of Iron, and the form so as to resist any possible strain.

The Gearing is shaped to Standard Guage, and each Cog cut out of Solid Iron with Mathematical exactness

The working parts are so permanent and perfectly fixed that they cannot move or vary from their places, and are completely protected from Water, Dust, Grass, Grain, or any other substance, being as fully guarded from injury as the working power of a watch when enclosed in its case

By this means, this guard to the working parts, Friction is reduced to its lowest point, self-destruction is wholly avoided, which is so common to all rough cast machines, when the working power is exposed, while at the same time Breakages are avoided in the busy harvest time.

Another great point in this Machine is its Easy Draught with the same Durability which is found in Cut Gear in all other kinds of machinery.

The "WORLD" MOWER and REAPER has now been tested Four Years in the hands of the most intelligent and reliable Farmers of the land, who all unite by their testimonials, that[comparatively

THERE IS NO OTHER HARVESTER.

For Prices and complete information (with the reduced scale of Prices, address

LINFORTH KELLOGG & CO.

Sole Agents for the this Coast for the World Mower and Reaper

No. 3 and 5 Front Street, San Francisco.

37.18

Commission Merchant,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY AND GAME,

STALLS 103 and 104 CALIFORNIA MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all part of the City

Fancy Poultry.

The Public are invited to call and examine my large stock of Poultry in my Yards on the corner of 16th and Mission streets, where they will find the finest breeds in the State.

I am prepared to furnish all the choice kinds of Poultry at the very lowest market prices. Singly, in Pairs; or in Trios, either at the Yards or at my place of business named above, and all Birds will be carefully crated to go to any part of the Coast if desired.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES ARE NOW OFFERED:

Patridge Cochins,
Buff Cochins,
Sultans,
Light and Dark Brahmas,
Dominiques,
Polands, Houdans,
Black Spanish, and
Gold and Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

All the varieties we offer are from the very Best Breeds yet Imported into this State.

ALSO

Fresh Laid Eggs for hatching from all the above varieties—these carefully packed to send to any part of the State or Coast safely.

RICHARD D. MOWRY,

No 103 and 104 California Market.

San Francisco, May 16 1872. 37 18

THE "FAMILY GEM."

A large eight-page forty column

Household Journal,

Only $1 a Year.

A FINE ENGRAVING.

24x30 inches will be sent by mail securely done up post paid, as a premium to every yearly subscriber to the "*Family Gem.*" These engravings are splendid parlor pictures, *worth more than the cost of subscription.* Husbands, fathers, brothers and lovers do not fail to subscribe for this great Household Journal and present it with a beautiful engraving. It will make eyes sparkle with delight and satisfaction, and prove a monthly reminder of your good taste and kind feeling. Liberal terms to Agents. Specimens free. Address

37.17 FAMILY GEM, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

CALISTOGA,

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT

This Hotel has been enlarged and improved, thoroughly renovated and furnished, and now offers the best accommodations to the Public. Particular attentions and accommodations for Families and the Traveling Public.

GEO. P. REEVE & LOUIS DORGELOH, PROPRIETORS.

☞ This is the Stage House for the line of Coaches to the Geysers' Springs. 37.18

IN THE FIELD AGAIN!

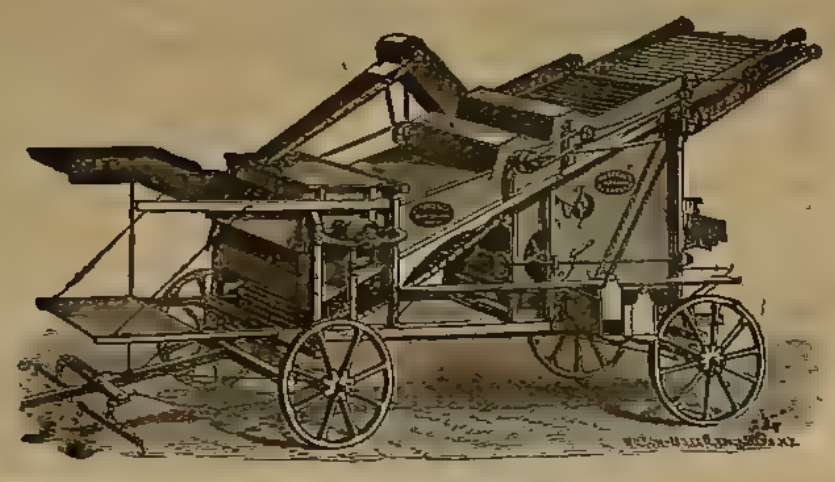
—o—

TREADWELL & CO.,

With the Old Standard

HARVESTING MACHINES,

Hoadley's Threshing Engines,



RUSSELL'S THRESHERS,

Haines' Headers, Wood's Prize Mowers,

BALL'S & McCORMICK'S REAPERS,

Kirby's Combined Mower and Reaper, &c., &c.

WITH ALL THE LATEST CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS, SO JUSTLY PRIZED BY ALL CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

These Machines *must be sold*, and the supply being limited, and prices at *first cost*, they will be disposed of at an *early day*. ☞ Farmers who intend to buy Harvesting Machines for this season, would do well to order now, and make sure of their Machines before the season advances, and the Stock is sold, as it certainly will be before harvesting time. ☞ *Don't fail to get our prices before ordering.*

TREADWELL & CO.,

37.5 OLD FARMERS' MACHINERY DEPOT, *SAN FRANCISCO.*

A. L. Bancroft & Co.,

BOOKS

AND STATIONERY,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

Steam Printing and Binding,

ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHING.

Valuable Books for Farmers.

The most complete collection of Scientific Books in the city, embracing all the Standard Works on

Architecture,
Farming and Gardening,
Fruit Culture,
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Domestic Animals.

Every Intelligent Farmer should read the latest works on these subjects. Send for Price List.

Subscription Books.

Good live men can make money canvassing for Books sold only through Agents. Address

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,

750 Market Street,

37 12 *SAN FRANCISCO*

THE IMPORTED

TROTTING STALLION

"NAUBUC"

Foaled in May, 1864, is seven years old, past;

BLACK, with a small Star in the Forehead;

Fifteen hands and two inches high, and weighed when five years old 1,000 pounds. Sired by "Toronto Chief," by "Royal George," by "Black Warrior," by "Tippoo," by "Ogden's Messenger," a son of Imported Messenger, who was thorough-bred, and out of the celebrated ten-mile trotting mare "Gipsy Queen," bred in Kentucky.

"NAUBUC" was bred by Thomas Vail, on Long Island, imported by DR. B. J. SMITH, arriving in San Francisco on the steamer "Colorado," Christmas Eve., 1868.

TERMS FOR THE SEASON:

$50, Gold Coin, payable at or before the close of the season, July 1st, 1872.

Good pastures will be provided at $5 per month, with the best of attention, but accidents or escapes at the risk of the owners

Any gentleman having a trotting mare, with a record of 2.40, or a thorough-bred mare, will be made welcome to the services of "Naubuc" this season.

With the compliments of

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,

637 *California Street.*

☞ The horse is in charge of the experienced groom,

NED. CUNNINGHAM,

37.17 San Lorenzo, Alameda Co.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 3 and 5 Front street near Market,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

JOBBERS

OF

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Agricultural and Mining Tools,

ROPE, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC

Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast for

E. BALL & CO'S *WORLD MOWER and REAPER,*

E. BALL & COS *TORNADO THRESHER,*

We wish to call attention to the following

"GANG PLOWS" of Sterling merit, manufactured for us and now on sale.

E. CARD'S *MONITOR,*

E. CARD'S *PACIFIC RAILROAD,*

E. CARD'S *EUREKA*

Also Sole Agents for the following:

WOOLWORTH'S *AXE, PICK and SLEDGE HANDLES,*

RUMSEY' & CO'S *LIFT and FORCE PUMPS &c*

LEARY'S *PATENT RAILROAD LANTERNS,*

ENTERPRISE MFG CO'S *SELF MEASURING MOLASSES GATES, PAT. TAP BORES, COFFEE MILLS, &c*

Manufacturers and Proprietors of the

Gerrish Submerged Force Pumps.

36.21

JAMES R. DEANE,

Importer and Dealer in

Paints, Oils, Window Glass,

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, ETC.

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF PAINTS.

House and Sign Painting promptly attended to

Owners of Building and Contractors are invited to call at this store.

NO. 318 CLAY STREET,

Between Battery and Front Streets,

37.17 SAN FRANCISCO.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.

108 & 110 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements,

For the Harvest of 1872,

Buckeye Mowers,

Buckeye Mowers and Reapers,

Buckeye Mowers "New Model,"

HAINES' GENUINE HEADERS,

Sweepstakes Threshers

BOLLINGSWORTH SULKY RAKES,

Horse Powers,

HAY PRESSES,

Steam Engines, &c., &c.,

Also a full Stock of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Rakes, and Harvesting Implements.

Send for Circulars, giving full description of Goods

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

108 & 110 FRONT STREET,

37.11 SAN FRANCISCO.

— CHOICE —

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

We have just received from Australia a very choice collection of Australian Seeds, particularly of the

AUSTRALIAN GUM TREE.

Of these we have SIX KINDS, and some never yet had here of new and choice varieties

AUSTRALIAN WATER PLANT.

In this collection we also have the WATER PLANT, a rare flower known as *Villarsia Cathifolia*, which we shall introduce into our Lakes and Ponds.

JAPAN SEEDS.

These Seeds with a new invoice of Japan Seeds, Evergreens and Seeds of the Tea Plant and also of the Camellia, make a collection a valuable Seeds, now for Sale at the

FARMER OFFICE.

New kinds of Corn!

Just received at the Farmer Office the several New kinds of Corn recently offered in the old States:

JUDSON'S BRANCHING FIELD CORN,

JUDSON'S BRANCHING POP-CORN,

THE SANFORD CORN,

Announced as Wonderful.

COOLEY'S LARGE FIELD CORN

Said to be Very Prolific.

These are all New Varieties, and now first offered.

We send them out in packages of Fifty cents each, mailed post paid, to secure the kinds to growers. Address

WARREN & CO., Farmer Office.

SPECIAL, TO ADVERTISERS ABROAD.

Advertisers of other States who wish their Advertisements to *appear promptly* must bear in mind that the Money must come with the advertisement to insure its insertion.

The cash, or its equivalent, a satisfactory reference must *come* with the advertisement.

Home Miscellany.

"WHERE EARTH AND HEAVEN MEET."

Whether between its meadows green,
Where sun and shadow play;
Or silent snow-fields intervene,
With trees of leafless gray;
Or stately hills send down supplies
To blue lakes at their feet,—
Beyond them all, I seek the line
Where earth and heaven meet.

'Tis there the fleecy clouds come forth
To sail upon the sky;
And there the summer showers arise
When all the fields are dry;
And thence into my thirsty heart
Came thoughts both sad and sweet,
When gazing on that distant line
Where earth and heaven meet.

Sometimes remote it seems, and dim,
Through earthly mists that rise;
Again, distinct and clear it stands
Before my longing eyes.
O face beloved I cannot see!
O hope may not greet!
Till life's horizon line I reach,
Where earth and heaven meet.

—R. S. P. in *Old and New.*

THE OLD GRAMMAR MASTER'S ADDRESS TO MAY.

BY REV. CHARLES T. BROOKS.

O May! the changeful year's Potential Mood!
Thou mayest and canst be beautiful and bland,
And smile with tenderness ineffable;
And thou canst too, in thy waywardness,
Be drizzly, dull, and disagreeable
As any little queen my schoolroom holds.
Thou mayest and canst ripen to summer bloom,
And to the golden glow of autumn, when
The sap of *May* turns to the juice of *must;*
Thou mayest, alas! and will, when nature *wills,*
Be changed into December's leyenes.
But now thou mayest, and all the world goes Maying,
The little lads and lassies sally forth,
To see if any flowers may chance to be
In fields where Winter, lingering, chills thy lap.
My little May too, trips along with them;
May, and her little can to hold her flowers,—
She, too, in the potential mood of life.
At eve, what troops of lovers saunter forth!
And some will *conjugate,* and some *decline:*
Yet are they all found in the *optative* mood
(Meaning to wish or hope, desire or choose);
But I, poor man, have run through all the moods
Of that strange verb called Life, which signifies
To be, to do, to suffer, to enjoy;
And soon beneath you turf, *supine,* shall lie,
And wait to be translated to the sky.

GOLD.

Gold lurks in every aim of life;
It sways the lofty and the lowly.
And shrouds beneath its sable pall
Each aspiration high and holy.
For it we utter earnest prayers,
And solemn vows are made and broken,
And beauty barters truth and hope,
And bitter seathing words are spoken.

Gold cannot add one hour of life,
Or buy love's holiest caresses;
It cannot stay the silver streak
Time blends with beauty's tresses;
It cannot bring the loved one back,
So rudely torn from our embrace;
It cannot smooth the wrinkled brow
Scor'd deep with grief's relentless traces.

Gold cannot bring youth's ruddy glow
Back to the cheek of fading beauty;
It cannot hush the still, small voice
That hints of long neglected duty;
It cannot heal the broken heart
Throbbing with some unbounded sorrow;
For words that wring the soul to-day,
Gold cannot bring relief to-morrow.

Then let us spurn the glittering bribe!
Nor breathe for it one sigh of sorrow,
Gold can at last but gild the bier,
Or buy the pall that want must borrow,
The lowest heart in all the land
Is rich beyond all golden treasure,
If truth and virtue, hand in hand,
Have been through life its rule and measure.

LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offence;
Let it pass!
Anger is a foe to sense,
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong,
Which will disappear ere long,
Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

If for good your's taken ill,
Let it pass!
Oh, be kind and gentle still;
Let it pass!
Time at last makes all things straight,
Let us not resent, but wait,
And our triumph shall be great.
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

For thirty years "I'm sitting on the style, Mary," passed unfurnished as a veteran joke in the papers, when coupled with "as the husband said when he sat on his wife's bonnet," but the milliners have killed it by making the bonnets too small to sit on.

MISTAKES.

"Mistake," according to some authors, means "to take wrong," a definition which well applies to the mistakes of which I purpose to write, viz., the mistake of taking wrong occupations or wrong positions in life.

A few Sabbaths ago I listened to the discourse of a clergyman whose corporal characteristics may be described as follows: head, low and broad; neck, short, and fitting the shoulders in a manner strongly suggestive of the trunk of an oak tree; chest, sufficiently capacious for any emergency of head and neck; abdominal viscera, correspondingly proportionate; extremities all respects adapted to wield successfully the entire muscular force manufactured by the above mentioned machinery; weight of a his harmonious whole, two hundred pounds.

Now, this clergyman, who believes "God *calls* his ministers and *gives* them the words he wishes them to speak," and who repudiates written sermons and modern theology, "gave out" the text, "He that hath ears to hear, let *him hear,*" and discoursed for an hour and a quarter upon the spiritual deafness of mankind in general. He stamped the floor with a weighty foot; he pounded the Bible cushion with his powerful fists, and he *made* (not let) his audience *hear* at least one acceptable word, the Amen!

A few evenings later I saw a youth of sixteen come into a house at about eight o'clock in the evening; he had gone out before daylight that morning, and had been all day hauling wood with an old, slow team of oxen, and the weather was very cold. He took off his ragged boots and shook the snow out of them, then went to the corner cupboard and returning with a book, sat down to dry his feet.

Supper was soon ready, but the other members of the family had scarcely more than commenced their meal, when this boy left the table and sat down by the fire, holding his book in one hand and a piece of bread in the other, intent upon reading while he ate. I naturally found myself in an inquiring state of mind, and my interrogations ran thus: "What book are you reading, my boy?" "Irving's Columbus," was the reply. Do you attend school?" "I have not since I was ten years old." "Do you read many books?" "I can not get many such books as I like. Mr. B— lends me his, but he is poor and can't buy many." "What books do you like?" "History, biography, and travels."

The next evening at sundown I was standing on a street corner, in a small, business-like town, when a stout, robust-looking boy, of perhaps twelve years, with his forehead wearing a large purple spot, and one eye badly swollen, passed me. At the same moment two gentlemen (?), whom I learned were school directors, met a third at a crossing near where I stood. "Ah, hey! Smith," said one of the two to the third, "it's a pity the ruler that you broke over that boy's head hadn't been a piece of oak plank; perhaps 'twould have knocked a few brains into it." "By jolly! there's one thing certain, it could not have knocked any out, for the fool hasn't any," replied Smith. That's the way to do it, responded the second of the two gentlemen before mentioned, "maintain your authority, Smith, and never mind the fuss they're making about it—we'll stand by you." "That boy's a perfect devil, besides being half a fool," rejoined Smith; whereupon the trio simultaneously ejected a small pool of tobacco juice upon the pavement, and after exchanging some further conversation, which I did not hear, separated with a coarse haw, haw, haw! on the part of Smith. The fancied reverbations of that laugh annoyed my meditations for half an hour afterward—meditations upon the mistakes of individuals and society in general.

"Mistakes everywhere!" I said. "And if I only held the reins of government of this world for a few days, I'd stop some of 'em—I'd send schoolmaster Smith to the lock-up to be dosed on bread and water for ninety days, and those two directors to the insane asylum till they should give decided indications of mental soundness. Then I'd start out that oak-necked, iron-fisted, brazen-lunged clergyman of last Sabbath to haul wood with that slow yoke of oxen, and I'd send that slender boy with the history of Columbus to college in quick time."

And so *I* have made a mistake, a great mistake in the presumption of even a thought of venturing my weakness among the complexity of this world's machinery. Therefore in all humility I hasten to fall back upon my former position, that of a passenger instead of an engineer, and content myself with pointing out some of the mistakes of life as I see them hoping all the while that some philosopher will be kind enough to point out to the world a remedy for such mistakes. And perhaps the mistakes of parents in selecting occupations or positions for children are as numerous and also as injurious to the children, as well as to society, as any other class of mistakes of which I might write. I know a boy, nine years of age, who seems, sometimes, completely fascinated with machinery, and has taken apart everything on his father's premises that has wheel, bolt, or screw, from the crank of the grindstone and the clock on the mantlepiece, to the reaper and sewing-machine, for the sake of seeing, as he says, "how it goes together." At school the teacher wonders how this boy can be so dull in arithmetic, since he is constantly busy with slate and book; but the teacher does not see the sketches of the washing-machine, fanning-mill, town pump, and steam engine that he rubs off each day before the hour of recitation. This boy has a brother Tom, two years younger than himself, whose only regret is that he was born without wings; and who is distinguished only for his persistence in following in the opposite directions of digging and climbing. He has been safely taken down so many times from the wind-mill, the liberty-pole, and the steeple of the barn, that his mother has ceased saying, "He'll get his neck broke yet—I *know* he *will.*" Tom digs the earth for toads tumble bugs, and angle worms; lays them on a board in the sun, and then watches them to "see where they *go* to." Then he concocts himself for an hour in the thick foliage of an evergreen, and watches the robin build her nest in an adjoining apple tree; and doubtless while I am writing this he is on the topmost branch of the tall cottonwood practicing his antics by personating the gestures of a black bird or brown thresher. Now, these two boys already have the way of their future career marked out for them by their doting parents; the boundaries are defined and the stakes set for the inclosure of these young minds; and nothing but strict conformity to the requirements of the inexorable will or ignorance of these parents will be satisfactory. The father of these children was educated for the ministry, but after failing in a four years' endeavor to find his labors successful, and losing health and courage, he came west, purchased lands at government prices, and is now a successful and wealthy farmer; and now he is going to visit "the iniquities of the fathers upon the children" by making his oldest son a "sin offering" for his own short-comings.

This boy is to be theologically educated, and is expected to make the ministry his highest aim of life; while Tom, as soon as he is old enough, is to be sent in for a printer's "devil," and expected to be turned out a first-class editor. Now, if these parents fail to realize their hopes in regard to these boys, will it be the fault of the boys in not adapting themselves to the positions chosen by the parents? or the fault of the parents in not choosing positions for which nature had adapted the boys?

THE FINE ART, OF SMILING.

Why do we not always smile whenever we meet the eye of a fellow being? That is the true, intended recognition which ought to pass from soul to soul constantly. Little children in simple communities do this involuntarily, unconsciously. The honest-hearted German peasant does it. It is like magical sunlight all through that simple land, the perpetual greeting on the right hand and on the left, between strangers as they pass by each other, never without a smile. This, then, is "the fine art of smiling;" like all fine art, perfection of art, the simplest following of Nature.

Now and then one sees a face which has kept its smile pure and undefiled. It is a woman's face usually; often a face which has traces of great sorrow all over it, till the smile breaks. Such a smile transfigures; such a smile, if the artful did not know it, is the greatest weapon a face can have. Sickness and age cannot turn its edge; hospitality and distrust cannot withstand its spell; little children know it and smile back; even dumb animals come closer and look up for another.

If we were asked to sum up in one simple rule what would most conduce to beauty in the human face, we would say, therefore: "Never tamper with your smile; never once use it for a purpose. Let it be on your face like the reflection of the sun light on the lake. Affectionate good-will to all men must be the sunlight, and your face is the lake. But unlike the sunlight, your good-will must be perpetual, and your face must never be overcast."

A smile can be indicated by a movement of muscles so slight that neither instruments nor terms exist to measure or state it; in fact the subtlest smile is little more than an added brightness to the eye and a tr emulousness to the mouth. One second of time is more than long enough for it, but eternity does not outlast it!

In that wonderfully wise and tender and poetic book, the "Layman's Breviary," Leopold Schefer says:

"A smile suffices to smile death away;
And love defends thee e'en from wrath divine!
Then let what may befall thee—still smile on!
And howe'er Death may rob thee—still smile on!
Love never has to meet a bitter thing;
A Paradise blooms around him who smiles."

—*N. Y. Independent.*

LOOK HAPPY—BE HAPPY.

Look happy, if you do not feel so. Present a cheerful exterior, though your heart and mind be troubled. Never wear a face which, as Sydney Smith says, "is a breach of the peace." Dr. Johnson used to observe that the habit of looking at the best side of a thing was worth more to a man than a thousand pounds a year, and Samuel Smiles observes: "We possess the power to a great extent, of so exercising the will as to direct the thoughts upon subjects calculated to yield happiness and improvement rather than their opposites. In this way the habit of happy thought may be made to spring up like any other habit: and to bring up men or women with the genuine nature of this sort, a good temper and a happy frame of mind, is, perhaps, of even more importance, in many cases, than to perfect them in much knowledge and many accomplishments."
—*Chippewa Herald.*

Harmony in Nature.

Everything in nature indulges in amusement of some kind. The lightnings play, the winds whistle the thunders roll, the snow flies, the rills and cascades sing and dance, the waves leap, the fields smile, the vines creep and run, the buds shoot, and the hills have tops to play with. But some of them have their seasons of melancholy. The tempests moan, the zephyrs sigh, the brooks murmur, and the mountains look blue.

TRIFLES.

The massive gates of Circumstance
Are turned upon the smallest hinge,
And thus some seeming pettish chance
Oft gives our life its after tinge.

The trifles of our daily lives,
The common things scarce worth recall,
Whereof no visible trace survives,
These are the mainsprings after all.

To dispel darkness from about you, make light of your troubles.

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We beg to announce the arrival of the choicest an best assorted collection of

Rare Seeds

ever received on this Coast. They have been selected with the greatest care, from the first houses in Europe, and are comprised of

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, Rare and Beautiful Perenials Biennials, Annuals, Etc., Etc.

also, new and choice Vegetables; the assortment is worthy the attention of all who admire the beautiful; and also the particular attention of gardeners who are anxious to secure something rare and new in the Vegetable kingdom.

We shall send them out in small parcels or individual packets, so that many may have the chance of securing the collection. Orders executed in rotation, and carefully packed for mailing any distance.

Persons remitting us Five Dollars, will have collections of Seeds sent them, worth intrinsically double the amount.

VALUABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.

PERSONS WHO ARE DESIROUS OF SECURING A few very choice and pretty specimens of rare PLANTS IN POTS can be suited at the gardens of the subscribers, where strong and HEALTHY PLANTS, of all kinds can now be had in any quantity.

These plants and vines are of our own growing, and we have taken the greatest care to grow the best kinds, and to so cultivate as to make them hardy in their nature.

These plants have been raised in the open air, exposed to the sun and drying winds, so as to give them vigor, and when removed to other places—to gardens in the country or to conservatories or to parlor windows for house cultivation—they will prove strong and healthy, and be sure to flourish and grow far better than plants that have been raised in greenhouses and grown weak and tender.

We invite our Subscribers and Patrons—all who wish collections of CHOICE PLANTS, VINES and SHRUBS to call on us and see our collections, and we will offer them great inducements to purchase of us WARREN & CO.,
Farmer Office.

New Fresh Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS, CHOICE AND RARE

From "VICKS" Best Seeds,

FINEST VARIETIES BULBS

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, GLADIOLUS,

NARCASSUS, JONQUILS, &c.

New and Splendid Lillies,

ALL OF THE CHOICEST KINDS.

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THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence on MONDAY, January 13, 1873.

TERMS—Tuition in the Classical and Scientific Departments; Boarding and Lodging; Washing and Mending of articles; School Stationery; Medical Attendance and Medicines; Fuel, Light, Baths, etc., per session of Ten Months.....$250

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NEW CLOTHES LINE.

We call the special attention of Laundry folks, and also every family who make use of CLOTHES LINES to the Newly Invented

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The "WIRE CLOTHES LINE" is one of the best Inventions of the Age, being a SEVEN STRAND CONCENTRATION WIRE LINE which never corrodes or stains the clothing. The line once put up and made fast in the yard or on the "House Top," remains always safe and strong and will last a life time.

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PEACH PARERS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

This little Machine is of prime necessity in all Peach Growing Districts; and to those engaged in Putting Fruits for market, it will be found indispensable, as no hand-paring can possibly compete with it. It was Patented and put on the market last year in the Atlantic States, and proved an entire success.

The Machine is similar to an Apple Parer, the principal difference being in the construction of the Fork which has four Elastic Prongs that seize the pit of the Peach and hold it fast while the skin is being turned off.

Manufactured by D. H. GOODELL & CO.,
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Also Manufacturers of

Turn Table and Lightning Apple Parer,

CAHOON'S

Horse Power, & Hand Seed Sowers, &c., &c.

Any information in regard to the above Machines may be obtained by addressing G. R. CARTER, BOX 1147, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

N. B. Make a note of this, as you will be sure to want some of these Machines. G. R. C.
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CALIFORNIA GOLD SPECTACLES, CALIFORNIA GOLD EYE-GLASSES, ROCK CRYSTAL LENSES, mounted in Fine GOLD, SILVER, STEEL, and SHELL FRAMES. The largest stock in this in this city. SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL by

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'Tis said "In the making of Books there is no End," and we know there are many persons who are always interested in making SCRAP BOOKS, now to all such persons, we have some very important information which will benefit them

It will be seen by our advertisement of OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE that we can furnish just the *right material for Scrap Books,* for we have a splendid collection of Old Newspapers, a series of papers of 10 to 16 years and from every State in the Union, and also European papers; also select scientific and literary papers, Journals of all kinds In these papers will be found much of the best Poetry of the age, also Stories, Anecdotes, Recipes &c., all very valuable, and these we shall offer at the low rate of $3.50 to $3, per hundred. Many of these are 12, 16 and 20 page pamphlet and magazines and other periodicals, those who want these collections will address

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We have TWENTY THOUSAND Newspapers—Newspapers of the largest size among our Exchanges, suitable for WRAPPING PAPER for Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.

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Of the best Agricultural Papers known, comprising our various Agricultural Exchanges from all the Eastern States and Europe. Farmers who would like valuable reading matter, which contain choice ESSAYS and letters on Agricultural matters can have these at one cent a copy the 100. Apply at FARMER OFFICE.

Miscellany.

THE LICENSE OF THE PRESS.

It is evident that what is called the license of the press in this country is greater than ever before. The most respected names are suddenly held up to shame. Detailed statements of apparent facts—statements which can be questioned only by those who know the characters of the persons assailed—appear in the most conspicuous form, and challenge universal attention. The first question is always damaging, and it is to suggest that question that the detailed form of the attack is devised. "Would such things be said, would any body dare to print such elaborate charges, if there were no grounds of suspicion? 'Tis a wicked world, and those who think that they stand must beware of falling. We are all fallable—and who knows? who knows?" But while neighbors may ask this when other neighbors are assailed, the great public mind receives no indelible impression. There is so much honorable innocence in the mass of men that when they read at evening in their newspaper that Charles Borromeo was seen at half-past one o'clock last Tuesday afternoon broiling a small Jewish boy over Dorlan's oyster fire in the Fulton Market, that the boy's name was Guteknabe and that his parents live at five thousand and ten Avenue Thirteen—when they read these details, they are full of horror at the wickedness of man; and when the newspaper applauds its own Spartan heroism and moral intrepidity in bringing the foulest offenders to the bar of an outraged and indignant public sentiment, those readers glow with sympathy, and rejoice that virtue has still such sentinels.

Borromeo must submit. It is a cruel wrong, but there is no direct and special remedy. Libel suits and cow-skins will not help the matter. The remedy is moral. It is a condition of public opinion which will require of newspapers the same honor which governs private intercourse, and which will send the offender to Coventry. Of course there are men enough who will go to Coventry if they can be well paid. But it is possible for public opinion to draw the lines between honorable and dishonorable journalism so that it shall be well understood that the assertions and charges of certain papers are of no more significance than the ribaldry of Billingsgate. But as gentlemen would not recognize as an associate the common brawler who stands at the street corner and flings vitriol upon the dresses of the ladies who pass, they must also decline to recognize the larger and louder brawler who with his pen flings the vitriol of falsehood upon the fairest fame. So long as public defamers find that defamation "pays," so long as they perceive that they make money and are recognized by decent people—why, the world is their oyster and they will open it. But a man who is personally scorned, and who is condemned by the contempt of honorable men to solitary imprisonment within the goldens walls of his ill-gotten wealth, would be a sign of a hopeful moral condition of society.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine for May*.

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

We seriously question whether there is one half of the diseases enumerated in any good work on the practice of medicine, which the best practitioners dream of curing. They simply let these diseases have their course, taking care that nothing except the complaint shall obstruct the patient's return to health. Nature does the fighting with the malady, the physician sees that it is a fair fight, and that the recuperative power of the constitution shall not encounter bad nursing, bad diet, bad air, nor the bad companionship of depressing mental influences.

Physicians are beginning to know how little they knew, which is a long stride toward rational practice. They are gradually relinquishing their faith in drugs, and placing their trust more and more in the recuperative power of their patients. Less calomel, rhubarb and jalap, and more pure sweet air, more good food and drink, more cleanliness and good companionship to prevent mental depression and discouragement, with rest, are the medicines now fast becoming popular and they are so good to take that they are gratefully received rather than rejected by the sick.

The present state of medical science is the natural result of the general progress of the time. Old superstitions are recognized in their true character through the light of modern science. The microscope, the spectroscope, the chemist's paraphernalia, have given us some insight into the action of certain substances when introduced into the human system, that shows the belief in their efficacy to be unfounded. Empiric conclusions must hereafter be of that positive character which leaves no room for doubt, and though sickness can never be pleasant, the coming sick man need not fear that artificial horrors will be added to the couch of pain through the administration of nauseating medicines of uncertain value and the deprivation of all external appliances that can sooth and comfort and reconstruct his shattered system. If he is thirsty, he will have nice cool drinks. He will have a nice clean bed well aired. His parched skin will be washed with pure water. His room will be thoroughly ventilated and disinfected. Instead of depletion by blistering, bleeding and purging, he will be treated to nourishing and easily digested broths and viands and regard will be paid to what were once called his abnormal cravings and desires.—*Scientific American*.

CHICAGO SPEED.

"Let me see," said a Chicago boss mason, reflectively, to a burnt out merchant, "I have got to put up a block for Brown, this morning, and a dwelling house this afternoon, for Smith. Yes, I guess we can jerk up your store this noon, by taking only a half an hour's nooning."

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We have the exclusive sale of HILLS CONCORD HARNESS for the Pacific Coast.

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A very fine Farm of 320 Acres of Rich Land, located in Clayton, is now offered to a purchaser that can appreciate a GOOD BARGAIN.

The Land is of the very best quality and of this there is now 40 acres in Oats, 30 acres in Wheat, with a fine Orchard of 5 to 700 Fruit Trees in bearing order, there is also an excellent Vineyard of 8000 Vines, from which 4000 gallons of Wine was made last year.

Upon this estate is a good Dwelling House of Concrete Stone with nine Rooms, all well finished; a fine Barn, Wine Cellar, Carriage House and other Buildings. Living streams of Water run through the Farm, with good Wells of Water beside.

There is upon the Farm 3 Horses, 3 Cows, several young Calves and Poultry of all kinds.

Also Wagons, Plows, Harrows, and Tools in plenty to carry on the Farm.

The House is nicely furnished, so that a person desiring a Home all ready for use, can have one quickly—and a Bargain is offered.

The Farm will be sold separately or with the Stock, or all together.

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Now that we have so many new settlers of the better class coming to our State, those who have

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should now make them known extensively, and in no way can they do it more effectually than by

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As we are now sending to thousands of readers in the other States, as well as at Home, our JOURNAL, the advertisements appearing in our columns will be read in all the principal Merchant's Exchanges in the Eastern States and Europe, as well in the best private Reading Rooms and Libraries of the United States.

Advertisers will be wise that consult our columns.

☞ One thing is certain:—No disreputable Advertisements can appear in our Journal. 33-2

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THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SECURE GOOD AND reliable Gardeners, Orchardists, Vine-pruners, and Foremen upon their Farms, can be supplied from our Office by sending notice of such wants, and giving us the special duties they desire performed, the wages they will pay, and all the particulars of board, washing, etc.

It will be our purpose to send out no person that is not fully qualified for the specific duties desired, nor any man who is not of good character, nor shall we send out any man until, by a proper test, we know he is qualified in every respect.

Having long experience in this business and knowledge of what is wanted, we shall only give employment to the BEST MEN.

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Farmers are requested when sending their orders to be as particular as possible in stating wages offered, the duties to be performed, the proper route to destination the cost of fare, etc., etc.

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Just received in quantities. Every Sheep-raiser in the State should have a copy.

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This admirable Churn—one of the best yet invented—and was pronounced

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GALLERY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENCE

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This truly elaborate and magnificent collection of all that strange, wonderful and curious in SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY, AND ART, is now open to the public.

Extensive embellishments and improvements have been made. The additions will include an immense collection in BOTANY, ICHTHYOLOGY, and ENTOMOLOGY.

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A Fine Lot of the GENUINE IMPERIAL FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED, raised here from the best of seed *Imported* direct from France.

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers, and in quantities, at low rates.

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Those who desire to secure the GENUINE ITALIAN BEES are advised that now is the *Best Season* for their removal, and for transporting them to any distant part of the State.

Purchasers of Bees can have all information on this subject by applying at the FARMER OFFICE Terms liberal

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Those who desire to procure fresh seed of the BIG TREE of Calaveras or Mariposa for planting, or for sending to friends at the East, can have this seed in neat packages of $1 each.

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Cast-Steel Dairy Knives,

Manufactured by D. G. Young, of New York. We have them of all sizes, from those of Four Blades to cut Fifteen Inches, up to Thirteen Blades to cut Twenty Inches.

These Knives are of very great advantage to Dairymen, and are worthy their attention.

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Will Shed Water, Air and Dampness.

It is what every Nurseryman wants for Mailing and Packing Plants, Vines, Roses, &c.

Druggists, Chemists and others use it instead of Wax for covering mouths of Jars, Bottles, or any articles that need to be kep from air and moisture.

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Also adapted for Schools where these branches are taught. For Tracing it is an amusement for children—(use FABER'S No. 2. or Drawing Pencils.)

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The Century Plant.

This wonderful Plant is now so well proved in our climate as to assure its Blooming not once in a hundred years) but in about 10 to 15 years at most from small Plants. By transplanting a large plant of 4 to 5 years old an early Bloom is secured.

Those who wish fine Plants can secure good strong Plants now, by calling at the Garden, 933 Pacific Street, corner of Mason, opposite where the wonderful Plant is now coming into bloom.

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Only Agricultural Paper

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FOR

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FOR

Volume Thirty-seven,

NEW TERMS FOR 1872.

The following are our new Terms for the FARMER:

Single Copies	$4.00
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The California Farmer

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED

Eighteen Years,

Circulates over the whole Coast, in every part of the United States and largely in Europe, Mexico and South America.

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LIBERAL RATES FOR GOOD RELIABLE EDUCATED MEN AS TRAVELING AGENTS!

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WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers,

320 *Clay St.*, San Francisco,

CHEESE CURD CUTTERS.

Dairymen will find the Cheese Curd Cutters advertised by us as the very best kind, they are the YOUNG'S PATENT.

For sale at the FARMER Office.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS!

Do you want an agency local or *traveling*, with an opportunity to make $5 to $10 a day selling our new 7 strand *White Wire Clothes Lines?* They last forever; samples free, as there is no risk. Address at once *Hudson River Wire Works*, cor. Water St. and Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 16 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 3aply

Produce Markets.

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer on the wharf or landing places.

Corrected Weekly, by Editor Farmer.

San Francisco, May 16, 1872.

Money and Exchange Table

Exchange on England	109½@116⅝
Price of Gold	113¼@113⅝
Value of Greenbacks	89@90⅝
Value of Wheat in Liverpool	12s 6d.
do do New York	150@170 bush

Money in New York, Boston and the Eastern States in better demand from 7 to 12 per cent

Money remains the same at the Bank of England, and still rates at 3½ per cent., and loans at three per cent. and less.

Money in San Francisco is getting quite plenty. At Bank 1 and 1½ per cent—Large and long loans 8@10 per cent.

GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKET.

WHOLESALE GRAIN REPORT.

The Grain market is most favorable to our Grain growers, very advantageous to our State, and most remarkable in all its features.

There seems to be a kind of Providential favor bestowed upon our State in this respect, for with the prospect of a large harvest, and a still larger stock on hand of last year's crop, the market rates hold up to their present figures.

Most undoubtedly the cause of the present full figures arise from the fact that in many of the Grain States of the Union, owing to the severity of the last winter, much grain has been ruined, and in the large grain-growing regions they report a much shorter crop than usual.

In addition to this the supply on hand in Europe is not as large as usual and prospects in some countries not flattering, but with all these advices, we believe now is the time for our State to get rid of all its surplus Stock—prices firm.

The advices from all sections of our State comes in very favorable; the yield will be a very large average, owing to better cultivation and earlier planting. The grain sown on hillsides early, shows very fine, and will yield large crops. Upon low land of early planting owing to long rains, will run to straw and lodge—that planted late may suffer a little, but the average will tell well.

Our Flour Market has been quite refreshed by large orders from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, our Eastern friends have lately had the appetites sharpened for our "Extra Flour."

The Bakers East find that California Extra Flour will by reason of its dryness take from 30 to 40 lbs. of water more than Eastern Flour consequently they make this much more bread and profit too.

Grain harvesting will commence early; considerable grain will come to market the next month.

Haying has begun in earnest; the crop, however, will not be as large as was anticipated, owing to the cold, drying winds that retarded it.

Barley and Oats will give a good Harvest and meet all expectations Demand not active.

Small grains will come in well. The rates of these in market remain the same, but not in much demand.

The Wool Market is languid now—no sales of any note, although about 250,000 pounds have been placed as per contract. The reports from New York and abroad have a better outlook this week, stock with manufacturers getting down. The rates here are however higher than in New York, but the hope is, better prospects ahead.

Potatoes abundant and low; Onion season about over for the old; Beans in good demand at higher rates.—Corn and Corn Meal same as last. Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, no change. Root crops for feed plenty and cheap.

Wheat California, ₱ 100 lbs old	$1 75	@	1 90
do Extra	1 90	@	2 05
Barley, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45	@	1 50
Barley, old, for brewing	1 50	@	1 55
Rye ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 10
Oats, California, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45	@	1 65
Corn ₱ 100 lbs	1 60	@	1 75
Flour, Superfine ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
do Extra	5 75	@	6 00
Extra Family Flour,	5 75	@	6 25
Oregon Superfine	4 75	@	5 00
do Extra for shipping	5 75	@	6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	2 50
Buckwheat, ₱ 100 lb	2 25	@	2 35
Bran ₱ ton	16 00	@	17 50
Middlings ₱ ton	20 50	@	23 00
Oil Cake Meal, for feed, ₱ ton		@	30 00
Beans, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 75
Potatoes	40	@	60
Choice Varieties	60	@	75
Carolinas		@	..
Onions	3 00	@	4 00
Hay, ₱ ton, extra	16 00	@	20 00
Hay, ₱ ton, ordinary	12 00	@	14 00
Straw ₱ ton	8 00	@	8 50

Retail Prices in the Fruit Market.

The Fruit Market begins to show the value of summer heat. Strawberries come in plentifully; Cherries show better this week, although many orchards have suffered by frost. Currants will be more scarce, from same reason; Gooseberries more plenty; Apples still hold on, while our Sweet Oranges are very plentiful and reasonable; nearly 200,000 recently came from Los Angeles. This fruit will, in a few years, be common in all our sunny Counties.

Apples, ₱ box	1 50	@	3 00
Apples, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Pears, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Strawberries, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Gooseberries ₱ lb	7	@	10
Cherries, ₱ lb	50	@	60
Currants, ₱ lb	26	@	30
Quinces, ₱ box	..	@	..
Figs		@	..
Figs, dried, ₱ lb		@	..
Lemons, ₱ doz	10	@	20
Limes, ₱ doz	50	@	75
California Lemons, ₱ doz	25	@	35
do Oranges, ₱ doz	50	@	75
Oranges, Tahiti, ₱ doz	25	@	35
Pine Apples, each	20	@	30
Bananas, per bunch	50	@	1 00
Cal. Walnuts ₱ lb	2 50	@	5 00
" Almonds "	20	@	30

Retail Prices in the Vegetable Market.

The Vegetable Market is grandly supplied, and with an endless variety and of the very best quality, and very reasonable. People from all parts of the world are surprised at the great show of our Vegetables, especially when other States are covered with snow and ice.

Asparagus, white ₱ lb	..	@	12
do green	..	@	12
Artichokes, (Fr.) ₱ doz	..	@	75
Brussell's sprouts, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beets, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Broccoli, each	10	@	15
Cauliflower, each	15	@	25
Cabbage, each	15	@	20
" New Young	15	@	20
Carots, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Celery, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Celery Root, ₱ dozen	..	@	1 00
Cress, ₱ doz. bunches	..	@	25
Cucumbers, ₱ doz	50	@	..
Cranberries, ₱ gall	75	@	1 00
new eastern, ₱ gal	..	@	75
Dried Herbs, ₱ doz	..	@	50
Egg Plant		@	..
Garlic	8	@	1 00
Green Peas, ₱ lb		@	12
Green Corn, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Sugar Peas	..	@	..
Lettuce, ₱ doz bunches	25	@	37
Mushrooms, open growth, ₱ lb	..	@	30
do cultivated	25	@	38
Onions, ₱ lb		@	..
Horseradish per lb	..	@	15
Okra, dried, ₱ lb	40	@	50
do green, ₱ lb		@	..
Potatoes, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 50
New Potatoes per lb		@	6
do Sweet		@	6
Pumpkins	3	@	4
Parsnips, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
Parsley	..	@	25
Pickles per gallon	50	@	75
Rhubarb ₱ lb	..	@	8
Radishes, ₱ doz bunches	..	@	25
do yellow	..	@	25
do black, ₱ bunch	..	@	25
Green Peppers ₱ lb	..	@	25
do Red	..	@	25
Squash, Summer	..	@	..
do Marrowfat	4	@	5
do Hubbard		@	5
sa , String	..	@	..
Green Limas, shelled	..	@	..
Spinage, ₱ basket	30	@	50
Salsify, ₱ bunch	..	@	15
Turnips, ₱ doz	..	@	25
Tomatoes, ₱ lb	..	@	20
Garlic	..	@	10
Eschalot	10	@	15

FISH.

LARKINS & CATANIA,

101x102 California Marks.

The Fish Market is well supplied, at about the usual figures. Our market shows what we can glean from Sea, River and Lake, to gratify the appetite of man, and woman too.

Salmon, ₱ lb	10	@	12
do smoked, new	12	@	15
do pickled, ₱ b	8	@	12
Lake Bigler Trout per lb	30	@	35
Smelts	10	@	12
Perch	10		12
Rockfish	10	@	12
Codfish, dry		@	10
Herring, fresh		@	00
do smoked ₱ 100	..	@	1 50
Tomcod	..	@	12
Sardines, fresh	..	@	37
Soleish	..	@	50
Mackerel pickled, each	40	@	..
do fresh	..	@	..
Shrimps, ₱ lb	..	@	12
Flounders	..	@	25
Sea Bass	25	@	37
Halibut,	..	@	75
Sturgeon	4	@	5
Turbot	..	@	40
Pompono	..	@	2 00
Eels			..
King Fish			..
Anchovies	..	@	..
Prons	..	@	50
Frogs per doz	..	@	1 00

SHELL FISH.

SOLOMON TESMORE,

57, 58, 59, California Market.

Shell Fish find an increase in sales Our planted Oysters are very fine.

Oysters, ₱ 100	1 00	@	1 25
Chesapeake Oysters per doz			75
Eastern Oysters in Lard			2 00
Craw Fish	12	@	15
Clams per 100	..	@	50
Mussels per 100	..	@	25
Boiled Crabs each	..	@	25
Terrapin, ₱ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Crabs large ₱ doz	..	@	3 00
do small		@	25
do salt	..	@	50

MEATS.

The Meat Market is well supplied, and prices are betat retail

Beef, tenderloin, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do sirloin and rib pieces	15	@	20
do corned	10	@	12
do smoked	18	@	20
Pork, rib, etc., ₱ lb	12	@	15
do chops	15	@	20
Veal, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do cutlet	20	@	25
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	15
do leg	12	@	15
Lamb, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Beef tongues, each	..	@	75
Pigs' Tongues, each	..	@	15
Bacon, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
do Oregon	18	@	20
do smoked	18	@	20
Sugar Cured California	18	@	20
Hams, California	..	@	20
Cross' Sugar Cured	..	@	22
Choice Hams Duffield	..	@	25
Whitaker's St. Louis, Mo.	..	@	25
Johnson's Oregon Hams	..	@	22

POULTRY AND GAME.

RICHARD D. MOWAY.

103 & 104

The Poultry supply is not equal to the demand, prices a little higher. All good Poultry find ready sales at good rates.

Ducks, wild Mallard and Canvass ₱ pair		@	..
do tame	1 00	@	1 25
do Teal, and small Duck ₱ doz	..	@	..
Geese wild, ₱ each	40	@	60
do tame ₱ pair	4 00	@	5 00
Chickens, Young, each	87	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	..	@	30
Hens, each	75	@	1 00
Snipe, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 00
do English	2 50	@	3 00
Venison, ₱ lb	..	@	..
Quails, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	3 00	@	3 50
do wild	1 50	@	2 00
Hares, each	40	@	50
Rabbits, tame each	50	@	75
do wild, per doz	2 00	@	2 50
Squirrel, ₱ pair	25	@	38

POULTRY AND GAME—WHOLESALE PRICES.

Hens, ₱ doz	7 50	@	10 00
Spring Chickens	9 00	@	10 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	20	@	24
Ducks, tame, per ₱ doz	12 00	@	14 00
do small	1 00	@	1 50
do Mallard		@	3 50
English Snipe	2 00	@	2 50
Geese, tame, per pair	2 50	@	3 50
do wild ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
Pigeons, domestic, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00
do wild	1 00	@	1 50
Quail, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Venison	..	@	..
Hares, ₱ doz	2 50	@	3 00

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS ETC.

The Dairy Market is well and fully supplied. Butter plenty and lower, Eggs, di to. Cheese remains the same with sales liberal.

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Cooking)	..	@	30
do Extra Choice	35	@	40
do do packed	..	@	30
do Eastern	25	@	30
Eggs, California, ₱ doz	35	@	40
Duck-eggs	..	@	40
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	..
Cheese, ₱ lb	..	@	25
Eastern Cheese ₱ lb	..	@	25
Lard, California, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Lard, Eastern	18	@	20
do Oregon	17	@	19
Honey, new	30	@	35
Vermont Maple Sugar ₱ lb	..	@	25

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.—WHOLESALE

Butter, California, ₱ lb (Fresh)	27	@	32
do do packed	..	@	..
do Eastern (new)	..	@	..
Cheese, California	18	@	25
Eggs, ₱ doz	35	@	38
Farralone Eggs, ₱ doz	..	@	
Lard, ₱ lb	12	@	14

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES ETC.

The Wool Market is reported above.

Wool, Fall Clip	30@40
" Choice Extra	40@55
Medium	28@30
do burry	25@30
Wool-sacks, new	70@85
do second- hand	50@60
Wheat Sacks, 2x36	15@16
Potatoes Gunny Bags	19@20
Dry hides, ₱ lb	22@22
Green salted, ₱ lb	11@12
Deer Skins	30@35
Sheep skins, wool on	45@50
do do pelts	25@35
Goat skins, each	40@60
Rendred Tallow	9½@10

New Productions of California.

Flax Seed ₱ cwt	..	@	3 00
Hemp Seed ₱ lb	4	@	5
Castor Beans ₱ lb	3½	@	4
Castor Oil ₱ Gal	1 25	@	1 37
Linseed Oil	85	@	90
Hops, California	55	@	65
do. Imported	..	@	..
Alfalfa	16	@	25
Mustard Seed	3	@	3¾
English Seed	4	@	6
Canary Seed	6	@	7¼
Coriander Seed	8	@	10
Broom Corn	9	@	12
Bees Wax	25	@	40
Pea Nuts	6	@	9

San Francisco Cattle Market.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS PRICES

Beef—American, 1st quality,	8	@	9 ₱
do. 2d do.	5	@	8 "
do. 3d do.	6	@	6 "
Veal—	8	@	10½ "
Mutton—	5	@	7 "
Lamb—	—	@	— "
Pork—undressed	6½	@	7½ "
dressed,	8	@	9 "

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7:00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3:00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4:00 P. M. *Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6:30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7:30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4:00 P. M. *Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2:00 P. M. *Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S, F, and North Pacific Railroad.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10 and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 00, 9 20 and *11.30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 40 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 7 50 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00, and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 2 20 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05 and 5 30 P. M. *Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15th, 1872.

Trains South.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8 10 A M	*1:30 P M	†4:40 P M
San Jose Arrive	10:36 "	5:40 "	7:10 "
Gilroy Arrive	11:35 "	.....	.....
Hollister Arrive	12:50 P M	.....	.....
Pajaro Arrive	1:25 "	.....	.....

Trains North.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	12:35 P M
Hollister	.....	.....	1:00 "
Gilroy	.....	.....	2:00 "
San Jose	10:30 A M	7:50 A M	2:30 "
San Francisco Arrive	8:50 "	10:10 "	6:50 "

* Leaves at 2:40 P. M. on SATURDAYS.
† Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS run daily (Sundays excepted), leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
A. C. BASSETT, Ass't Sup't.
J. L. Willcutt, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

GENUINE TEA SEED.

A small lot of very choice Tea Seed just received from Japan.

This is new seed and very sure to grow. To be had at the FARMER OFFICE.

310 Clay Street San Francisco.

FARMER'S NEWSPAPERS.

We would especially remind all our Farmers that come from whatever section they may, East, West, North, or South, or from Europe, or the Colonies, they can always find the Best Agricultural Newspapers from all these sections on file at the *California Farmer's Reading Room*, 320 Clay street, up Stairs.

The Reading Room and Museum Free to all, with a large Library also.

FARMS—RANCHES.

New Comers from the Old States or Europe who desire to purchase Improved Farms, Orchards, or Vineyards, should call at the FARMER Office, and look over our list which are offered For Sale, as what are offered are Realities, and can be had at a reasonable rate, many of them at very advantageous Bargains.

RAMIE FIBRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to purchase the Ramie Fibre, as dressed by the LaFrank Machine, at $250 to $350 per ton, according to quality.

ROGERS, MEYER & CO.,
112 Battery Street.

San Francisco, April 7, 1872. 37.13

A FINE WEEDING HOE.

One of the finest Garden Weeding Hoes ever made, a Weed Exterminator, and an excellent Pulverizer of the soil at the same time, can be seen at the FARMER OFFICE.

MARKET ADVERTISEMENT

LARKINS & CATANIA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Smoked, Dried and Fresh Fish,

—101 & 102—

CALIFORNIA MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO

All the Choicest Fish of the Season and Terrapins constantly on hand.

Shipping, Restaurants, Hotels and Families supplied at Short Notice, and on the most REASONABLE TERMS 34.14

SOLOMON TESMORE

Dealer in

OYSTERS

CLAMS, AND ALL KINDS OF SHELL FISH,

Stalls Nos 57 58 & 59 California Market

☞ Entrance on Pine Street. ☜

Public or Private Parties, Families, Hotels, and Restaurant supplied at short notice. Oysters cooked and served to order.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Oyster Room open from 6 A. M. until Midnight.

YO SEMITE HOUSE

STOCKTON,

California.

ALEX. McBEAN, Proprietor.

This is an American House—and the Only First Class Hotel in the City. It is away from the dust and din of Railroad and Steamboat landings. 36.13

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

Corner Seventh and K streets,

SACRAMENTO.

THIS HOTEL IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AS "Home for Families" and for the Traveler.

The Proprietor has spared neither expense or care to make his Hotel one that shall always be acceptable and pleasant to all that may favor him with a call.

With ample accommodations by means of spacious Suites of Rooms for Families, and by recent enlarged accommodations, he is confident that visitors will always be satisfied and feel at Home.

Particular attention will always be paid to the comfortableness of the apartments by well ventilated Rooms, clean Beds and Bedding, and strict attention to the wants of Boarders; while the TABLES will be provided with the very best the season affords.

The Hotel has been greatly enlarged during the past year, to more than double its former size, with splendid suite of Rooms, and is entirely refurnished in the best style.

Carriages, to and from the Hotel to the Railroad Cars and Steamers, at all times, Free of Charge to the Patrons of the Hotel. Hotel open all night.

D. E. CALLAHAN,
35-3 PROPRIETOR.

LINCOLN HOTEL,

PESCADERO,

CHARLES KINSEY, Proprietor.

RATES REDUCED.

I am now prepared to accommodate the public, with perfect satisfaction. My house and furniture are all new, is 50 miles south of San Francisco, and may be reached daily from San Mateo in Troy Coaches, that run in connection with the morning train for San Jose, leaving San Mateo immediately on the arrival of the cars, and reach this place in four or five hour, via Crystal Springs and Spanishtown. Guests at this House taken to the celebrated Pebble Beach and back Free. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Also, children taught riding Free.

Refers by permission to Major James T. Hoyt and Family, J. J. Marks and wife, F. S. Spring and wife, M. S. Whiting, and wife, W. C. Talbot and daughters, L. Harding and wife A. G. Stiles, wife and daughter; L. L. Butler and wife, J. J. Herr and wife, B. L. Dodge and wife, Capt. S. Doane and wife, Mr. Howes and wife, J. S. King, with Messrs. Reid & Brooks; David Mecker and daughter, Christian Schreber and wife and many other Patrons of the Hotel. 37.6

TYLER BEECH. S. W. CHURCHILL

Auzerais House,

SANTA CLARA STREET, SAN JOSE,

S. W. CHURCHILL & Co., Proprietors

Auzerais House Coach and Carriages in attendance on arrival of trains. 37 6

DR. J. F. MORSE

Has resumed practice, but from indifferent Health and Strength will confine himself exclusively to Office and Consultation business,

204 SUTTER ST., N. W. COR. OF KEARNEY

Office Hours from 10 A. M and from 3 to 5 P. M

1872! 1872! 1872

CALIFORNIA FARMER

New Announcement!

FOR 1872,

The California Farmer,

EIGHTEENTH YEAR.

The California Farmer,

AND THIRTY-SEVENTH VOLUME,

Published every Thursday and Mailed Fridays at $4.00 per year in advance, when payments are delayed $1 will be added.

With a desire to place the CALIFORNIA FARMER in every family on this Coast we have concluded to make this

Liberal Reduction in Terms

and to place them at such a sum as that every Cultivator of the soil could have it.

We have announced the Terms above and shall soon give additional Club Inducements to our our patrons and friends to not only subscribe for the Farmer, but to secure other valuable Publications at a moderate price also.

We make this announcement for the express purpose of meeting the wants of a large increasing Agricultural population, and a large emigration that will soon be coming to our shores, who need the information of our resources, and we feel we can serve our State in no better way than to give to these new comers the

CALIFORNIA FARMER

at a very reasonable sum, so that every family can have a copy at the

REDUCTION IN PRICE

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors,
320 *Clay Street, San Francisco.*

Demorest Monthly of Fashions.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.

A splendid offer to our Subscribers: We will send the above Popular and Valuable Magazine, for one year with the Splendid $8.00 Chromo, together with our Farmer for only $7.00 or, for $1.00 extra, Hiawatha's Wooing, or for $9.00 we will send Demorest's Monthly for one year, both Chromos, and the California Farmer for only Nine Dollars.

This is a Splendid Chance to secure the best Magazine, and two Elegant Chromos, for nearly half the value. Send the amount to this office, and the Magazine and Chromos will be promptly forwarded.

A CARD.

TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

We feel it our special duty to notify our Advertisers in all the Eastern States, that if they desire to reap the *Full Benefit* of their advertising that

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN.

It is all important to Californians who desire to *Import from the Eastern States* their

Trees, Seeds, Implements or Merchandise,

that they should know where to find them month before they are to be used, so they can by a Correspondence with the parties know who *satisfy them them to the best advantage.*

Those Dealers in any articles they desire to introduce into the Pacific Coast, should by all means begin early. Soon our season of HOLIDAYS commence, and this is a time when our Journal is scattered widely, and thousands sent out for this occasion and to promote our Industry, and all these will advantage ADVERTISERS.

The advertiser that begins early is the one that takes the lead in the business, and now is the most auspicious for CALIFORNIA will Import everything that is

NEW AND DESIRABLE

cost what it will, and those Business men who are up and doing, *Manufactures* of Implements for Farmers Sellers of Live Stock, Seeds, Plants, Trees, Garden Tools, Agricultural Books, &c., &c., should now be ready to send out their messages and let our people know what they have to sell. We can give to all a BETTER CHANCE for PURCHASERS than any other medium, as we go *directly to those* who would purchase.

New Yorkers can send their advertisements to our Advertising Agents, G. P. Rowell & Co., others directly to us. See Terms in our Columns.

Address WARREN & CO.,
320 Clay st., San Francisco.

OUR NEW YORK AGENCY.

Geo. P. Rowell, & Co., 40 Park Row, New York

AND

S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York

Are the Sole Agents for the California Farmer in that city. They are authorized to contract for our Journal for the Advertising and make Collections for the same at the very lowest rates.

Our many Patrons in that city and State are requested to call on them, give their business to them and subscribe for our Journal which will always be found at their office.